





Marmaduke John Teesdale.

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DR. FULLER'S
WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

A NEW EDITION, IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.



PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON,
RED-LION-PASSAGE, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.



Freeman sc.

Thomas Fuller S. T. D.

Mat 53, 1661.

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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WORTHIES OF ENGLAND:

ENDEAVOURED BY
THOMAS FULLER, D. D.

FIRST PRINTED IN 1662.

A New Edition,

WITH A FEW EXPLANATORY NOTES,

BY

JOHN NICHOLS, F.A.S. LOND. EDINB. & PERTH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

PRINTED FOR F. C. AND J. RIVINGTON; T. PAYNE; WILKIE AND ROBINSON;
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN; CADELL AND DAVIES;
R. H. EVANS; J. MAWMAN; J. MURRAY; AND R. BALDWIN.

1811.

1851

WELLINGTON COLLEGE

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PREFACE BY THE EDITOR.

IN compliance with customary form, it may be necessary to state some reasons for the present re-publication. Of these the most important are, that the original Edition had become scarce, and that the Work possesses considerable merit. Of the Author it has with great truth been said, “that he was eminent as a Divine; but more eminent as a Biographer and Historian. His imagination was lively, his reading extensive, and his memory tenacious of what it read.” These are the remarks of Mr. Granger; who adds, that his “*History of the Worthies* is the most estimable of his Works;” and not less judiciously observes, that Dr. Fuller “was unhappy in having a vein of wit, as he has taken uncommon pains to write up to the bad taste of his age, which was much fonder of conceit than sentiment.”

Whatever errors may be found in the “*History of the Worthies*,” (and errors must be expected in every work of a similar nature); the Characters, or Memorials, which are here assembled, will always make it a book not only necessary, but pleasant to be consulted. Even Bishop Nicolson, fastidious as in this instance he is, admits that the Work at least “*pretends* to give an account of the Native Commodities, Manufactures, Buildings, Proverbs, &c. of all the Counties of England and Wales, as well as of the Great Men in Church and State, though the latter looks like the principal design, and makes up the greatest part of the volume. The best things in it are the Catalogues of the Sheriffs and the Lists of the Gentry, as they were returned from the several Counties in the twelfth year of Henry the Sixth.” But the learned Bishop seems to have forgotten that the WORTHIES are professedly the main Subject of the Book.

Much might be said, if it were necessary, in vindication of the language of Dr. FULLER, and even in palliation of occasional mistakes. In his early years, quaintness was the characteristick of almost every Writer of eminence; and if he has followed their example, he has certainly refined upon it, and rarely, if ever, degenerates into vulgarity. The style which he had acquired in the Reign of the Pedant James was not likely to be improved amidst the horrors of Civil Commotion; and he did not long enough survive the Restoration, to correct the erroneous taste in which he had so long indulged.

With respect to errors, let the candid Reader consider and make allowance for the novel and the arduous task in which our Author was engaged; the difficulty of which can only be appreciated by those who have devoted themselves to similar researches. The present Editor knows, by long experience, that the supplying of a single date will not unfrequently lead to the turning over many a volume, and occupy no inconsiderable portion of time and labour; and that, after all, *one wrong date* is more readily observed, than *an hundred* that have been corrected with the severest toil.

From the circumstance of its extreme peculiarity, it has been considered most advisable to preserve the text of Dr. Fuller pure and unmixed; retaining his orthography, however loose, unless in an instance here and there when an erroneous spelling would occasion ambiguity; and silently supplying, without the parade of pointing them out, several dates which had been at first left blank. These slight Corrections, with the addition of a few explanatory Notes and a general Index, are all the merit that the present Editor can claim; yet, even in this humble department of Literature, he has to boast of having met with very liberal and useful assistance, from Mr. Bindley, Mr. Malone, Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Mr. Henry Ellis, Mr. Philip Bliss, and several other literary friends.

A Continuation of THE WORTHIES of the United Empire would be a most desirable object; but this is a task which the present Editor has neither leisure nor inclination to attempt. He is happy, however, to have been enabled, in the Additions to the County of KENT by Sir Egerton Brydges, to exhibit a specimen of the requisites necessary for so laudable an undertaking.

The few Notes on WILTSHIRE, by Mr. John Britton, are particularly appropriate; and it is only to be regretted that they are not more numerous.

As it is natural to inquire into the personal history of an Author, some brief Memoirs of Dr. Fuller shall be subjoined; which, as there is little new to be said on the subject, I have borrowed principally from an article originally compiled by the Reverend Dr. Ralph Heathcote; and to this will be annexed an Analysis and Vindication of the "Worthies," first published in the "Biographia Britannica."

June 24, 1811.

J. N.

MEMOIRS OF THE AUTHOR.

DR. THOMAS FULLER, son of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, rector of Aldwinkle St. Peter* in the County of Northampton, was born there in 1608. The chief assistance he had in the rudiments of learning was from his father, under whom he made so extraordinary a progress, that he was sent at twelve years of age to Queen's-College in Cambridge; Dr. Davenant, who was his mother's brother, being then Master of it, and soon after Bishop of Salisbury. He took his degrees in Arts, and would have been Fellow of the College: but, there being no vacancy for his County, he removed to Sidney in the same university. He had not been long there, before he was chosen minister of St. Bennet's in the town of Cambridge. In 1631, he obtained a Fellowship in Sidney-College, and at the same time a Prebend† in the church of Salisbury. This year also he issued his first publication, a work of the poetical kind, now but little known. It was a divine poem, entitled, "David's Hainous Sin, Heartie Repentances, and Heavie Punishment," in a thin octavo.

He was soon after ordained priest, and presented to the rectory of Broad Windsor in Dorsetshire; where he married, and had one son, but lost his wife about 1641. During his retirement at this rectory, he began to complete several works he had planned at Cambridge: but, growing weary of a country parish, and uneasy at the unsettled state of public affairs, he removed to London; and distinguished himself so much in the pulpits there, that he was invited by the Master and Brotherhood of the Savoy to be their Lecturer.

In 1640, he published his "History of the Holy War;" which was printed at Cambridge in folio.

April 13, 1640, a Parliament was called; and then also a Convocation began at Westminster, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, of which our author was a member. He continued at the Savoy, to the great satisfaction of his people, and the neighbouring nobility and gentry, labouring all the while in private and in publick to serve the King. To this end, on the anniversary of his inauguration, March 27, 1642, he preached at Westminster-abbey, on this text, 2 Sam. xix. 30. "Yea, let him take all, so that my Lord the King return in peace:" which sermon being printed, gave great offence to those who were engaged in the opposition, and brought the Preacher into no small danger. He soon found that he must expect to be silenced and ejected, as others had been; yet desisted not till he either was, or thought himself, unsettled. This appears from what he says in the preface to his "Holy State," which was printed in folio that same year at Cambridge.

In April 1643, he conveyed himself to the King at Oxford, who received him gladly. As his Majesty had heard of his extraordinary abilities in the pulpit, he was now desirous of knowing them personally; and accordingly Fuller preached before him at St. Mary's church. His fortune upon this occasion was very singular. He had before preached and published a sermon in London, upon "the new-moulding Church-reformation," which caused him to be censured as too hot a Royalist; and now, from his sermon at Oxford, he was thought to be too lukewarm: which can only be ascribed to his moderation, which he would sincerely have inculcated in each party, as the only means of reconciling both.

* To which he had been presented by William Cecil Earl of Exeter.

† He styles himself *Prebendarius Prebendarides*, in his "Appeal of injured Innocence," addressed to Dr. Heylin, folio, part iii. p. 47; a book recommended to notice by Mr. Granger for its spirit and pleasantry.

He resolved, however, to recover the opinion of his fidelity to the Royal cause, by openly trying his fortune under the Royal army: and, therefore, being well recommended to Sir Ralph Hopton, in 1643, he was admitted by him in quality of Chaplain. For this employment, he was quite at liberty, being deprived of all other preferment. And now, attending the Army from place to place, he constantly exercised his duty as Chaplain; yet found proper intervals for his beloved studies, which he employed chiefly in making historical collections, and especially in gathering materials for his "Worthies of England."

How assiduous he was in his researches; and extensive in his correspondence, for that purpose, may appear in his Memorialist. This author informs us, that, "While he was in progress with the King's army, his business and study then was a kind of errantry; having proposed to himself a more exact collection of the Worthies General of England; in which others had waded before, but he resolved to go through. In what place soever therefore he came, of remark especially, he spent most of his time in views and researches of their Antiquities and Church Monuments; insinuating himself into the acquaintance, which frequently ended in a lasting friendship, of the learned'st and gravest persons residing within the place, thereby to inform himself fully of those things he thought worthy the commendation of his labours. It is an incredible thing to think what a numerous correspondence the Doctor maintained and enjoyed by this means. Nor did the good Doctor ever refuse to light his candle, in investigating truth, from the meanest person's discovery. He would endure contentedly an hour or more impertinence from any aged Church-officer, or other superannuated people, for the gleanings of two lines to his purpose. And though his spirit was quick and nimble, and all the faculties of his mind ready and answerable to that activity of dispatch, yet, in these inquests, he would stay and attend those circular rambles till they came to a point; so resolute was he bent to the sifting out of abstruse antiquity. Nor did he ever dismiss such adjutators or helpers, as he pleased to stile them, without giving them money and cheerful thanks besides*."

After the battle at Cheriton-Down, March 29, 1644, lord Hopton drew on his army to Basing-house; and Fuller, being left there by him, animated the garrison to so vigorous a defence of that place, that Sir William Waller was obliged to raise the siege with considerable loss. But the war hastening to an end, and part of the King's army being driven into Cornwall under lord Hopton, Fuller, having leave of that Nobleman, took refuge at Exeter; where he resumed his studies, and preached constantly to the citizens. During his residence here, he was appointed Chaplain to the Princess Henrietta Maria, who was born at Exeter in June 1643; and the King soon after gave him a patent for his presentation to the living of Dorchester in Dorsetshire. He continued his attendance on the Princess, till the surrender of Exeter to the Parliament, in April 1646; but did not accept the living, because he determined to remove to London at the expiration of the war. He relates an extraordinary circumstance which happened, during the siege of Exeter†. "When the City of Exeter," says he, "was besieged by the Parliamentary Forces, so that only the South side thereof towards the sea was open to it, incredible numbers of Larks were found in that open quarter, for multitude like Quails in the wilderness; though, blessed be God, unlike them in the cause and effect; as not desired with man's destruction, nor sent with God's anger: as appeared by their safe digestion into wholesome nourishment. Hereof I was an eye and mouth-witness. I will save my credit in not conjecturing any number; knowing that herein, though I should stoop beneath the truth, I should mount above belief. They were as fat as plentiful; so that, being sold for two-pence a dozen and under, the poor who could have no cheaper, and the rich no better meat, used to make pottage of them, boiling them down therein. Several causes were assigned hereof, &c.; but the cause of causes was the Divine Providence, thereby providing a feast for many poor people, who otherwise had been pinched for provision."

* Life of Dr. Fuller, p. 27.

† See the present volume, p. 304.

When he came to London, he met but a cold reception among his former parishioners, and found his Lecturer's place filled by another. However, it was not long before he was chosen Lecturer at St. Clement's-lane, near Lombard-street; and shortly after removed his Lecture to St. Bride's in Fleet-street.

In 1647, he published, in 4to., "A Sermon of Assurance, fourteen years agoe preached at Cambridge, since in other places; now, by the importunity of his friends, exposed to public view." He dedicated it to Sir John Danvers, who had been a Royalist, was then an Oliverian, and next year one of the King's Judges; and in the dedication he says, that "it had been the pleasure of the present authority to make him mute; forbidding him till further order the exercise of his public preaching."

About 1648, he was presented to the perpetual Curacy of West Waltham*, otherwise called Waltham Abbey, in Essex, by James Hay Earl of Carlisle, whose chaplain he was just before made. He spent that and the following year betwixt London and Waltham, employing some Engravers to adorn his copious Prospect or View of the Holy Land, as from Mount Pisgah; therefore called his "Pisgah-sight of Palestine and the confines thereof, with the history of the Old and New Testament acted thereon," which he published in 1650. It is an handsome folio, embellished with a frontispiece and many other copper-plates, and divided into five books.

As for his "Worthies of England," on which he had been labouring so long, the death of the King for a time disheartened him from the continuance of that work: "For what shall I write," says he, "of the Worthies of England, when this horrid act will bring such an infamy upon the whole Nation, as will ever cloud and darken all its former, and suppress its future rising glories?" He was, therefore, busy, till the year last mentioned, in preparing that book and others; and the next year he rather employed himself in publishing some particular Lives of Religious Reformers, Martyrs, Confessors, Bishops, Doctors, and other learned Divines, foreign and domestic, than in augmenting his book of English Worthies in general. To this collection, which was executed by several hands, as he tells us in the preface, he gave the title of "Abel Redivivus," and published it in 4to, 1651.

And now, having lived above twelve years a widower, he married a sister of the viscount Baltinglasse about 1654; and the next year she brought him a son, who, as well as the other before-mentioned, survived his father.

In 1656, he published, in folio, "The Church History of Britain, from the birth of Jesus Christ to the year 1648:" to which work are subjoined, "The History of the University of Cambridge since the Conquest," and "The History of Waltham Abbey in Essex, founded by King Harold." His Church History was animadverted upon by Dr. Heylin in his "Examen Historicum;" and this drew from our Author a Reply: after which they had no further controversy, but were very well reconciled.

A short time before the Restoration, Fuller was re-admitted to his Lecture in the Savoy, and on that event restored to his Prebend of Salisbury.

He was chosen Chaplain extraordinary to the King; created Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge by a Mandamus, dated August 2, 1660; and, had he lived a twelvemonth longer, would probably have been raised to a Bishopric. But, on his return from Salisbury in August 1661, he was attacked by a fever, of which he died the 16th of that month. His funeral was attended by at least two hundred of his brethren; and a sermon was preached by Dr. Hardy, Dean of Rochester, in which a great and noble character was given of him.

In 1662, was published in folio, with an engraving of him † prefixed, his "History of the Worthies of England." This Work, which was part of it printed before the Author died, seems not, in the Lives or Characters in some of the Counties, especially of Wales, so finished as it would probably have been, if he had lived to see it completely published.

* Newcourt dates this preferment in 1640. Repertory, vol. II. p. 631.

† There is a different portrait of him, in a small quarto size, taken at an earlier period of his life, his right hand on a Book, prefixed to his "Abel Redivivus."

It is intituled, "The History of the Worthies of England: Endeavoured by Thomas Fuller, D. D. folio, 1662." With a Sculpture of his Effigies prefixed, engraved by David Loggan*, having this inscription round it, "Thomas Fuller, S. T. D. æt. 53, 1661;" this motto at top, "Methodus Mater Memoriae;" and these verses at bottom;

"The Graver here hath well thy face design'd:
But no hand, FULLER, can express thy mind;
For that, a resurrection gives to those,
Whom silent monuments did long enclose."

Being a posthumous publication, it was dedicated to King Charles the Second, by the Author's son, Mr. John Fuller, a young Divine of Cambridge, in the following terms:

"TO HIS SACRED MAJESTY.

"MOST DREAD SOVERAIGN:

The tender of these ensuing Collections is made with as much Fear and Reverence, as it was intended with Duty and Devotion by the Author whilst living. The Obligation that lieth upon *me* to endeavour *him* all right, forced me unto this presumption. It is the first voice I ever uttered in this kind; and I hope it will be neither *displeasing* to Your MAJESTY, or *blamed* by the World; whilst (not unlike that of the Son of Cræsus) it sounds Loyalty to my *Sovereign*, and Duty to my *Father*. The matter of this Work, for the most part, is the description of such native and peculiar Commodities as the several Counties of Your Kingdom afford, with a revival of the Memories of such Persons which have in each County been eminent for Parts or Learning. If this Age abound with the like, it is their Glory; if not, the perusal may perhaps beget in them a noble Emulation of their Ancestors. May Your MAJESTIES Raign be happy and long, to see Your Countries COMMODITIES improved, and Your WORTHIES multiplied! So prayeth,

Your MAJESTIES meanest Subject,

THE AUTHOR'S ORPHAN,

JOHN FULLER."

And in a Preface the Reader is thus addressed:

"Reader, Thou hast here presented to thy view a Collection of the Worthies of England, which might have appeared larger, had God spared (my dear Father) the Author life. At his death there remained unprinted, the Bishoprick of Durham, the Counties of Derby, Dorset, Gloucester, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, with part of Kent, Devonshire, and the Cities of London and Westminster; which now at length (according to the Copy the Author left behind him, without the least Addition) are made publick.

"It is needless here to acquaint thee with the nature of the Work, it being already fully set down in the first sixteen sheets thereof. Yet thou mayst be pleased to take notice, that (although the Title promiseth thee only the History of the Worthies of England) in the end there is added a short Description of the Principality of Wales. The *discounting* of Sheets (to expedite the Work at severall Presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the Folio's †. What ever faults else occur in this Impression, it is my request, that thou wouldest score them on my want of Care or Skill in correcting the same, that they may not in the least reflect on the Credit of my dead Father. JOHN FULLER."

This book, though never wholly reprinted, has been partly revived in epitomies of the whole ‡, or dividedly, in a work, geographical, historical, and political, whereof the second part is abstracted from these lives §.

* A good copy of this Portrait, engraved by Freeman, is prefixed to the present Edition.

† This apology of course applies only to the original Edition.

‡ "England's Worthies, in Church and State, &c. 1634," Svo.

§ "An Historical Dictionary of England and Wales, &c. 1692," Svo.

Besides the works already mentioned in the course of this memoir, Dr. Fuller was the author of several others of a smaller nature: as,

1. "Good Thoughts in bad times."
2. "Good Thoughts in worse times." These two pieces, printed separately, the former in 1645, the latter in 1647, were published together in 1652.
- He afterwards published, in 1660, 3. "Mixt Contemplations in better times."
4. "Andronicus: or, The Unfortunate Politician. Lond. 1649," 8vo.
5. "The Triple Reconciler; stating three Controversies, viz. whether Ministers have an exclusive power of barring Communicants from the Sacrament; whether any person unordained may lawfully preach; and whether the Lord's Prayer ought not to be used by all Christians, 1654," 8vo.
6. "The Speech of Birds, also of Flowers; partly moral, partly mystical, 1660," 8vo.

He published also a great many sermons, separately and in volumes.

Dr. Fuller was in his person tall and well-made, but no way inclining to corpulency; his complexion was florid; and his hair of a light colour and curling. He was a kind husband to both his wives, a tender father to both his children, a good friend and neighbour, and a well-behaved civilized person in every respect. He was a most agreeable companion, having a great deal of wit: too much, as it should seem, since he could not forbear mixing it in his most serious compositions.

Of the powers of his memory, such wonders are related as are not quite credible. He could repeat five hundred strange words after twice hearing; and could make use of a sermon *verbatim*, if he once heard it. He undertook, in passing from Temple-bar to the furthest part of Cheapside, to tell at his return every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backwards or forwards: and he did it exactly. His manner of writing is also reported to have been strange. He wrote, it is said, near the margin the first words of every line down to the foot of the paper; then, by beginning at the head again, would so perfectly fill up every one of these lines, and without spaces, interlineations, or contractions, would so connect the ends and beginnings, that the sense would appear as complete, as if he had written it in a continued series after the ordinary manner.

It was sufficiently known, how steady he was in the Protestant Religion, against the innovations of the Presbyterians and Independents; but his zeal against these was allayed with greater compassion than it was towards the Papists: and this raised him up many adversaries, who charged him with Puritanism. He used to call the controversies concerning episcopacy, and the new-fangled arguments against the Church of England, "insects of a day:" and carefully avoided polemical disputes, being altogether of Sir Henry Wotton's opinion, "disputandi pruritus, ecclesiæ scabies." To conclude, whatever exceptions may be made to him as a writer, he was a man of great goodness, and an ornament to the times in which he lived.

These Memoirs shall be closed by an extract from his Life in the "Biographia Britannica;" comprehending an Analysis of "The Worthies," and a Vindication of the Author.

"THE subject-matter of the Book is distributed under the several Counties of England and Wales; each division beginning, first, with the Commodities, Products, and other particulars most eminent and remarkable in each County; whether Waters, Minerals, Plants, Animals, Manufactures, Buildings, Battles, Proverbs, &c.;—then the Worthies born or residing therein, marshalled under their respective ranks or professions;—the whole contents of each County ending with Tables of the Gentry that were therein in the reign of King Henry the Sixth; and a List of the Sheriffs, for several Kings reigns, down to King James or King Charles the First, with their arms described, and places of abode. Prefixed to the whole, is a copious Introduction, in near twenty sheets, divided into many chapters;

chapters; distinctly treating of this grand and comprehensive plan, the matter, order, and style, &c. shewing how methodical and uniform he has been throughout; also apologizing for any defects that may have escaped his pen, and answering many objections which might be made to any part thereof. But, as the heads of those preliminary discourses will best explain the contents of the book, and display as well the variety as the grandeur of the undertaking; and as a recital of them will give the most ready command of the whole Scheme, to those who would only be informed or reminded thereof; or such as may be inclined to revive the Author in a more correct Edition, give us a continuation, or any other improvement of his model; the said heads are therefore here offered to their consideration, as follow.

- Chapter I. Contains the general *design*; wherein, as learned *Camden*, and painful *Speed*, with others, have described the *rooms* in that convenient *structure*, to which he compares this nation: so he intends to describe the *furniture* of them, in the most signal *products* and *persons* of distinction, adorning the same; to these five ends: 1. *To gain some glory to God.* 2. *To preserve the memory of the dead.* 3. *To present examples to the living.* 4. *To entertain the reader with delight.* 5. And, lastly, *To procure some honest profit to himself.*
- II. Of the National Commodities; as the Manufactures, Wonders, Buildings, Local Proverbs, Medicinal Herbs, Waters, &c.
- III. The first Quaternion of Persons; Princes, Saints, Martyrs, and Confessors.
- IV. Of Popes, Cardinals, and Prelates, before the Reformation.
- V. _____ since the Reformation.
- VI. Of our Statesmen; as Chancellors, Treasurers, Secretaries of State, Admirals, and Deputies of Ireland.
- VII. Capital Judges, and Writers of the Common Law.
- VIII. Soldiers and Seamen, with the necessity of encouraging our Fishery.
- IX. Of Writers on the Canon and Civil Law; Physick, Chemistry, and Surgery, &c.
- X. Other Writers; in Divinity, Philology, and Philosophy; History, Music, and Poetry; also on Popery, &c. with a complaint of the Number of needless Books.
- XI. Of Benefactors to the Publick, with a recommendation of choice Charities; under the heads of Churches, Free-schools, Colleges, and Alms-houses; with a distinction of Benefactors since, from those before the Reformation.
- XII. Of Memorable Persons, or such as were extraordinary for Stature, Strength, Age, Fertility, &c.
- XIII. Lord-Mayors of London.
- XIV. Catalogues of the Gentry under Henry the Sixth; why inserted.
- XV. Of the Sheriffs.
- XVI. Of the Sheriffs' Arms.
- XVII. Observations on Surnames being often altered, and variously written.
- XVIII. Of Modern Battles.
- XIX. Of the Shires, and why the Worthies are digested under them.
- XX. Of the Surnames of Clergymen, and that their Sons have been as successful as others; with his expedient, where several places claim the birth of one person.
- XXI. Other general rules and distinctions, for the Author and Reader's ease: as, his use of the word *Ampliendum*, expressing a want of fuller intelligence: and his use of S. N. signifying *second nativity*; that is when a Worthy whose native Country is not known, he is historized under that which was his place of residence: and by the abbreviation REM. which implies *removeable*, upon better information: also his rule for ranking under some one head, persons who have a claim to several.
- XXII. The Precedency of several Professions adjusted.

XXIII. Of

XXIII. Of the Authorities from whence the Work is derived.

XXIV. Concerning his Double Division of the English, according to their Nation and Profession.

XXV. General Exceptions against the Style and Matter of the Author prevented; by his propositions of, and answers to them, being twenty-four in number.

XXVI. An Apology for the involuntary Omissions in this Book.

The whole volume, in the original Edition, contains more than a thousand pages; and seems to have been not quite finished at the end.

Though our Author was very diligent, as hath been attested in p. viii, in collecting his materials for this Work; yet, when several parts of it were written, he had the disadvantage of being unsettled, remote from proper libraries, and intelligent conversation, being as it were a travelling writer, and forced to leave blank spaces, especially for *Dates*; wherein he has sometimes modestly left his reader rather uninformed than misinformed; and sometimes again filled them up conjecturally, and without any supposed need of nice recollection, as he designed to be more exact upon better opportunities of examination; in several whereof he was prevented by death. But though he looked upon dates as so many little sparkling gems in history, that would reflect the clearest and most sudden light a great way off, he still found or thought them very slippery ware, liable, by the smallest and most imperceptible variations, to lead us greatly astray from truth; and speaks of *Chronology*, in one of his books, as of a little surly animal, that was apt to bite the fingers of those who handled it with greater familiarity than was absolutely necessary; yet, he knew there was no giving any satisfactory intelligence without it, especially in the writing of Lives. But, indeed, an accurate regard to the directions thereof was little in use with any Writers in this particular branch of history at those times; as, among many others, may be observed, to go no further, in the Author of his own Life, whose deficiencies we have here been at much trouble to supply; one instance only whereof is, that though he gives us the titles of almost all Fuller's books, and their sizes, he has not given us the date of one. But it was a general or fashionable neglect, especially in the more polite and ornate writers, as if they thought that arithmetical figures would look like so many scars in the sleek face of their rhetorical phrase. But what our Author, in apology for himself, has ingeniously observed further on this topic, we refer to his own words, in one or two of the Chapters, whereof we have before given the heads. As to the historical particulars of these lives, no man could pretend to be very circumstantial, in a work that proposed to revive the famous men in a whole nation; such an undertaking can, or should give but a general and compendious view of them. Suppose here are eighteen or twenty hundred eminent persons characterized, much after the manner of those in his "Church History;" to have given a general satisfaction in all parts of the lives, actions, and works, of one or two only in every hundred, might have required more eyes, hands, and years, than Nature allowed this Author; and perhaps more abilities, knowledge, or information, than could be justly pretended to, by any of his ungrateful cavillers. Then for the errors that must unavoidably occur in the revival of such multitudes in all ages, our Author's own apology, as it will be equally needful to any other compiler of a numerous collection of lives, is here produced from his own words, upon some objections made to Mr. Fox the Martyrologist, as follow: "It is impossible for an author of a *voluminous* book, consisting of several *persons* and *circumstances*, (Reader, in pleading for Master Fox, I plead for myself,) to have such *ubiquitary intelligence*, as to apply the same infallibly to every particular*." But there is no winning the favour of those who think they have a licence for detraction, and may spoil an author with impunity, when he is incapable of self-defence, both of his reputation and his labours. Thus we may see some very rash censurers superficially read, who have often pronounced their *anathemas* upon many other Historians, from the titles only of their writings, and sometimes without having ever seen so much as them, treating him

* See the present Volume, in Berkshire, p. 89.

also like those who cannot be content with shearing the inoffensive prey that is free-yielding of his wool, but they must butcher him too: for surely few have been so much pillaged who have been so much disparaged; he has been reproached for his ingenuity by those who have no wit; and robbed of his knowledge by those who have no gratitude. Bishop Nicolson, who was too censorious upon Dr. Fuller's Church History, will also run the hazard of recrimination upon this. Our Author began his "Worthies of England" when he was Chaplain to the Lord Hopton; and it was his chief study, or mostly under his consideration by intervals, for near seventeen years, as it may be from this account computed; but the Bishop says it was *huddled up in haste*. Our Author mentions (as we have quoted in p. xii.) five reasons for publishing this Book; but, as if he had nothing more than a mercenary motive therein, the Bishop has sunk four of them, and, quoting but the last, induced you to believe, it was only for the *procurement of some moderate profit to the Author*: and yet not quoted this honestly. The Bishop says, it *corrects many mistakes* in his "*Church History*;" but our Author was acquainted with few mistakes till a little time before he died, and then had little leisure or room to correct many, when the greatest part of his "Worthies" was printed off. The Bishop says, that *Fuller's chief author is Bale*, for the lives of his Eminent Writers; and he must have been his also if he had wrote in Fuller's time of the Writers Bale has given account of, when Leland was not published; unless he would rather have followed Bale's Popish Plagiarism. But a great part of the Writers in Fuller lived and wrote since Bale, therefore he had many other authorities for his Writers, as may be sufficiently seen in his Work. And whether our Author has given more *mis-shapen scraps, or lies*, as they are called*, of his *Heroes*, than the Bishop of his *Historians*, those may best judge who have read the one and the other; but, if the Bishop would have undertaken to reform or rectify both, it might have been more acceptable, as well as more discreet, than to revile an Author so extravagantly as to vilify himself. In short, notwithstanding these hasty and immoderate aspersions, the characters or memorials here assembled of so many great men, will always make the book necessary to be consulted; especially as there are preserved therein abundance of lives then first or newly written, and nowhere else to be had; which have been of good service to many grave Writers of substantial credit, even in History, Antiquities, and Heraldry; who, wanting neither the judgment nor justice in themselves which they might covet in their own Readers, knew how to make proper uses of his Work, and acknowledgments for what they drew from it, without turning executioners upon every trivial oversight, or expressing any grievance at his humour or his wit. But, since his character has been so much degraded by some, it will be but equitable to shew that it has been no less exalted by others; and as he has bestowed a grateful remembrance upon many Poets, we have met with a retribution that has been attempted by one, in a *Panegyric* upon *Biography* in general, and this *Biographer* in particular. It was freely communicated from the Author's original in the possession of a late Nobleman, who was a signal Patron to some of the greatest Poets and other ingenious men in his time: and since it has never been published; since it is entirely suitable in *this*, as it may be partly serviceable in any other *Collection of illustrious men*; or may in some part be no less applicable to any other *Compiler*, than to every *Peruser* of such collections, we shall here present it as follows, faithfully in its own language, without any apology for its length.

* Nicolson's Historical Library, fol. 1736, p. 6.

TO THE READER AND WRITER OF LIVES :

WRITTEN IN FULLER'S WORTHIES.

Here, from Fame's *Wardrobe*, you may dress to please,
In *Suits* adorn'd, and shap'd to all degrees :
Each genius hence, may graceful *Habits* take ;
No mind so warp'd, some mould won't straighter make.
Patterns that best become you still prefer,
Without some wearing, they to ruin wear ;
Some patterns yet, like tarnish'd lace, are worn,
And now disguise what once they did adorn :
Then be not servilely a slave to those ;
Reform their *Fashions*, but refrain their *Cloaths*.

By the best chemic skill, their gifts combin'd
May so concocted be, and so refin'd ;
May, through your works, so undistinguish'd wreath,
As *Incense* rich from Holy *Altars* breathe ;
Till, so the blended Aromatics rise,
In grateful gales, to greet the Deities,
That we perceive no *Frankincense* exhale,
No *Cassia* here, or *Storax* there prevail ;
Nor this, can *Myrrh*, that, *Ambergrise* can call ;
But one strong, curling odour, spires from all :
So when such *Sweets* you from these *Flow'rs* have hiv'd,
From each they differ, as from all deriv'd.

Chuse then with prudence, in your choice proceed,
Till those you follow, you're improv'd to lead.
The object equal to the human mind,
And most instructive, must be human-kind.
Read manly books then, books of men, and so,
That you proceed to *do* the best you *know*.
Peruse such lives, or parts, as you can live ;
It is the practice must perfection give.

Souls, in which samples great, no semblance breed,
Like cold and hungry *Soils*, but rot the seed :
Or, like weak stomachs, with strong food oppress'd,
By that ne'er nourish'd, which they ne'er digest.
For, as your meals should suit, to thrive aright,
Your constitution, and your appetite ;
So your examples should proportion'd be,
Both to your power, and your capacity.

Some seek their minds with marvels to replete,
And taste no objects they should emulate :
Of things incredible, experience saith,
The feeblest judgments have the firmest faith :
Such, in *admiring*, still those hours destroy,
They in *excelling* only should employ.

Some think, distemper'd times less heal'd may be,
By wise men's woes, than fools' felicity :
Think not that fortitude grows more unsound,
By Vice's balsam, than by Virtue's wound :
That, without deeds, words hold no lasting height,
Unbodied feathers wanting nerves for flight :

While

MEMOIRS OF THE AUTHOR.

While airy sounds soon lose their empty name,
 Surviving record is substantial fame.
 To boundless forms, some, crude collections breed,
 And write a life, would waste a life to read!
 With griping hands, some shrink up life's short span,
 And to a mite, epitomize a man!
 Others add streams, to rivers swoln too high,
 While drowned pastures unrecover'd lie;
 Prop those who boast superfluous aids to stand,
 While crowds deserted most their aid demand!
 The aim's more lofty, th' art in more esteem,
 To save the sinking, than sink those who swim.
 Thus, upon others lives, their own are lost,
 Or least devoted, where deserved most.
 But worse, desert in others there is known,
 Where none from others, or themselves, is shown;
 Whose memory of the Good, the Learn'd, the Brave,
 Should be their monument, and is their grave.

But victories o'er *Death* must be renown'd;
 Triumphs like those must through Fame's clarion sound:
 His victors should her richest trophies wear,
 To Fame who rescue what the Fates won't spare.
 Garlands shall crown their works, that cannot fade;
 The lights they lend with lustre be repaid.
 Who noblest do, most nobly must deserve;
 Great who perform, but greater who preserve:
 If Virtue most directs, which most dilates,
 The draught excels, that most communicates;
 Such copy, spread thus durably to all,
 Begets more Virtue than th' original:
 'Tis an original; its own outvy'd;
 Where life less copied is, than multiply'd;
 And they are deathless made, who long since dy'd. }
 Thus, when a Heroe is compar'd to you,
 Th' Historian is the Heroe of the two;
 The Brave, Learn'd, Good, more efficacious grown,
 In your immortal Lives, than in their own.

Your merit is, who labour'd hath so much,
 Such to revive, to be reviv'd as such:
 Our shame is, in your WORTHIES to be read,
 Till one at least each to their number add:
 Till we, your WORTHIES reading, such shall turn,
 As sacred Reliques sanctify the Urn:
 Till they, through you, dart influential worth,
 As Stars, though fixt in Heav'n, shine down on Earth.

Phœbus, the Sire of your resplendent wit,
 Who blinds all brightness, must to yours submit:
 He, only in th' Horizon, gilds our day,
 You here, though set, your glory still display.

THE WORTHIES

OF

ENGLAND.

CHAPTER I.

THE DESIGNE OF THE ENSUING WORK.

ENGLAND may not unfitly be compared to an House, not *very great*, but *convenient*; and the several Shires may properly be resembled to the *rooms* thereof. Now, as learned Master Camden and painful Master Speed, with others, have discribed the *rooms* themselves; so is it our intention, God willing, to discribe the *furniture* of those rooms; such eminent commodities which every County doth produce, with the Persons of Quality bred therein, and some other observables coincident with the same subject.

Cato, that great and grave Philosopher, did commonly demand, when any new project was propounded unto him, *Cui bono?* what good would ensue, in case the same was effected? A question more fit to be *asked*, than facile to be *answered* in all undertakings, especially in the setting forth of new Books, insomuch that they themselves, who complain that they are too many already, help dayly to make them more.

Know then, I propound five ends to my self in this Book: First, to gain some glory to God. Secondly, to preserve the memories of the Dead. Thirdly, to present examples to the Living. Fourthly, to entertain the Reader with delight. And lastly (which I am not ashamed publickly to profess), to procure some honest profit to my self. If not so happy to obtain all, I will be joyful to attain some; yea, contented and thankful too, if gaining any [especially the first] of these ends, the motives of my endeavours.

First, glory to God, which ought to be the aim of all our actions, though too often our bow starts, our hand shakes, and so our arrow misseth the mark. Yet I hope that our discribing so good a Land, with the various fruits and fruitful varieties therein, will ingage both Writer and Reader in gratitude to that God who hath been so bountiful to our Nation. In order whereunto, I have not only alwayes taken, but often sought occasions, to exhort to thankfulness; hoping the same will be interpreted no stragling from my subject, but a closing with my calling.

Secondly, to preserve the memories of the Dead. A good name is an oyntment poured out, smelt where it is not seen. It hath been the lawful desire of men in all ages to perpetuate their memories, thereby in some sort revenging themselves of mortality, though few have found out effectual means to perform it. For Monuments made of Wood are subject to be burnt; of Glass, to be broken; of soft Stone, to moulder; of Marble and Metal, (if escaping the teeth of Time) to be demolished by the hand of Covetousness; so that, in my apprehension, the safest way to secure a memory from oblivion is (next his own Vertues) by committing the same in Writing to posterity.

Thirdly, to present examples to the Living, having here precedents of all sorts and sizes; of men famous for Valour, Wealth, Wisedome, Learning, Religion, and Bounty to the publick, on which last we most largely insist. The Scholar, being taxed by his Writing-master for idlenesse in his absence, made a fair defence, when pleading that his Master

had neither left him paper whereon, or copy whereby to write. But rich men will be without excuse, if not expressing their bounty in some proportion, God having provided them *paper* enough [“the poor you have alwayes with you”¹] and set them signal examples, as in our ensuing work will plainly appear.

Fourthly, to entertain the Reader with delight. I confess, the subject is but dull in it self, to tell the time and place of men’s birth, and deaths, their names, with the names and number of their books; and therefore this bare sceleton of time, place, and person, must be fleshed with some pleasant passages. To this intent I have purposely interlaced (not as meat, but as condiment) many delightful stories, that so the Reader if he do not arise (which I hope and desire) *religiosior* or *doctior*, with more piety or learning, at least he may depart *jucundior*, with more pleasure and lawful delight.

Lastly, to procure moderate profit to my self in compensation of my pains. It was a proper question, which plain-dealing Jacob pertinently propounded to Laban his father-in-law: “and now when shall I provide for mine house also?”² Hitherto no Stationer³ hath lost by me; hereafter it will be high time for me (all things considered) to save for my self.

The matter following may be divided into Real and Personal, though not according to the legal acception of the words. By Real, I understand the commodities and observables of every County: by Personal, the characters of those worthy men who were Natives thereof. We begin with a Catalogue of the particular heads whereof this Book doth consist, intending to shew how they are severally useful; and then I hope, if *good* as *single instruments*, they will be the *better* as *tuned in a Consort*.

CHAPTER II.

THE REAL TOPICKS INSISTED ON IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

THE NATIVE COMMODITIES.

NO County hath cause to complain with the Grecian widdowes, “that they are neglected in the daily ministration⁴.” God hath not given *all* commodities to one, to elate it with pride, and *none* to others to deject them with pensiveness; but there is some kind of equality betwixt the profits of Counties, to continue commerce, and ballance trading in some proportion.

We have therefore in this Work taken especial notice of the several commodities which every Shire doth produce. And indeed God himself enjoyneth us to observe the variety of the Earth’s productions in this kind. For, speaking of the land of Havilah, (where saith he) “there is gold, and the gold of that land is good; there is bdellium, and the onix-stone⁵.” See here how the holy spirit points at those places where God hath *scattered* such treasure, and the best thereof in all kinds, that man (if so disposed) may know where to *gather* them up.

I confess, England cannot boast of gold, and precious stones, with the land of Havilah; yet affordeth it other things, both *above* and *beneath* ground, more needful for man’s being. Indeed some Shires, Joseph-like, have a better-coloured coat then others; and some, with Benjamin, have a more bountiful messe of meat belonging unto them. Yet every County hath a child’s portion, as if God in some sort observed *Gavel-kind* in the distribution of his favours. “O that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wondrous works which he doeth for the Children of men⁶!”

¹ John xii. 8.

² Gen. xxx. 30.

³ By this general name the Publishers of Books were at this period almost universally distinguished. And in many cases the Stationer, Printer, and Bookseller, were one and the same person. N.

⁴ Acts vi. 1.

⁵ Gen. ii. 12.

⁶ Psalms cvii. 8.

Know, Reader, when a Commodity is general to all England, then, to avoid repetition, it is entered in that County where there was the *first*, or else the *most and best* of that kind. And we have so contrived it, that, generally, *Three Commodities* are treated of in every County.

THE MANUFACTURES.

Some Heathen have causlesly complained of Nature as a step-mother to mankind, because other creatures come into the world clothed with feathers, furs, or fleeces, &c. or armed with pawes, claws, beaks, tusks, horns, hoofs; whilst man is exposed naked into the world: I say a causles charge, because Providence having given men hands, and reason to use them (two blessings denyed to other creatures), all clothing and fencing is eminently and transcendently bestowed upon him.

It is very remarkable to see the Manufactures in England, not knowing whether more to admire the rarity or variety thereof. Undoubtedly the wealth of a Nation consisteth in driving a native commodity through the most hands to the highest artificial perfection, whereof we have taken especial cognisance in the respective Counties, yet so as (though briefly nameing) not largely handling that Manufacture whereon we have formerly insisted.

It must not be forgotten that there be some things which cannot properly be termed Natural Commodities, because of their quality altered and disguised by men's industry; and yet they attain not the reputation of Manufactures. As Salt, being Water boyled; Malt, Barley dryed; Cider, Apples pressed. Seeing therefore they have a mixt nature, they are promiscuosly placed as suiteth best with my own conveniency.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

The God of Nature hath not discovered himself so variously wonderful in any thing as in the Waters of Fountains, Rivers, &c. England hath as large a share herein as any Country, and her springs wonderful on several accounts.

1. Colour; black, red, yellow, &c.
2. Tast; sweet, bitter, salt, acide, corroding, astringing, &c.
3. Odour; stinking of sulphur, like the scouring of a gun very fowl.
4. Sound; beating sometimes like a march, sometimes like a retreat on several occasions.
5. Heat; lukewarm, and gradually hot even to scalding.
6. Weight; considerably heavier or lighter in proportion to other waters.
7. Motion; though many miles from the sea, sympathizing therewith, ebbing and flowing accordingly.
8. Effects; some being Surgeons to heal sores, others Physicians to cure diseases.

The last is proper for our pen, being the *largess* of Heaven to poor people, who cannot go to the price of a costly cure. Of these more have been discovered by casualty than industry, to evidence that therein we are not so much beholden to man's paynes as God's providence. Many springs formerly sovereign have since *lost their vertue*, yet so that other springs have *found it*, so that their sanative qualities may seem not taken away, but removed. And as there are many mean men of great ability yet depressed in obscurity, so no doubt there are in our land *aquæ incognitæ* of concealed worth and vertue, in effect no whit inferior to those which in fame are far above them. However, the gift which Nature holdeth forth may be doubled in the goodnesse thereof, if the hand of Art do but help to receive it, and the patients be prepared with physick in the using of such water, otherwise *fons vitæ* may be *fons mortis*, if diet, due time, and quantity be not observed.

Some will say that our English waters must needs be raw, because so far from the fire; whilst those are better boyled, which, lying more South, are neerer the sun. But experience avows the contrary, that England affordeth most sanative waters for English bodies, if men were as judicious in taking, as Nature is bountiful in tendering them.

As for the Proprietaries of such (or rather of the ground surrounding such) Medicinal waters, as I would not have them detrimented in the least degree by the conflux of people unto them; so it is injurious in my judgement for them to set them to sale, and make gain of God's free gift therein. I confess, water was commonly sold in the land of Canaan, proved

by that passage in the Prophet, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money¹," &c. Yea so churlish were the Edomites to the Israelites, that "they would not give," that is, "afford them *water for money*²." But it is considerable: well-water in those hot Countries³ was acquired with vast pains and expence, it being dearer to sink a *well* then build an *house*, besides many frustrations in that kind before their indeavours found full effect; which made it the more equal for the owners, by such sales, to make profit, or rather to make up their *reparations*. But no such cost being expended in the case in hand, it may be accounted a kind of simonie, in such as sell *ease* and *help* to poor people, though they may lawfully buy it, as passive and necessitated thereunto.

THE WONDERS.

Of these England affordeth many, which by several Authors are variously reckoned up. One reckoneth *four* as most remarkable⁴; another accounted *six*⁵; a third bringeth them up to *thirteen*⁶, which since some have increased. Indeed if so many men had all agreed in one *number*, that had been a *wonder* indeed.

But under this title we comprehend all rarities, which are out of the ordinary road of Nature, the illustration whereof may minister unto us matter of profitable discourse. Of these Wonders, some were transient, lasting onely for a time (like extraordinary Ambassadors imployed on some great affair); others Liegers and permanent, the most proper for our pen to observe. And to prevent vacuitie in some Counties (that this topicke of Wonders might be invested with some matter), some Artificial Rarities are (but very sparingly) inserted, such as transcend the standard of ordinary performance: but these are cast in as *overweight*, the former being onely our proper subject.

Our great design herein is, that men may pay the tribute of their *admiration*, where the same is due, to God himself, who, as David observeth, "only doeth great wonders⁷." *Only*, exclusively of men and Angels; *doth*, that is, really, solidly, and substantially. Juglers doe *shew*, not *doe*, whose pretty workes are not *præstationes*, but *præstigiæ*. *Great Wonders*, called in Scripture MAGNALIA; and, if the Latin alloweth the word, we could grant the Divil his *Parvalia*, doing of *petty* feats, *greatened* into wonders by his cunning, and our credulity.

Wel, let our admiration be given to God, seeing deliberate wondering (when the soul is not suddenly surprised) being raised up to an height is part of adoration, and cannot be given to any creature without some sacrilege. Such wondring consists of reverence and ignorance, which best becometh even the wisest of men, in their searches after God his wayes. As for that unkind wondring, which melts not man's heart like wax into the praying of God, but clay like hardneth it unto stupefaction, "Behold, ye despisers, and wonder, and perish⁸." God keep all good men from being guilty thereof!

A secondary end I have herein, to shew that England fals not short of Forraign Countries in wonderful sights, the same in kind, though not in degree. Italy hath her *Grotta dela Sibilla*; we in Summerset-shire our *Wockley Hole*. Spain her *Anas*; we our *Mole*, &c. But Wonders, like Prophets, are not without honour save in their own Country, where constancy (or at least commonnesse of converse) with them abateth their respect and reputation.

THE BUILDINGS.

[Reader, in our following Book we have inverted the method, and more properly placed *Buildings* next to *Manufactures*.]

Next we take notice of the signal structures which each County doth afford. Indeed the Italians do account all English to be *Gothish*⁹ Buildings, onely *vast* (and *greatnesse* must have something of *coarsnes* therein). However, abating for their advantage above us in materialls, Marble, Porphery, &c. their *Pallaces* may admire the art in some English fabricks, and in our Churches especially.

¹ Isaiah, lv. 1.² Deut. ii. 28.³ This is still remarkably the case in some of the Provinces of Spain. N.⁴ H. Huntington.⁵ Sir John Sidney.⁶ Samuel Beauland on Nennius.⁷ Psalm cxxxvi. 4.⁸ Acts xiii. 41.⁹ The propriety of this term has of late years been strongly controverted. N.

Elisha, beholding Hasael, wept by way of prophetic, foreseeing that (amongst other many mischiefs) he would set fire on the strong Cities¹ (and by consequence on the fair houses) in Israel. But well may we weep when looking back on our late civil war, remembering how many beautiful buildings were ruined thereby, though indeed we have cause to be thankful to God that so many are left standing in the land.

But what said our Saviour to his Disciples, when transported with wonder at the goodly stones in the Temple? "Are these the things you looke upon²?" Such transitory buildings are unworthy of a Christian's admiration. And let it be our care, that, when the fairest and firmest fabricks fall to the ground, yea when "our earthly house be dissolved, we may have an house not made with hands, but eternal in the Heavens³."

LOCAL PROVERBS.

A PROVERB is, much matter decocted into few words. Hear what a learned Critick saith of them⁴: "Argutæ hæ brevesque loquendi formulæ, quamvis è trivio-petitæ et plebi frequentatæ, suas habent veneres, et genium cujusque gentis penes quam celebrantur, atque acumen ostendunt."

Some will have a Proverb so called from *verbum* a word, and *pro* (as in *proavus*) signifying *before*, being a speech which time out of mind hath had peaceable possession in the mouths of many people. Others deduce it from *verbum* a word, and *pro* for *vice* (as in *pro-præses*) *in stead of*, because it is not to be taken in the literal sense, one thing being put for an other.

Six essentials are required to the compleating of a perfect *Proverb*; namely, that it be,

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short. 2. Playn. 3. Common. 4. Figurative. 5. Antient. 6. True. | } | Otherwise it is no <i>Proverb</i> , but a | { | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oration. 2. Riddle. 3. Secret. 4. Sentence. 5. Upstart. 6. Libel. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

I have only insisted on such *local* Proverbs in their respective Counties, wherein some proper place or person is mentioned, such as suggest unto us some historical hint, and the interpretation thereof afford some considerable information, and conduce to the illustration of those Counties wherein they are used.

Herein I have neglected such narrow and restrictive Proverbs as never travelled beyond the smoke of the chimneys of that town wherein they were made, and, though perchance significant in themselves, are unknown to the neighbouring Counties, so far they are from acquiring a *national* reception. Besides, I have declined all such which are frivolous, scurrilous, scandalous, confining our selves onely to such whose expounding may contribute to the understanding of those Shires wherein they are in fashion.

Objection. It is more proper for a person of your profession to imploy himself in reading of, and commenting on the Proverbs of Solomon⁵, "to know wisdome and instruction, to perceive the words of understanding." Whereas you now are busied in what may be pleasant, not profitable; yea, what may inform the fleshly, not *edifie* the inward man.

Answer. Let not our fellow servants be more harsh unto us then our Master himself: we serve not so severe a Lord, but that he alloweth us sawce with our meat, and recreation with our vocation.

Secondly, God himself, besides such as I may call *supernatural* Proverbs (as divinely inspired) taketh notice and maketh use of the *natural* or *native* Proverbs of the Country, praysing, approving, and applying some, "Physician, cure thy self⁶;" "The dog is returned to his vomit, and the swine which was washed to her wallowing in the mire⁷." Disliking and condemning others, and commanding them to be abolished: "The fathers have eaten sowre grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge⁸." Now seeing antiquity without

¹ 2 Kings viii. 12.

² Luke xxi. 6.

³ 2 Cor. v. 1.

⁴ Salmasius è Levino Warnero.

⁵ Prov. i. 2.

⁶ Luke iv. 23.

⁷ 2 Peter ii. 22.

⁸ Ezek. xviii. 2.

verity is no just plea that any thing should be continued; on this warrant, I have in these our Country-Proverbs alledged more than I allow, branding some with a note of infamy, as fit to be banished out of our discourse.

Lastly, besides information, much good may redound to the Reader hereby. It was the counsel which a wise gave to a great man, "Read Histories, that thou dost not become a History." So may we say, "Read Proverbs that thou beest not made a Proverb," as God threatned the sinful people of Israel¹. Sure I am that David, by minding of a Country (no Canonical) Proverb, viz. "Wickednesse proceedeth from the wicked²," was thereby disswaded from offering any violence to the person of Saul, then placed in his power, whereby he procured much tranquillity to his own conscience.

We have not confined our selves to Proverbs in the strict acceptation thereof; but sometimes insist on such which have onely a proverbial tendency, or lye (as one may say) in *the Marches* betwixt Proverb and Prophecie, where they afford us a fit occasion to salley forth into such Discourse, as may conduce to the History of our Nation.

THE MEDICINAL HERBS.

Some maintain this position, "that every Country cures the diseases which it causes, and bringeth remedies for all the maladies bred therein." An opinion which, grant not true, yet may have much of truth therein, seeing every Country, and England especially, affordeth excellent Plants; were it not partly for men's laziness, that they will not seek them; partly for their ignorance that they *know not* when they have found them; and partly for their pride and peevishnesse, because, when found, they disdain to use and apply them. Indeed *quod charum, charum*; what is fetch'd farr, and bought dear, that onely is esteemed; otherwise, were many English Plants as rare as they are useful, we would hug in our hands what we now trample under our feet. For proof hereof, let not the Reader grudge to peruse these words of a grand Herbalist³, speaking of *Virga Aurea*, or Golden-rod, growing plentifully, but discovered lately in Middlesex: "It is extolled above all other Herbs, for the stopping of blood in sanguinolent ulcers, and bleeding wounds; and hath in time past been had in greater estimation and regard then in these days. For, in my remembrance, I have known the dry Herb, which came from beyond the seas, sold in *Bucklars-bury*⁴ in *London*, for two shillings and six pence the ounce; but since it is found in *Hamsted* wood, even as it were at the Town's-end, no man will give two shillings and six pence for an hundred weight of it, which plainly sets forth our inconstancy and suddain mutability, esteeming no longer of any thing (how precious soever it be) then while it is strange and rare."

We may also observe, that many base and barren heaths and hills, which afford the least food for beasts, yeeld the best physick for man. One may also take notice that such places that are nearest to London, Cambridge, Oxford, Bath, or where some eminent Herbalist hath his habitation, afford us the greater variety of medicinal herbes. Not that more have growne, but more are knowne thereabouts, where the Native Plants are not better, but more happie in their vicinitie to such discoverers. And now, to be always within the reach if not the touch of mine owne calling, we may observe in Scripture, that God's Spirit directs men to the gathering of such Simples of his owne planting: "Is there no balme in Gilead⁵?" True in a literal sense, as well as mystically of our Saviour.

Now the reason why I have been so sparing in this topick, and so seldome insist thereon, is because these Herbs grow equally for goodness and plenty, in all Counties, so that no one Shire can without manifest usurpation intitle it selfe thereunto. Besides, they are so common and numerous, they would justle out matter of more concernment. However, we have noted it where the Herb is rare and very useful; and in our following Book (though here the method be transposed) have placed Medicinal Herbs next Medicinal Waters, conceiving that order most natural.

¹ 1 Kings ix. 7.

² 1 Sam. xxiv. 13.

³ Gerard, in his Herbal, p. 430.

⁴ This was the Covent-garden market of that age. N.

⁵ Jer. viii. 22.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE FIRST QUATERNION OF PERSONS;

viz. 1. PRINCES. 2. SAINTS. 3. MARTYRS. 4. CONFESSOURS.

1. PRINCES.

WE take the word, as it is of the common gender, inclusive of both sexes, and extend it onely to Kings with their Wives and Children. Of the second sort we have but few, and those onely from the time of King Edward the Fourth, who first married his Subject, or Native of his Dominions.

We confine our selves to such as were born since the Conquest; otherwise we should be swallowed up, should we lanch out beyond that date into the Saxon Government, especially into the gulph of their Heptarchie, where a Prince could not be seen for Princes. But, if a British or Saxon King comes under our pen, we preferre to take cognizance of him in some other notion (as of Saint, Martyr, Souldier, &c.) so to preserve the topick of Prince-ship intire according to our design.

We have stinted our selves onely to the legitimate issue of Kings; and after such who are properly Princes, we have (as occasion is offered) inserted some who in courtesie and equity may be so accepted, as the Heires to the Crown (in the Lancastrian difference) though not possessed thereof; or else so near a-kin thereunto, that much of History doth necessarily depend upon them.

We have observed these Nativities of Princes, because such signal persons are not onely Oakes amongst under-woods, but land-markes amongst Oakes, and the directorie for the methodical regulation of History. Besides, in themselves they are of special remarke, as more or less remote from the Crown; not onely their own honour, but the happiness of thousands being concerned in their extraction, and Divine Providence most visible in marshalling the order thereof. For although *Nasci à Principibus fortuitum est* may pass for a true instance in Grammar, it is no right rule in Divinity; which, though acknowledging "rich and poor the work of God's hands¹," pronounceth Princes to be men "of his right hand, made strong for himself²," that is, purposely advanced to imploy their own greatness to his glory.

Let none object that the Wives of Kings need not to have been inserted, as persons of no such consequence in government; seeing it is the constant practice of the Spirit of God, after the mention of a new King in Judah, to record the name of his Mother and her Parentage: "His Mother's name also was Micaiah, the daughter of Uriel of Gibeah³:" "His mother's name was Althaliah, the daughter of Omri⁴:" "His mother's name was Hamutal, the daughter of Jeremiah of Libnah⁵:" and Divines generally render this reason thereof, that if such Kings proved godly and gracious, then the memory of their mothers should receive just praise for their good education; if otherwise, that they might be blamed for no better principling them in their infancy.

2. SAINTS.

This word accepts of several interpretations, or rather they are injuriously obtruded upon it.

1. Saints of Fiction, who never were *in rerum natura*, as St. Christopher, &c.
2. Saints of Faction, wherewith our age doth swarme, alledging two arguments for their Saintship. First, that they so call themselves; secondly, that those of their own party call them so. Neither of these belong to our cognizance.
3. Saints of Superstition, reputed so by the Court of Rome.
4. Saints indeed, parallel to St. Paul's "Widows indeed⁶," and both deserve to be honoured.

¹ Job xxxiv. 19.

² 2 Chron. xxii. 2.

³ Psalm lxxx. 17.

⁴ 2 Kings xxiii. 31.

⁵ 2 Chron. xiii. 2.

⁶ 1 Tim. v. 3.

It is confessed, in this our Book, we drive a great trade in the third sort; and I cannot therefore but sadly bemoan that the Lives of these Saints are so *darkned* with Popish *Illustrations*, and farced with *Fauxeties*, to their dishonour, and the detriment of Church History: for, as honest men, casually cast into the company of cozeners, are themselves suspected to be cheats, by those who are strangers unto them; so the very true actions of these Saints, found in mixture with so many forgeries, have a suspicion of falsehood cast upon them.

Inquiring into the causes of this grand abuse, I find them reducible to five heads.

1. Want of honest hearts in the Biographists of these Saints, which betrayed their pens to such abominable untruths.
2. Want of able heads, to distinguish rumours from reports, reports from records; not choosing, but gathering; or rather not gathering, but scraping what could come to their hands.
3. Want of true matter, to furnish out those lives in any proportion. As cooks are sometimes fain to lard lean meat, not for fashion, but necessity, as which otherwise would hardly be eatable for the drynesse thereof; so these, having little of these Saints more than their names, and dates of their deaths (and those sometimes not certain) do plump up their emptinesse with such fictitious additions.
4. Hope of gain; so bringing in more custome of Pilgrims to the shrines of their Saints.
5. Lastly, for the same reason for which Herod persecuted St. Peter (for I count such lyes a persecuting of the Saints memories) merely because they saw it pleased the people¹.

By these and other causes it is come to pass, that the observation of Vives is most true: *Quæ de Sanctis scripta sunt, præter pauca quædam, multis fædata sunt commentis, dum qui scribit affectui suo indulget: & non quæ egit divus, sed quæ illum egisse vellet, exponit*²; "What are written of the Saints, some few things excepted, are defiled with many fictions, whilst the Writer indulgeth his own affection, and declareth not what the Saint did do, but what he desired that he should have done." To this let me couple the just complaint of that honest Dominican Melchior Canus: *Dolenter hoc dico, multò severius à Laertio vitas Philosophorum scriptas, quàm à Christianis vitas Sanctorum, longèque incorruptius & integrius Suetonium res Cæsarum exposuisse, quàm exposuerint Catholici, non res dico Imperatorum, sed Martyrum, Virginum, & Confessorum*³; "I speak it to my grief," saith he, "that the Lives of the Philosophers are more gravely written by Laertius, than Saints are by Christians; and that Suetonius hath recorded the actions of the Cæsars with more truth and integrity, than Catholicks have the lives, I say not of Princes, but even of Martyrs, Virgins, and Confessours."

To return to our English Saints. As our Catalogue beginneth with Alban, it endeth with Thomas Bishop of Hereford, who dyed anno Domini 1282, the last Englishman canonized by the Pope: for, though Anselme was canonized after him (in the reign of King Henry the Seventh) he was no English, but a Frenchman, who dyed more than an hundred years before him. Since which time, no English, and few Foreigners, have attained that honour; which the Pope is very sparing to confer: First, because sensible that multitude of Saints abateth veneration. Secondly, the Kalender is filled (not to say pestered) with them, justling one another for room, many holding the same day in co-partnership of festivity. Thirdly, the charge of Canonization is great; few so charitable as to buy it, the Pope too covetous to give it to the memories of the deceased. Lastly, Protestants daily grow more prying into the Pope's proceedings, and the [suspected] perfections of such persons, who are to be *sainted*; which hath made his Holynesse the more cautious, to canonize none whilst their memories are on the must, immediately after their deaths, before the same is fined in the cask, with some competent continuance of time, after their decease.

¹ Acts xii. 3.

² De Trad. Discip. l. v.

³ Lib. xi. c. 6.

3. NOBLE MARTYRS.

St. Ambrose, in his *Te Deum*, doth justifie the epithet; and by Martyrs all know such only are imported, who have lost their lives for the testimony of a fundamental truth.

However, we find the word by one of the purest Writers in the primitive times attributed to such who were then alive.

“Cyprianus Nemesiano Felici, Lucio, alteri Felici, Litteo, Coliano, Victori, Fadcri, Dativo, Coepiscopis; item, Compresbyteris & Diaconibus, & cæteris fratribus in metallo constitutis, Martyribus Dei Patris Omnipotentis & Jesu Christi Domini, & Dei Conservatoris nostri, æternam salutem¹.”

See here how he *bemartyreth* such who as yet did survive; but in so servile a condition (condemned to the mines) that they were almost hopelesse, without miracle, to be released. Yet dare we not presume on this precedent of St. Cyprian (children must not do what their Fathers may) to use the word so extensively; but by *Martyrs* understand persons (not in the deepest durance and distresse) but actually slain for the testimony of Jesus Christ; which by an ingenious pen is thus not ill expressed:

“What desperate challenger is he,
Before he perish in the flame,
What ere his pain or patience be,
Who dares assume a MARTYR’S name?
For all the way he goes he’s none
Till he be gone.
It is not Dying, but ’tis Death
Only gains a MARTYR’S wreath.”

Now such Martyrs as our Land hath produced are reducible to three different ranks:

1. *Britons*, suffering under Dioclesian, the persecuting Roman Emperor; as Alban, Amphibalus, &c.
2. *Saxons*, massacred by the Pagan Danes; as King Edmund, Ebba, &c.
3. *English*, murdered by the cruelty of Papists, since the year 1400; as William Sawtree, John Badby, &c.

In the two former of these we are prevented, and they anticipated from us, by the Pope’s canonizing them under the title of *Saints*. The third and last only remain proper for our pen, martyred by the Romish Prelates for above an hundred and fifty years together.

I confess I have formerly met with some men, who would not allow them for Martyrs who suffered in the reign of Queen Mary, making them little better than *felons de se*, wilfully drawing their blood on themselves. Most of these, I hope, are since convinced in their judgement, and have learned more charity in the school of affliction, who by their own losses have learned better to value the lives of others, and now will willingly allow Martyrship to those from whom they wholly withheld, or grudgingly gave, it before.

We have reckoned up these Martyrs according to the places of their Nativity, where we could find them, which is my first choice, in conformity to the rest of this work. But in case this cannot be done, my second choice is (for know, Reader, ’tis no refuge) to rank them according to the place of their death, which is their true birth-place in the language of Antiquity². Hear how a right antient Authour expresseth himself to this purpose: *Aptè consuetudinem tenet Ecclesia, ut solennes beatorum Martyrum vel Confessorum Christi dies, quibus ex hoc mundo ad regionem migraverunt Vivorum, nuncupentur Natales, & eorum Solennia non funebria, tanquam morientium, sed (utpote in verâ vitâ nascentium) Natalitia vocitentur*³. Now if the day of their death be justly entituled their birth-day, the place of their death may be called their birth-place by the same analogy of reason and language.

¹ Cyprianus, Epist. 77. as marshalled by Pamelian.

² Origen, lib. iii. Comment. in Job. Albinus Flac. de Divin. Offic. cap. de Sextâ Feriâ, p. 60.

³ Nichol. Papa in Epist. ad Consulta Bulgarorum, cap. 5. in fine.

We have given in a list of Martyrs names in their respective countyes, but not their total number, only insisting on such who were most remarkable; remitting the Reader for the rest, to the voluminous pains of Mr. Fox, who hath written *all* (and, if malicious Papists be believed, *more than all*) of this subject.

4. WORTHY CONFESSORS.

All good Christians are concluded within the compase of Confessors in the large accep- tion thereof. "With the mouth confession is made unto salvation¹." But here we restrain this title to such who have adventured fair and far for Martyrdome, and at last not de- clined it by their own cowardize, but escaped it by Divine Providence. *Confessor* is a name none can wear whom it cost nothing. It must be purchased for the maintenance of the Faith, with the losse of their native land, liberty, livelyhood, limbs, any thing under life it self.

Yet in this confined sense of Confessors, we may say with Leah, at the birth of Gad, "Behold a Troop cometh²," too many to be known, written, read, remembred: we are forced therefore to reconfine the word to such who were Candidates and Probationers for Martyrdome in *proximâ potentia*. There was not a stride, "but (to use David's expres- sion) a step betwixt them and death³;" their wedding clothes were made (but not put on) for their marriage to the fire. In a word, they were soft waxe, ready chafed and prepared, but the signature of a violent death was not stamped upon them.

Manifold is the use of our observing these Confessors: First, to show that God alone hath parramont power of Life and Death; preserving those who by men are "appointed to dye⁴." One whose son lay very sick, was told by the Physician, "Your son, sir, is a dead man." To whom the father (not disheartned thereat) returned, "I had rather a Physician should call him so an hundred times, than a Judge on the Bench should do it once, whose pronouncing him for a dead man makes him to be one." But though both a Physician in Nature, and a Judge in Law, give men for *gone*, the one passing the cen- sure, the other sentence of death upon them; GOD, "to whom belongeth the issues from death⁵," may preserve them long in the land of the living. Hereof these Con- fessors are eminent instances; and may God therefore have the Glory of their so strange deliverances!

Secondly, it serveth to comfort God's servants in their greatest distress. Let hand joyne in hand; let Tyrants piece the lion's cruelty with the fox's craft; let them face their plots with power, and line them with policy; all shall take no effect. God's servants (if he seeth it for his glory and their good) shall either be mercifully preserved from, or mightily protected in dangers, whereof these Confessors are "a cloud of Witnesses."

We have an English Proverb, "Threatned folks live long;" but let me add, I know a threatned man who did never dye at all; namely, the Prophet Elijah; threatned by cruel and crafty Jesabel, "The Gods do so to me and more also, if I make not thy life like one of their lives by to-morrow at this time⁶." Yet did he never taste of mortallity, being conveyed by a fiery chariot into heaven. Now, although our ensuing History presenteth not any miraculously preserved from death, yet affordeth it plenty of strange preservations of persons to extream old age, though they wear the marks of many and mighty men's menacies, who plotted and practised their destruction.

We have persued the same course in Confessors, which we embraced in Martyrs; *viz.* we have ranked them according to their Nativities, where we could certainly observe them, to make them herein uniforme with the rest of our Book. But, where this could not be attained, we have entred them in those Counties where they had the longest or sharpest sufferings. And this we humbly conceive proper enough, seeing their Confessor-ship in a strict sense did bare true date from the place of their greatest persecution.

¹ Rom. x. 10.

² Gen. xxx. 11.

³ 1 Sam. xx. 3.

⁴ Psalm lxxix. 11.

⁵ Psalm lxxviii. 20.

⁶ 1 Kings xix. 2.

CHAPTER IV.

OF POPES, CARDINALS, AND PRELATES, BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

POPES.

I MEET with a mess of English Natives advanced to that honour. *Pope John-Joan* is wholly omitted, partly because we need not charge that See with suspicious and doubtful crimes, whose notorious faults are too apparent; partly because this *He-She*, though allowed of English extraction, is generally believed born at Ments in Germany¹.

Wonder not that so few of our countrymen gained the Triple-Crown. For, first, great our distance from Rome, who, being an Island or little World by ourselves, had our Archbishop of Canterbury, which formerly was accounted *alterius orbis Papa*. Secondly, the Italians of late have ingrossed the Papacy to themselves; and much good may their monopolie do them, seeing our English may more safely repose themselves in some other seate then the Papal Chair, more fatal² (it is to be feared) to such as sit therein, than ever Eli's proved unto him³.

Yea, I assure you, *four* Popes was a very fair proportion for England. For having perused the voluminous book of Pantaleon, "De Viris illustribus Germaniæ," I find but six Popes Dutchmen by their nativity, viz. Stephen the Eighth, Gregory the Fifth, Silvester the Second, Leo the Ninth, Victor the Second, and Adrian the Sixth. Seeing therefore Germany, in the latitude thereof, a Continent five times bigger than England, measured by the aforesaid Pantaleon with advantage⁴; I say, seeing Germany, the Emperour whereof is, or ought to be, Patron to the Pope, produced but six of that order, England's *four* acquit themselves in a very good appearance.

I need not observe that our English word *Pope* came from the Latin *Papa*, signifying a father, a title anciently given to other Bishops, but afterwards fixed on the See of Rome. One would have him called *Papa* by abbreviation, *quasi Pater Patriarcharum*, flitting only the two first syllables. A pretty conceit, which I dare no more avouch than his fancy, who affirmed the former syllable in *Papa* to be *short* in verse, for the *Pope personal*, who indeed are *short-lived*; whilst the same syllable is *long*, the word being taken for the succession of Popes, who have lasted above a thousand years.

CARDINALS.

A word of their names, numbers, degrees, dignities, titles, and habit. *Cardinals* are not so called, because the hinges on which the Church of Rome doth move; but from *Cardo*, which signifieth the end of a tenon put into a mortais⁵, being accordingly fixed and fastened to their respective Churches. Anciently Cardinalis imported no more than an Ecclesiastical person, beneficed and inducted into a cure of Soules; and all Bishops generally made Cardinals as well as the Pope of Rome.

In proof whereof, there were anciently founded in the Church of Saint Paul's two Cardinals chosen by the Dean and Chapter out of the twelve Petty Canons; whose Office it was, to take notice of the absence and neglect of all in the Quire, to give the Eucharist to the Minister of that Church and their servants, as well in health as in sickness; to hear confessions, appoint penance, and to commit the dead to convenient sepulture. And two of them lie buried in the Church of Saint Faith, with these epitaphes.

"Hic homo Catholicus Wilielmus West tumulatur,
Pauli Canonicus Minor Ecclesiæ vocitatur,
Qui fuerat Cardinalis bonus atque sodalis," &c.

"Perpetuis annis memores estote Johannis
Good, Succentoris, Cardinalisque minoris," &c.

¹ Godwin, in Catal. Cardinal. p. 159.

² What would honest Fuller have said of the *fatality* of modern Popes! N.

³ 1 Sam. iv. 18.

⁴ He taketh in all the Netherlands.

⁵ Vitruvius, lib. 10. c. 20.

Many other Churches besides Saint Pauls'¹ retained this custome of Cardinal-making; viz. Ravenna, Aquileia, Millain, Pisa, Beneventana in Italy, and Compostella in Spain.

But in processe of time Cardinal became appropriated to such as officiated in Rome; and they are reckoned up variously by Authors, fifty-one, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty; I believe their number arbitrary, to be encreased or diminished *ad libitum Domini Papæ*. They are divided into three ranks:

Cardinall { Bishops, - - Assessors with
Priests, - - Assistants to
Deacons, - - Attendants on } the Pope.

The former of these have chaires allowed them, and may sit down in presence of his Holynesse; and these are seven in number, whose Sees are in the vicinage of Rome; and some Englishmen have had the honour to be dignified by them.

Bishop of {	Bishop of {
1. Hostia.	5. Preneste, { Bernar. Anglicus.
2. Rorto, R. Kilwardby.	6. Rufine. { Simon Langham.
3. Sabine.	7. Tusculane.
4. Alba, Nic. Breakspeare.	

Cardinall Priests succeed, generally accounted twenty-eight, divided into foure Septenaries, whose titles are here presented, with such Englishmen² who attained to be honoured with such Churches in Rome.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. St. Maries beyond Tyber. | |
| 2. St. Chrysogon - - - - | Steph. Langhton, An. D. 1212. |
| 3. St. Cecily beyond Tyber - - - - | Thomas Wolsey, An. D. 1515. |
| 4. St. Anastasia - - - - | John Morton, An. D. 1493. |
| 5. St. Laurence in Damaso. | |
| 6. St. Marke. | |
| 7. St. Martin in the Mount - - - - | William Alan, An. D. 1587. |
| 8. St. Sabine - - - - | John Stafford, An. D. 1434. |
| 9. St. Prisca - - - - | Reginald Pole, An. D. 1540. |
| 10. St. Balbine. | |
| 11. St. Nereus and Achileus - - - - | Phil. Repington, An. D. 1408. |
| 12. St. Sixtus. | |
| 13. St. Marcellus. | |
| 14. St. Susan. | |
| 15. St. Praxis - - - - | Ancherus, An. D. 1261. |
| 16. St. Peter ad vincula - - - - | Chr. Bambridge, An. D. 1511. |
| 17. St. Laurence in Lucina. | |
| 18. St. Crosses Jerusalem - - - - | Boso, An. D. 1156. |
| 19. St. Steph. in Mount Celius - - - - | Robert Curson, An. D. 1211. |
| 20. St. John and St. Paul - - - - | Robert Summercote, An. D. 1234. |
| 21. The four Crowned Saints. | |
| 22. The holy Apostles. | |
| 23. St. Cyriacus in the Baths - - - - | Thomas Bouchier, An. D. 1464. |
| 24. St. Eusebius - - - - | Robert Pullen, An. D. 1144. |
| 25. St. Puntiana - - - - | Boso, An. D. 1160. |
| 26. St. Vitalis—St. ——— - - - - | John Fisher, An. D. 1535. |
| 27. St. Marceline and Peter. | |
| 28. St. Clement. | |

Observe, I pray you, this catalogue of titles (taken out of Sir Henry Spelman his Glossary) is imperfect, St. Pastor being omitted therein, whereof Boso was at last made

¹ The name and the office of these Cardinals still continue in use in St. Paul's Cathedral. N.

² Sometimes there were several English Cardinals successively of the same title, whose names and numbers will be exhibited in their respective counties.

Cardinal¹. For these Cardinals were not so *mortaised* to their Churches, but that they might be removed, especially if advanced a story higher (from Cardinal Deacons to Priests, from Priests to Bishops); and sometimes, though remaining on the same flore, they were removed (to make room for others) to some other title. Many more Englishmen we had created Cardinals, whose certain titles are unknown.

But let us proceed to the Cardinal Deacons, sixteen in number :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. St. Mary in Dompusinica. | 9. St. Angelus. |
| 2. St. Lucy. | 10. St. Eustachius. |
| 3. St. Mary the new. | 11. St. Mary in the Water. |
| 4. St. Cosmus and St. Damian. | 12. St. Mary in the broad way. |
| 5. St. Gregory. | 13. St. Agathe. |
| 6. St. Mary in the Greek School. | 14. St. Lucia on the top of Sabine. |
| 7. St. Mary in the Porch. | 15. St. Quintin. |
| 8. St. Nicholas by the Prison. | 16. St. [The last lost by the Scribe in Curiâ.] |

I only find one Englishman, Boso by name, made Cardinal Deacon, of St. Cosmus and St. Damian; but it was not long before he was advanced to be a Cardinal Bishop.

The habit of Cardinals is all scarlet; whereof Theodore Beza, tartly enough, thus expresseth himself :

*Crede meæ nullo saturantur murice vestes,
Divite nec cocco pallia tincta mihi.
Sed quæ rubra vides Sanctorum cæde virorum
Et mersa insonti sanguine cuncta madent,
Aut memor istorum quæ celat crimina vestis
Pro Domino justo tincta pudore rubet.*

My clothes in purple liquor ne're were stew'd,
Nor garments (trust me) richly died in grain.
These robes you see so red, I have imbrew'd
In gore of guiltless saints, whom I have slain.
Or, mindful of the faults they hide, with shame
The bashful clothes do blush their wearers blame.

They wore also a red hat of a peculiar fashion to themselves, and rid abroad on horseback on scarlet Foot-clothes; and Pope Paul the Second made it penal for any beneath their Order in Rome, to use the same²; yea to such a height of pride did they aspire, that we read this note in the Roman Pontifical: "Notandum, quod Cæsar antequam coronetur simplici diademate sedet post primum Episcopum Cardinalem; et si quis Rex adest, sedet tunc post primum omnium Presbyterum Cardinalem." Indeed, making their own Canons, and being their own Heralds to marshal their own precedency, they had been much to blame if not carving a good portion of honour to themselves, whilst devout Princes, abused by bad instructors and their own erroneous consciences, gave to the clergy what they were pleased to demand.

None might elect the Pope, save such as were Cardinals: yea, none out of that order were eligible into the Papacy; as in England one must first be a Sergeant before he be a Judge. Cardinal Deacons were in equal capacity of being Popes with Cardinal Priests, and oftentimes were preferred before them, as they could strengthen their faction, which carried all in these (and I could wish in no other) elections.

WILLIAM ALLEN, who died anno 1594, was the last Englishman advanced to this honour, so that our country hath not had a Cardinal these sixty years, which from the former six hundred years was never without one or two of that order. This may seem a wonder; our Nation being as meriting as any for the Romish cause, and having as good heads as any, why should they not wear as gay hats as others? Nor will the reasons assigned for the contrary give satisfaction; *viz.*

1. That the Pope commonly makes Cardinals to gratifie Foreign Kings, whilst our English Sovereigns have ever since been of a different Religion from his Holinesse.
2. That our English Catholicks living beyond seas in the nature of exiles, and under persecution (as they call it), so high an honour is inconsistent with their suffering condition.
3. That our Englishmen want preferment and estates, to maintain the distance of so great a dignity.

¹ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 165.

² Platina in ejus vitâ.

There

There are at the present two English Natives in France of noble extraction and Romish perswasion, much voyced in common discourse for their probability to such preferment; but on what grounds I do not know, and list not to enquire.

Surely the matter is not great, seeing that dignity hath been observed to be rather fatal then fortunate to the English, and attended with some sad and sudden casualties.

1. Cardinal Mackelsfield was four moneths buried before his cap was brought him.
2. Cardinal Sertor dyed in Italy in the juncture of time *inter pileum datum et susceptum*.
3. Cardinal Fisher, when his cap was come to Calis, had his head struck off at Tower-Hill.
4. Cardinal Somercot was poisoned in the very Conclave, to prevent his selection to the Popedome.
5. Cardinal Evosham was sent the same way on the same occasion.
6. Cardinal Bambridge was poisoned at Rome by one of his servants, being an Italian.

If such their successes, I suppose it far easier for Englishmen to have their caps (though courser and cheaper) made of our own countrey-wool, which will be more warm, and may prove more healthful for the wearers thereof. I have done with this subject, when I have observed that there is a Cardinal Bishop of Sabine, a place near Rome; and a Cardinal Priest of Saint Sabine, a Church dedicated to her memory in the same City; the not heeding whereof, I suspect, hath bred much confusion in our English Writers. The best is, our Englishmen, when they write of places in Italy, cannot commit greater and grosser mistakes, then what Italians have done, when they have wrote of towns and places in England; though perchance such is their pride, that they will say it is our duty to be exact in Italy, and their courtesie to take any notice of England.

Let not the Reader wonder if Cardinals inserted in others are omitted in our Catalogue; viz. Ulricus, Ancherus, Theobaldus, Bernadus de Anguiscello, &c.; seeing I am unsatisfied in some of them, whether they were Cardinals; in others, whether they were Englishmen; Forreign Countries laying more probable claim unto them. Nor will it quit the cost of a contest, nothing more then their names being left in History without any other observables.

PRELATES BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

Next succeed such eminent Clergy-men who attained to the honour of being Archbishops and Bishops in England, and were famous in their generations.

Objection. These Popes, Cardinals, and Prelates, were superstitious persons and limbs of Antichrist, whose names are better lost then kept. Yea, it mattered not much if some good Josiah served their bones as those of the idolatrous Priests of Jeroboam, even burn them to ashes, that so their bodies and memories might perish together¹.

Answer. I am afraid our age affords those who, if they were to manage that act, would, together with their bones, *sans difference* (notwithstanding the distinguishing epithete) burn the bodies of the *young and old Prophet*; I mean utterly extirpate the Ministerial function. But I answer, it must be confessed they were deeply dyed with the errors and vices of the age they lived in, yet so that some of them were for their devotion exemplary to posterity; and the very worst of them, though yeelding nothing fit for our imitation, may afford what is well worth our observation.

And here be it remembered, that the same epithete in several places accepts sundry interpretations. He is called a **GOOD MAN** in common discourse, who is not dignified with Gentilitie; a **GOOD MAN** upon the Exchange, who hath a responsible estate; a **GOOD MAN** in a Camp, who is a tall man of his armes; a **GOOD MAN** in the Church, who is pious and devout in his conversation. Thus, whatsoever is fixed therein in other relations, that person is a **GOOD MAN** in History, whose character affords such matter as may please

¹ 2 Kings xxiii. 16.

the palate of an ingenuous Reader; and I humbly crave the honour to be his taster in this behalf.

Now of Bishops before the Conquest, the most were merely *nuda nomina*; naked names. As for such appearing clothed with remarkable history, most of them move in an higher sphere of Saints, and so are anticipated. Since the Conquest; for the first seven Kings, many Prelates were Foreigners, generally French, and so Aliens from our subject. It will therefore be seasonable to begin their Catalogue about the time of King Henry the Third, deducing it unto the Popish Bishops who were deprived in the first of Queen Elizabeth.

CHAPTER V.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

NEXT those Prelates *before*, follow such as were *since* the Reformation; much different, not in title, but tenure, from the former, holding their places, not from the Pope, but their Prince, and practising the principles of the Protestant Religion, for the term of a hundred and twenty years, since the latter end of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. Amongst these, Malice itself meets with many, which it must allow, for their living, preaching, and writing, to have been the main Champions of Truth against Error, Learning against Ignorance, Piety against Profaneness, Religion against Superstition, Unity and Order against Faction and Confusion; verifying the judicious observation of Foreigners, “Clerus Britanniae, gloria mundi.”

These Prelates may be digested into five successive setts, or companies, under their respective Arch-bishops; allowing each of them somewhat more than *twenty* years, as large a proportion for the life of a Bishop as *seventy* years for the age of a man.

1. Arch-bishop Cranmer's; whereof four, besides himself, were burnt at the stake, and the rest exiled in Germany.
2. Arch-bishop Parker's; in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth leading halcion-days, without any considerable opposition against the Hierarchy.
3. Arch-bishop Whitgift's; much pen-persecuted, and pelted at with libellous pamphlets; but supported by Queen Elizabeth's zeal to maintain the discipline established.
4. Arch-bishop Abbot's; fortunate all the peaceable reign of King James, and beginning of King Charles, though the skie was red and lowring; foretelling foul weather to follow, a little before their death.
5. Arch-bishop Juxton's; whose Episcopal chairs were not only shrewdly shaken, but (as to outward appearance) overturned in our late mutinous distempers.

I know the man full well, to whom Mr. Charles Herle (President of the Assembly) said somewhat insultingly, “*Ile tel you news*: last night I buryed a Bishop (dashing more at his *profession* than *person*) in Westminster Abbey.” To whom the other returned, with like latitude to both, “Sure you buried him in hope of Resurrection.” This our eyes at this day see performed; and, it being “the work of the Lord, may justly seem marvellous in our sight.”

It is also very remarkable, that of this fifth and last company [all Bishops in 1642] nine are alive at this present; *viz.* (pardon me if not enumerating them exactly according to their consecration) London, Bath, Wells, Ely, Salisbury, Bangor, Coventry and Lichfield, Oxford, Rochester, and Chichester; a *vivacity* hardly to be paralleled of so many Bishops in any other age, Providence purposely prolonging their lives, that as they had seen the violent ruining, they might also behold the legal restitution of their order.

Now

Now although not the *quick* but (the) *dead* Worthies properly pertain to my pen, yet I crave leave of the reader in my following work, to enter a brief memorial of the place of their nativities: partly because lately they were dead, though not in law, in the list of a prevalent party; partly because they are dead to the world, having most attained, if not exceeded, the age of man, three score and ten years.

To conclude: though the Apostle's words be most true, "that the lesser are blessed of the greater," and that imperative and indicative blessings always descend from the superior; yet an optative blessing (no more then a plain prayer) may properly proceed from an inferior; so that a plain Priest and submissive Son of the Church of England may blesse the Bishops and Fathers thereof. God sanctifie their former afflictions unto them, that as the "fire in the furnace¹" only burnt the *bonds* (setting them free who went in *fetter'd*) not the *cloths* (much less the bodies) of the children of the captivity, so their sufferings, without doing them any other prejudice, may only disengage their souls from all servitude to this world.

And that, for the future, they may put together, not only the parcels of their scattered revenues, but compose the minds of the divided people in England, to the confusion of the factious, and confirmation of the faithful in Israel.

CHAPTER VI.

OF SUCH WHO HAVE BEEN WORTHY STATESMEN IN OUR LAND.

THE word STATESMEN is of great latitude, sometimes signifying such who are able to manage Offices of State, though never actually called thereunto. Many of these men, concealing themselves in a private condition, have never arrived at publick notice. But we confine the term to such who, by their Prince's favour, have been preferred to the prime places,

Of { 1. Lord CHANCELLOURS.
2. Lord TREASURERS of England.
3. SECRETARIES of State.

To whom we have added some Lord ADMIRALS of England, and some Lord DEPUTIES of Ireland.

LORD CHANCELLOURS.

The name is taken from CANCELLI, which signifies a kind of *wooden network*, which admitteth the eyes of people to behold, but forbids their feet to press on persons of quality, sequestered to sit quietly by themselves for publick employment. Hence Chancells have their denomination, which by such a fence were formerly divided from the body of the Church; and so the Lord Chancellour had a seat several to himself, free from popular intrusion.

I find another notation of this office, some deducing his name à *cancellando*, from *cancelling* things amisse, and rectifying them by the rules of equity and a good conscience: and this relateth to no meaner Author then Johannes Sarisburiensis².

*Hic est qui Leges Regni cancellat iniquas,
Et mandata pii principis æqua facit.
Siquid obest populis, aut legibus est inimicum,
Quicquid obest, per eum desinit esse nocens.*

'Tis he, who cancelleth all cruel lawes,
And in Kings mandates equity doth cause,
If ought to Land or Laws doth *hurtful* prove, }
His care that *hurt* doth speedily remove.

He is the highest Officer of the Land, whose principal employment is to mitigate the rigour of the Common Law with conscientious qualifications. For as the Prophet com-

¹ Dan. iii. 25.

² In his book called "Nugæ Curialium," or Polycraticon.

plaineth that the Magistrates in Israel had “turned JUDGEMENT into WORMWOOD¹,” the like would dayly come to passe in England, where *high justice* would be *high injustice*, if the *bitterness* thereof were not sometimes seasonably *sweetened* with a mixture of Equity.

He also keepeth the Great Seal of the Land, the affixing whereof preferreth what formerly was but a piece of written parchment to be a Patent or Charter. For though it be true what Solomon says, “Where the word of a King is, there is power²,” yet that word doth not act effectually, until it be produced under the publick Seal.

Some difference there is between learned Authors about the Antiquity of this Office, when it first began in England.

Polydore Vergil, who, though an Italian, could } Several persons are alledged
(when he would) see well into English Antiquities, } Chancellours to our English Kings
makes the Office to begin at the Conquerour. And } before the Conquest³, and King
Bp. Godwin accounteth them *sufficiently ridiculous*, } Ethelred appointed the Abbat of
who make Swithin Bishop of Winchester, Chan- } Elie, “ut in Regis Curiâ Cancel-
cellor of England under King Athelwolfe. } larii ageret dignitatem⁴.”

The controversie may easily be comprimized by this distinction: *Chancellour* before the Conquest, imported an office of credit in the King's Court (not of Judicature, but) of residence, much in the nature of a Secretary. Thus lately he was called the Chancellour (understand not of the Diocess, but) of the Cathedral-Church, whose place was to pen the letters belonging thereunto; whereas the notion of the King's Chancellour, since the Conquest, is enlarged and advanced to signifie the supreme Judge of the Land.

The Lord Keeper of the Great Seal is in effect the same with the Lord Chancellour of England: save that some will have the Lord Chancellour's place *ad terminum vitæ*, and the Lord Keeper's *ad placitum Regis*. Sure it is, that because Nicholas Heath late Archbishop of York and Chancellour of England was still alive, though outed of his office, Sir Nicholas Bacon was made Lord Keeper; and in his time the power of the Keeper was made equal with the authority of the Chancellour by Act of Parliament.

We have begun our Catalogue of Chancellours at Sir Thomas More, before whose time that place was generally discharged by Clergy-men, entered in our Book under the title of Eminent Prelates. If any demand, why such Clergy-men, who have been Lord Chancellours, are not rather ranked under the title of Statesmen, than under the topick of Prelates: Let such know, that seeing Episcopacy is challenged to be *jure divino*, and the Chancellour's place confessed to be of *human institution*, I conceive them most properly placed, and to their best advantage.

If any ask, why the Lord Chancellours, who meddle so much in matters of Law, are not rather digested under the title of Lawyers then under that of Statesmen: Let such know, it is done because some Chancellours were never Lawyers *ex professo*, studying the Laws of the Land for their intended function, taking them only in order to their own private accomplishment; whereof Sir Christopher Hatton was an eminent instance. As we begin our Catalogue with Sir Thomas More, we close it with Sir Thomas Coventry; it being hard to say, whether the former were more witty and facetious, or the later more wise and judicious.

LORD TREASURERS.

Kings without *Treasure* will not be suitably obeyed; and *Treasure* without a *Treasurer* will not be safely preserved. Hence it was that the Crowns and Scepters of Kings were made of gold, not only because it is the most pure and precious of metals, but to show that Wealth doth effectually evidence and maintain the strength and state of Majesty. We may therefore observe, not only in prophane-but holy writ; not only in Old but New Testament, signal notice taken of those who were over the *Treasury*⁵, in which great place of trust the Eunuch served Candace Queen of Ethiopia⁶.

¹ Amos v. 7.
p. 1, 2, 3.

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² Eccles. viii. 4.

⁴ History of Eely.

³ See Master Philpot's Catalogue of English Chancellours,

⁵ Ezra i. 8. Neh. xiii. 13.

⁶ Acts viii. 27.

The office of Lord Treasurer was ever beheld as a place of great charge and profit. One well skilled in the perquisites thereof, being demanded, what he conceived the yearly value of the place was worth, made this return, "That it might be worth some thousands of pounds to him who (after death) would go instantly to Heaven; twice as much to him who would go to Purgatory; and a *nemo scit* to him who would adventure to go to a *worse place*." But the plain truth is, he that is a bad husband for himself, will never be a good one for his Sovereign; and therefore no wonder if they have advanced fair estates to themselves, whose office was so advantagious, and they so *judicious* and *prudent persons*, without any prejudice to their master, and (for ought I know) injury to his subjects.

We have begun our Catalogue at William Lord Powlett Marquess of Winchester. For although before him here and there Lay-Lords were intrusted with that office; yet generally they were Bishops, and so anticipated under our topick of Eminent Prelates. And blame me not if, in this particular, I have made the lustre of the Lords Spiritual to eclipse the Lords Temporal, drowning their Civil office in their Ecclesiastical employment. We close our Catalogue of Lord Treasurers with Francis Lord Cottington.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

There were but two of these at once in the King's time, whereof the one was stiled the Principal Secretary, the other the Secretary of Estate. Some have said that the first in the senioritie of admition was accounted the principall; but the exceptions in this kind being as many as the regularities (the *younger* being often brought over the head of the *elder* to be principal); their *chiefnesse* was *penès Regis arbitrium*. Nor was the one confined to *foreign negotiations*, the other to *domestick businesse* (as some have believed); but promiscuously ordered all affaires, though the genius of some Secretaries did incline them most to forreign transactions. Their power was on the matter alike; and petitioners might make their applications indifferently to either, though most addressed themselves to him in whom they had the *greatest interest*. Their salaries were some two hundred pounds apiece; and five hundred pounds apiece more for intelligence and secret service.

Before the Reformation, Clergy-men (who almost were all things) were generally Secretaries of Estate; as Oliver King, Secretary to Edward IV. Edward V. and Henry VII; and those come under our pen in the notion of Eminent Prelates. We therefore begin our Catalogue of Secretaries from Sir Thomas Cromwell, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, because from him until our time a continued series of Laymen have discharged that office.

We conclude our Secretaries of State with Sir John Cook, who, perceiving his *aged body* not so fit for such *active times*, resigned his place about the beginning of the Long Parliament, though surviving some years after in a private condition. We will, for the more safety, follow the pattern of so wise a Statesman; and where he gave over his Office, we will give over writing of those Officers, for fear we tread too neere on the toes of the times, and touch too much on our modern distempers.

AMIRALLS, OR ADMIRALLS.

Much difference there is about the original of this word, whilst most probable their opinion who make it of *Eastern* extraction, borrowed by the Christians from the Saracens. These derive it from *Amir*, in Arabick a *Prince*, and *Ἄλιος*, belonging *to the Sea*, in the Greek language; such mixture being preceded in other words. Besides, seeing the Sultan's dominions, in the time of the Holy War, extended from Sinus Arabius to the North Eastern part of the Midland-Sea, where a barbarous kind of Greek was spoken by many, *Amirall* (thus compounded) was significantly comprehensive of his jurisdiction. *Admirall* is but a *depraving* of *Amirall* in vulgar mouths. However, it will never be beaten out of the heads of common sort, that, seeing the Sea is scene of wonders, something of wonderment hath incorporated itself in this word, and that it hath a glimpse, cast, or eye of admiration therein.

Our English Kings, following the precedent of the politic Romans, who very seldom entrusted places of great importance (especially during life) in a *single person* as also that they might *gratify more and trust less*, divided the over-sight of Sea-matters betwixt a Triumvirate of Amiralls, and (like wary Merchants) ventured the charge in several bottoms for the more safety.

1. THE NORTH AMIRALL.

His jurisdiction reached from the Mouth of Thames, to the outmost Orcades (though often opposed by the Scots) and had Yarmouth for his prime residence.

2. THE SOUTH AMIRALL.

His Bounds stretched from the Thames mouth to the Land's end, having his station generally at Portsmouth.

3. THE WEST AMIRALL.

His power extended from the Land's end to the Hebrides, (having Ireland under his inspection) Milford Haven the chief stable for his wooden horses.

I find that Richard Fitz-alin Earl of Arundell was by King Richard the Second made the first "Amirall of all England;" yet so, that if Three Co-Admiralls were restored as formerly, his Charter expired. John Vere Earl of Oxford was, in 1 Henry VII. "Amirall of England," and kept it until the day of his death. Afterwards men were chequered, at the pleasure of our Princes, and took their turns in that office. For this cause I can make no certain Catalogue of them, who can take with my most fixed eye no steady aime at them (the same persons being often alternately *in* and *out* of the place) whilst officers *pro termino vitæ* may be with some certainty recounted.

Yet have we sometime inserted some memorable Amiralls under the title of *Statesmen*; and Vice-Amiralls under the topick of *Seamen*, because the former had no great knowledge in Navigation (I say *great*, it being improper they should be *Sea-masters* who in *no degree* were *Seamen*) and were employed, rather for their *trust* then *skill*, to see others do their duty, whilst the latter were allwayes persons well experienced in maritime affairs.

LORD-DEPUTIES OF IRELAND.

Ever since King Henry the Second conquered Ireland, few of our English Princes went thither in person, and none continued any long time there, save King John and King Richard the Second, neither of them over-fortunate. But that Land was governed by a Substitute, commissioned from our Kings, with the same power, though sometimes under several names.

LORD LIEUTENANTS.

These were also of a double nature; for Some staid in England, and appointed Deputies under them, to act all by Irish affairs.

LORD DEPUTIES.

Immediately deputed by the King to reside there. We insist on this title, as which is most constant and current amongst them.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICES.

Not of the King's Bench or Common-Pleas, but of all Ireland. This power was sometime sole in a single person, and sometimes equally in two together.

Thus these three Titles are in sense *synonima*, to signifie the same power and place. Some erroneously term them Presidents of Ireland, a title belonging to the particular Governours of Mounster and Connagh.

It is true of Ireland what was once said of Edom, "their Deputies were Kings¹." No Vice-roy in Christendome (Naples it self not excepted) is observed in more state. He chooseth Sheriffes, and generally all Officers, save Bishops and Judges; and these also, though not made by his *commanding*, are usually by his *commending* to the King. He conferreth Knighthood; hath power of life and death, signified by the Sword carried commonly before him by a person of honour. His attendance and house-keeping is magnificent, partly to set a copy of state to the barbarous Irish, by seeing the difference betwixt the

¹ 1 Kings, xxii. 47.

rude rabble routs running after their native Lords, and the solemnity of a regulated retinue; partly to make in that rebellious Nation a reverential impression of Majesty, that by the *shadow* they may admire the *substance*, and proportionably collect the state of the King himself, who therein is represented. Our English Kings were content with the title of "Lords of Ireland," until King Henry the Eighth, who, partly to shew his own power to assume what style he pleased, without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose Supremity he had suppressed in his Dominions) partly the more to awe the Irish, wrote himself King thereof, anno Dom. 1541, from which year we date our Catalogue of *Lord Deputies*, as then, and not before, *Vice-Royes* indeed.

Indeed it was no more then needs, for King Henry the Eighth to assume that title; seeing, "quod efficit tale magis est tale;" and the Commission whereby King Henry the Second made William-Fitz-Adelme his Lieutenant of Ireland hath this direction; "Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Regibus; Comitibus, Baronibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis in Hiberniâ, salutem."

Now, though by the post-poning of these Kings to Arch-bishops and Bishops, it plainly appears that they were no Canonical Kings, (as I may say) I mean solemnly invested with the *emblems* of *Sovereignty* [the King of Connagh¹, the King of Thomond]; yet were they more then Kings, even Tyrants in the exercise of their *Dominions*², so that King Henry was in some sort necessitated to set himself King Paramount above them all.

CHAPTER VII.

OF CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE COMMON LAW.

BY CAPITAL JUDGES, we understand not those who have power to condemn Offenders for *capital faults*, as all the Twelve Judges have (or any Serjeant commissioned to ride the Circuit); but the Chief Judges, who, as CAPITAL LETTERS, stand in power and place above the rest; viz. 1. the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 2. of the Common Pleas, 3. the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. And the Learned Antiquary³ Sir Henry Spelman avoweth the title of "Capital Justices" properly applicable to these alone.

The Chief Justice of the King's or Upper Bench is commonly called "the Lord Chief Justice of England," a title which the Lord Chancellor (accounting himself Chief in that kind) looks on as an injurious usurpation. And many alive may remember how Sir Edward Coke was accused to King James, for so styling himself in the frontispiece of his Reports, parts the Tenth and Eleventh, insomuch that the Judge was fain to plead for himself, "Erravimus cum Patribus," as who could have produced plenty of precedents therein.

2. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in *place beneath*, is in *profit above* the former; so that some have out of designe quitted *that*, to accept of *this*: amongst these was Sir Edward Montague, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, who being demanded of his friends the reason of his self-degradation: "I am now," saith he, "an old man; and love the KITCHING above the HALL, the warmest place best suiting my age."

The Chief Baron is chiefly imployed in the Exchequer, to decide causes which relate to the King's Revenue.

Their *Brevia*, or Writts, did commonly run with this clause, that the Judge should "have and hold his PLACE *quamdiù se benè gesserit*, so long as he well behaved himself;" on this token, that Sir John Walter, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, being to be *outed* of his place, for adjudging the Loan-mony illegal, pleaded for himself, "that he was guilty of

¹ 6 Johannis Claus. membrana 18.

² 6 Hen. III. Chart. m. 2.

³ In his Glossary, verb. *Justiciarius*.

no misdemeanour, who had only delivered his judgment according to his conscience." Others are granted from the King, *durante nostro beneplacito*; to continue in their office "during his will and pleasure."

We begin the Army of our Judges (for some *few*, like the *forlorn hope*, advance higher), about the time of King Edward the First. It is impossible exactly to observe that Inn of Court wherein each of them had his education, especially some of them being so *ancient*, that, in their times, Lincolnes Inn and Greys Inn were *Lincoln's Inn* and *Grey's Inn*, I mean, belonged to those their Owners, from whom they had their Names, as being, before they were appropriated to the Students of our Municipall Lawes.

Here I will *condemn my self*, to prevent the *condemning* of others, and confesse our Characters of these Judges to be very brief and defective. Indeed, were the subject we treat of overstrewed with ashes (like the floor of Bell's Temple), it were easie to finde out and follow the footsteps therein. But here is no such help to trace the footings of Truth, Time having almost *out-worn* all impressions thereof. I perceive, though Judges leave more *land* than Bishops, they leave lesse *memorials* behind them, of the *time*, *place*, and *manner*, *when* and *where* born and *dyled*, and how they demeaned themselves.

In the same topick with Judges, we have also placed such as have been Writers of our Common-Law; and such conjunction (we hope) is no disparagement, considering many of them were Capital Judges (as *Broke*, *Dyer*, *Coke*, &c.); and the rest *learned Men*, of great repute in their profession, insomuch that the Judges themselves, in several cases, have submitted to their judgments.

And here I can but admire at the comparative paucity of the Books of our Common-Law, in proportion to those written of the Civil and Canon Law. Oh, how *corpulent* are the *corpus'es* of both those Lawes! besides, their *shadows* are far bigger than their *bodies*; their *glosses* larger than their *text*.

Insomuch, that one may bury *two thousand* pounds and upwards in the purchase, and yet hardly compasse a moiety of them: whereas all the Writers of the Common-Law (except they be much multiplied very lately), with all the Year-Books belonging thereunto, may be bought for *threescore pounds*, or thereabouts; which with some men is an argument, that the Common-Law imbraceth the most *compendious course* to decide causes, and, by the *fewness* of the Books¹, is not guilty of so much difficulty and tedious prolixity as the Canon and Civil Lawes.

Yet it is most true, that the Common Law-books are dearer than any of the same proportion. *Quot Libri, tot Libræ*, holdeth true in many, and is exceeded in some of them. Yea, should now an *old* Common Law-book be *new-printed*, it would not quit cost to the PRINTER, nor turn to any considerable account. For the Profession of the Law is *narrow* in it self, as confined to *few persons*; and those are already *sufficiently furnished* with all Authors on that subject, which, with *carefull keeping* and *good using*, will serve *them* and their *sons sons*, unto the third generation: so that a whole Age would not carry off a *new impression* of an *ancient* Law-book, and (*quick return* being the *life* of *trading*) the tediousness of the *sale* would eat up the *profit* thereof.

All I will adde is this, that that TAYLOR, who, being cunning in his Trade, and taking *exact measure* of a Person, maketh a suit purposely for him, may be presumed to fit him better than those who (by a general aim) at *randome* make cloaths for him: in like manner, seing our *Municipal Law* was purposely composed by the Sages of this Land, who best knew the genius of our Nation, it may be concluded more proper for our people, and more applicable to all the emergencies in this *Half-Island*², than the Civil Law, made for the general concernment of the whole Empire, by such who were unacquainted with the *particularities* of our Land and Nation.

¹ What will the Lawyers of the present age say to this? N.

² Applied to England, before the Union with Scotland. N.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SOULDIERS AND SEAMEN, WITH THE NECESSITY TO ENCOURAGE THE TRADE OF FISHING.

SOULDIERS succeed, though it almost affrighteth my pen to meddle with such *martial* persons. It is reported of the God of the Jews, that he would have no share in the Pantheon at Rome, except he might have (and that justly too) the whole Temple to himself. So lately we have been so sadly sensible of the boisterousness of Souldiers, one may suspect they will [though unjustly] justle all others out of the Book, to make room for themselves.

But since their violence hath (blessed be God) been seasonably retrenched, we have adventured to select some signal persons of that profession, whose prowess made eminent impression on Forreign Parts (so purposely to decline all meddling with the dolefull and dangerous distractions of our times), beginning our list in the reign of King Edward the Third, and concluding in the beginning of King Charles.

SEAMEN.

Surely Divine Providence did not make the vast body of the Sea for no other use, than for Fishes to disport themselves therein, or (as some do conceit) only for to quench and qualifie the drought and heat of the Sun with the moysture thereof: but it was for higher intendments. Chiefly, that, by sailing thereon, there may be the continuing of Commerce, the communicating of Learning and Religion (the last from Palestine, the Staple thereof), and the more speedy and convenient portage of burthens; seeing a *laden* Ship doth *flie*, in comparison of the *creeping* of an *empty* Waggon.

Now to speak what Envy cannot deny, our Englishmen, either for Fights or Discoveries, whether for *tame* Ships, Merchantsmen, or *wild* Ships, Men of War, carry away the garland from all Nations in the Christian World.

Learned Keckerman, who, being a German by birth, was unbiased in his judgment, and living in Dantz (a port of great trading, whither Seamen repaired from all parts), and writing a book "*De re nauticâ*," may be presumed skilful therein, alloweth the English the best Seamen, and next to them the Hollanders¹. And if the latter dare deny the truth hereof, let them remember the late Peace they *purchased* of the English, and thank God that they met with so conscientious chapmen, who set no higher *price* thereof.

Yea, let the Dutch know, that they are the Scholars to the English in some of their Discoveries: for I find the *four* first Circumnavigators of the World thus qualified for their Nativities:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Magellanus, a <i>Spaniard</i> . | 3. Sir Thomas Candish, an <i>Englishman</i> . |
| 2. Sir Francis Drake, an <i>Englishman</i> . | 4. Oliver Noort, an <i>Hollander</i> . |

But be it known, that the last of these had an Englishman, Captain Mellis by name, Pilot to conduct him².

Yet let not my commending of our English Seamen be misinterpreted, as if I did not refer all successe to the goodnesse of God, *the grand Admiral of the World*. The praising of *instruments* (by way of subordination) is no more detrimental to the honour of the Principal, than the praising of the *edge* of the *axe* is a disparagement to the *strength* of the *arm* which useth it. God, I confesse, by his Providence, ordereth all by Land and by Sea; yea, he may be said to be the first *Shipwright*; for I behold the *Arke* as a *Bird*, wholly *hatcht*, but utterly *unfledg*; without any *feathers* of *masts* and *tackling*, it could only *float*, and not *sail*; yet so, that therein was left pattern enough for humane ingenuity to improve it to Naval perfection.

¹ "Hoc certum est, omnibus hodie gentibus navigandi industriâ, & peritiâ, superiores esse Anglos, & post Anglos Hollandos."

² Purchase, his Pilgrims, lib. ii. page 17.

Yea,

Yea, God himself hath in Scripture taken signal notice of the dextrous in this nature; on which account we finde the Tyrians, or Men of Hiram, praised, for that they “had knowledge of the sea¹,” when sent with the servants of Solomon to Ophir.

We begin our Catalogue of Seamen in the reign of King Edward the Third, before which time there were many *good Seamen* in *England*, but few good *English Seamen*, our King using Mariners of the Hanse Towns. But it is no good huswifery to hire *Chair-women* to do that which may as well and better be done by her own servants. In the time of Edward the Third, England grew famous for Sea-fights with the French, and encreased in credit, especially since the Navy Royal was erected by Queen Elizabeth.

Some conceive it would be a great advancement to the perfecting of English Navigation, if allowance were given to read a Lecture in London concerning that subject, in imitation of the late Emperour Charles the Fifth; who, wisely considering the rawness of his Seamen, and the manifold shipwracks which they sustained in passing and repassing between Spain and the West Indies, established, not only a Pilote Major, for the examination of such as were to take charge of Ships in that voyage, but also founded a Lecture for the Art of Navigation, which to this day is read in the Contraction-House at Sivil: the Readers of which Lecture have not only carefully taught and instructed the Spanish Mariners by word of mouth, but have also published sundry exact and worthy Treatises concerning Marine causes, for the direction and encouragement of Posterity.

Here it were to be wished, that more care were taken for, and encouragement given to, the breeding of Fishermen; whom I may call the *spawn*, or young *frie*, of Seamen; yea such as hope that Mariners will hold up, if Fishermen be destroyed, may as rationally expect plenty of *hony* and *wax*, though only *old stocks* of *Bees* were kept, without either *casts* or *swarmes*.

Nor can Fishermen be kept up, except the publick eating of Fish at set times be countenanced, yea enjoyned by the State. Some suspect as if there were a Pope in the belly of every Fish, and some bones of Superstition in them, which would choak a conscientious person, especially if *Fasting-dayes* be observed. But know, that such customes grew from a treble root, of Popery, Piety, and Policy; and though the first of these be plucked up, the other must be watered and maintained; and Statesmen may be *mortified* and *wise* without being *superstitious*. Otherwise the not-keeping of *Fasting-dayes* will make us keep *Fasting-dayes*; I mean, the not forbearing of *Flesh*, for the feeding on *Fish*, for the good of the STATE, will in processe of time prove the ruine of Fishermen; they of Seamen; both of Englishmen.

We are sadly sensible of the truth hereof *in part* (God forbid *in whole*), by the decay of so many Towns on our North-east Sea; Hartlepool, Whitebay, Bridlington, Scarborough, Wells, Cromer, Lestoft, Alborough², Orford, and generally all from Newcastle to Harewitch, which formerly set out yearly (as I am informed) *two hundred ships* and upwards, imployed in the Fisherie, but chiefly for the taking of *Ling*, that noble Fish, corival in his *joule* with the *surloin* of *Beef*, at the tables of Gentlemen.

These Fishermen set forth formerly with all their Male Family, *Sea-men*, *Sea-youths*, I had almost said, *Sea-children*³ too (seeing some learn'd the language of *lar-board* and *star-board*, with *bread and butter*), Graduates in Navigation; and indeed the Fishery did breed the natural and best-elemented Seamen.

But, since our late Civil Wars, not *three ships* are imployed yearly for that purpose; Fishermen preferring rather to let their Vessels lye, and rot in their Havens, than to undergo much pain and peril for that which would not at their return quit cost in any proportion.

So that it is suspicious, that in processe of time we shall lose (the Masters being few and aged) the mystery of *Ling-catching*, and perchance the art of taking and handling some

¹ 1 Kings ix. 27.

² In Dr. Fuller's time, Alborough consisted of three streets; one of which and the half of another have been swallowed up by the Sea. I have an accurate plan of the town in both states. At the neighbouring Borough Town of Dunwich, the destruction has been still more considerable. N.

³ This was till within a very few years the case in Folkstone, and many other fishing-towns. N.

other kinde of sound and good Fish; no Nation (without flattery to our selves be it spoken) using more care and skill in ordering of that commodity.

Yea, which is a greater mischief, it is to be feared, that the seminary of Sea-men will decay: for (under correction be it spoken) it is not the long voyages to the East-Indies, &c. which do *make*, but *marr* Sea-men; they are not the *womb*, but rather the *grave* of good Mariners. It is the Fishery which hath been the Nursery of them; though now much disheartened, because their Fish *turn to no account*, they are brought to so bad markets. Nor is there any hope of redressing this, but by keeping up Fasting-dayes, which our Ancestors so solemnly observed. I say our Ancestors, who were not so weak in making, as we are wilfull in breaking them, and who, consulting the situation of this Island, with the conveniencies appendant thereunto, suited their Lawes, and accommodated their Customes, to the best benefit thereof.

Nor was it without good cause why Wednesdayes and Fridayes were by them appointed for Fish-dayes: I confesse some Forreigners render this reason (and father it upon Clemens Alexandrinus) that, because those dayes were dedicated by the Heathen, the one to Mercury the God of cheating, the other to Venus the Goddess of lust, therefore the Christians should macerate themselves on that day with Fasting, in sorrowful remembrance of their pronity to the vices aforenamed. But, waving such fancies, our English Fish or Fasting-dayes are founded on a more serious consideration; for our English Fishermen, in Kent, Sussex, Hantshire, &c. set forth on Monday, and catch their Fish, which on Tuesday they send up to London, where on Wednesday it is sold and eaten. Such, therefore, who lately have propounded to antidate Fish-eating, and to remove it from Wednesday to Tuesday, must thereby occasion the encroaching on the Lord's day, to furnish the Markets with that commodity. Again, such Fishermen as returned on Tuesday set forth afresh on Wednesday to take Fish, which on Thursday they send up to London, to supply the remainder of the week; it being observable, that so great is the goodnesse of God to our Nation, that there is not one week in the year wherein some wholesome Fish, caught on our own Coast, is not in the prime season thereof.

As for Staple or Salt-Fish, there are those that are acquainted in the *criticisemes* thereof, and have exactly stated and cast up the proportions, who will maintain, that it will do the deed, and set up the Fishery as high as ever it was, if every one in England able to dispend a hundred pounds *per annum* were enjoyned to lay out twenty shillings a year in Staple-fish; a summ so inconsiderable in the particulars, that it will hurt *none*; and so considerable in the total, it will help all of our Nation. If any censure this for a tedious digression, let it be imputed to my zeal for the good of the Common-wealth.

CHAPTER IX.

OF WRITERS ON THE CANON AND CIVIL LAW, PHYSICK, CHEMISTRY, AND CHIRURGERY.

I SOMETIMES wondered in myself at two things in the Primitive Church, during the time of the Apostles: First, That seeing they "enjoyed all things in common¹," what use they had of Lawyers; seeing no propriety, on pleading, and such a communion of all things gave a *Writ of Ease* to that Profession. And yet I find mention made of Zenas the Lawyer², no *Scribe of the Law* (as many amongst the Jews), but *Νομικός*, an *Advocate*, or *Barrister* therein.

Secondly, I wondered what use there was of Physicians in the Church, seeing the Apostles miraculously cured all maladies, and so (in my apprehension) gave a *Supersedeas* to the

¹ Acts iv. 32.

² Tit. iii. 13.

Practitioners in that Faculty; and yet I find honourable mention made of LUKE, THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN¹.

But since I have wondred at my wondring thereat; for that *communion of goods* was but *temporal*, for a short continuance, and *topical*, of a *narrow compass* practised onely in Judea, or thereabouts, whilst the Churches amongst the Gentiles continued their *propriety*, and particularly at Rome, where Zenas had his habitation, and had work enough, no doubt, to exercise his profession, even amongst Christians themselves.

As for the Apostles, they had not alwayes power at their own pleasure to work miracles and cure diseases in all persons, no, nor allwayes in themselves (witness sick St. Paul, receiving in himself the sentence of death²), but as they were directed, for the glory of God, and other occasions; and therefore, notwithstanding their miraculous power, St. Luke might have plenty of practice in his profession. Nor was it probable that God (the Author of all ingenuity) would, by the giving of the Gospel, utterly extinguish any *literal calling*, which formerly had been publickly, lawfully, and needfully professed.

We have, in our following Book, given in the list of some Eminent LAWYERS, Civilians, and Canonists, who have wrote on that subject; though we confess them very few in number, their profession being lately undeservedly disgraced, though now we congratulate the probability of the restitution thereof to its former dignity. Sure I am, in the dayes of Queen Elizabeth, when an Embassadour was sent to Foreign Princes, if it were an affair of grand importance, and more than a mere matter of magnificent complement, some able Civilian [as Doctor *Haddon, Dale, Fletcher, &c.*] was joyned in commission with the Noble-man imployed on that Embassie. And as the *iron doggs*³ bear the burthen of the fuel, while the *brasen-andirons*³ stand only for state, to entertain the eyes; so the *negotiating part* was loaded on the Civil Lawyers, whilst the *pomp-pageantry* was discharged at the cost of the Noble-man.

WRITERS ON PHYSICK.

The precept in the Apocrypha hath a canonical truth therein, "Honour the Physician for necessity sake;" and although King Asa justly received little benefit by them, because of his preposterous addressing himself to them before he went to God⁴, and the Woman in the Gospel (troubled with the issue⁵) reaped lesse ease by their endeavours, because God reserved her a subject for his own miraculous cure; yet in all ages millions have been cured by their practice.

The Ancient Brittons, who went without cloathes, may well be presumed to live without physick. Yet, seing very Beasts know what is good for themselves (the Deer, the *Cretan Dictamum*; and Toad, his *Antidote of Plantaine*); sure they had some experimental Receipts used amongst them, and left the rest to Nature and Temperance to cure. The Saxons had those they termed *Leaches*, or *Bloud-letters*, but were little skilled in methodical practise. Under the Normans, they began in England (and would we had fetch'd Physicians onely, and not Diseases from France!). Yet *three hundred* years since it was no distinct profession by it self, but practiced by men in Orders⁶, witness Nicholas de Fernham, the chief English Physician and Bishop of Durham; Hugh of Evesham, a Physician and Cardinal; Grisant, a Physician and Pope. Yea, the word *Physician* appears not in our Statutes till the days of King Henry the Eighth, who incorporated their Colledge at London; since which time they have multiplied and flourished in our Nation, but never more, and more learned, then in our age, wherein that Art, and especially the Anatomical part thereof, is much improved, our Civil Wars perchance occasioning the latter.

We begin our Catalogue at Richardus Anglicus, our first Physician, flourishing anno 1230; and continue to Doctor Harvey, whom I may term GULIELMUS ANGLICUS, such honour he hath done England by his worthy Writings. Thus wishing them all happy

¹ Coloss. iv. 14.² 2 Cor. i. 8, and 9.³ These antient substitutes for modern grates and Bath-stoves are still occasionally to be met with in farm-houses and antient mansions. N.⁴ 2 Chron. xvi. 12.⁵ Luke viii. 43.⁶ See their several characters under their Names in our ensuing Book.

success in their practice, I desire a custome in France, and other foreign parts, naturalized in England, where a Physician is liable to excommunication, if visiting a Patient thrice before he acquainteth a Priest of his sickness, that so the medicine for soul and body may go hand in hand together.

CHIMISTRY.

Chimistry is an ingenious profession, as which, by Art will force somewhat of worth and eminence from the dullest substance, yea, the obduras't and hardest-hearted body cannot but shed forth a tear of precious liquor, when urged thereunto with its intreaties.

They may be termed *Parcel-physicians*, every day producing rare experiments, for the curing of many diseases.

I must confess there occurs but few (and of those few, fewer *modern* ones) through the whole series of our Book¹. Yet may we be said to have extracted the spirits (I mean such as were eminent therein) of this Profession; being confident the judicious Reader will value one *jem* before many *barly-corns*, and one *drop* of a true extract, before many *bottles* of worthless water.

CHIRURGERY.

Necessary and ancient their profession, ever since man's body was subject to enmity and casualty. For, that promise, "A bone of him shall not be broken²," is peculiar to Christ. As for the other, "To keep them in all their ways, that they dash not their foot against a stone³," though it be extended to all Christians, yet it admitteth (as other temporal promises) of many exceptions, according to God's will and pleasure.

It seemeth by the Parable of the good Samaritan, who "bound up" the Passenger's "wounds, pouring in oil and wine⁴," that, in that age, ordinary persons had a general insight in Chirurgery, for their own and others' use. And it is reported, to the just praise of the Scotch Nobility, that anciently they all were very dextrous thereat; particularly it is written of James the Fourth King of Scotland, *quod vulnera scientissimè tractaret*, "he was most scilful at the handling of wounds⁵." But we speak of Chirurgery, as it is a particular mystery, professed by such as make a vocation thereof. Of whom we have inserted some (eminent for their writings or otherwise) amongst Physicians, and that (as we hope) without any offence, seeing the healing of diseases and wounds were anciently one calling (as still great the sympathy betwixt them; many diseases causing *wounds*, as *ulcers*; as *wounds* occasioning *diseases*, as *feavers*), till in process of time they were seperated, and Chirurgions only consigned to the *manual operation*. Thus, wishing unto them the *three* requisits for their practise, an *Eagle's eye*, a *Ladies hand*, and a *Lion's heart*, I leave them, and proceed.

CHAPTER X.

WRITERS.

BEING to handle this subject, let not the Reader expect that I will begin their Catalogue from fabulous Antiquity, or rather fanciful Fabels. For if the first Century of J. Bale or J. Pits their British Writers were *garbled*, *four* parts of *five* would be found to be trash; such as

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|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Samoths Gigas. | 5. Bardus Druydius. | 9. Aquila Septonius. |
| 2. Magus Samotheus. | 6. Albion Mareoticus. | 10. Perdix Præsagus. |
| 3. Sarron Magius. | 7. Brytus Julius. | 11. Cambra Formosa. |
| 4. Druys Sarronius. | 8. Gerion Augur. | 12. Plenidius Sagax, &c. |

¹ The future Continuator of "Fuller's Worthies" will have ample scope for enlargement on this article. N.

² John xix. 36.

³ Psalm xci. 12.

⁴ Luke x. 34.

⁵ Buchanan, Rerum Scoticarum, lib. xiii. fol. 138. pag. 1.

Of these some never were Men; others (if men) never were Writers; others (if Writers) never left Works continuing to our age, though some Manuscript-mongers may make as if they had perused them. It is well they had so much modesty, as not to pretend inspection into the Book of Life, seeing all other books have come under their *Omnividence*.

We are content to begin our number at Gildas (commonly surnamed) *the wise*, (flourishing about the year 580); and are right glad to have so good a General, to lead our Army of Writers, taking it for a token of good success.

Now these Writers were either such who wrote *before* or *since* the Reformation of Religion. The former again fall generally under a *treble division*, as either Historians, Philologists, or Divines; and we will insist a little on their several employments.

OF WRITERS ON PHILOLOGY AND DIVINITY.

Doctor Collens, King's Professor in Cambridge, and that Oracle of Eloquence, once founded his Speech (made to entertain strangers at the Commencement) on the words of Saint Paul, "Salute Philologus and Olympas¹." Under the former, he comprised all persons present, eminent in humane Learning; under the latter, all skillful in Heavenly Divinity.

Indeed Philology properly is terse and polite Learning, *melior literatura* (married long since by Martianus Capella to Mercury); being that florid skill, containing onely the *roses* of learning, without the *prickles* thereof, in which narrow sense *thorny* Philosophy is discharged, as no part of Philology. But we take it in the larger notion, as inclusive of all human liberal studies, and preposed to Divinity, as the Porch to the Palace.

Having passed the Porch of Philology, we proceed to the Palace of Divinity. The Writers in this Faculty we distinguish into *two* sorts. First, Positive Divines; such I mean, whose works are either comments on, or else expositions of some portion of Sacred Writ. Secondly, School-men, who have made it their business to weave fine threads of nicer distinctions.

WRITERS ON HISTORY.

This is either Ecclesiastical or Civil. Of both these, England presenteth many, but generally Moncks before the Reformation, who, too much indulging to holy fraud, have farced their books with many feigned miracles, to the prejudice of truth. However, herein Foreign Historians have been as guilty as Englishmen of the same age; witness the complaint of Mariana the Jesuit², which one may justly wonder how it passed the Index Expurgatorius: "Quis enim negare possit Fastos Ecclesiasticos, aliquando adulatione Temporum, aut potius incuriâ hominum, multis maculis contaminatos, libris aliis, quibus preces Ecclesiasticæ ritûsque sacrorum continentur, multas fuisse inspersas confusâsque fabulas & commenta: Addam nonnunquam in Templis reliquias dubias, prophana Corpora pro sanctorum (qui cum Christo in cœlo regnant) exuviis sacris fuisse proposita. Est enim miserum negare non posse, quid sit turpe confiteri; at, nescio quo pacto, fictis sæpe fabulis, & præposteris mendaciorum nugis, populus magis quàm veritate ac sinceritate capitur: ea est mentis nostræ inanitas, has sordes, ubi semel irrepserunt in Ecclesiam sacrorum ritus libros Ecclesiasticos, nobis fortassis dormientibus, attractare nemo audet, mutire nemo, ne impietatis suspicionem commoveat, scilicet, & Religioni adversarius esse videatur."

Nor hath our Land been altogether barren of Historians since the Reformation, having yielded some of as tall parts, and large performances, as any Nation in Christendome.

Besides these, we have adventured to adde such as have been eminent in Poetry, which may not unfitly be termed the binding of Prose to its good behaviour, tying it to the strict observation of time and measure.

Amongst these, some are additioned with the title of Laureat, though I must confess I could never find the root whence their Bays did grow in England, as to any solemn institution thereof in our Nation. Indeed, I read of Petrarch (the pre-coëtanean of our Chaucer)

¹ Rom. xvi. 15.

² In his book of the coming of Saint James the Apostle into Spain, chap. 1.

that he was crowned with a Laurel, in the Capitol¹, by the Senate of Rome, anno 1341; as also that Frederic the Third Emperour of Germany gave the Laurel to Conradus Celtes², and since the Count Palatines of the Empire claime the priviledge, solemnly to invest Poets with the Bays.

The branches hereof in all ages have been accounted honourable, in so much that King James, in some sort, waved his Crown (in the *two and twenty shilling pieces*) to wear the Laurel in his new *twenty shilling pieces*. On the same token, that a wag passed this jeast thereon, that Poets being always poor, Bays were rather the embleme of wit than wealth, since King James no sooner began to wear them, but presently he fell *two* shillings in the pound in publique valuation.

As for our English Poets, some have assumed that style unto themselves, as John Kay, in his Dedication of "The Seige of Rhodes" to King Edward the Fourth, subscribing himself "his humble Poet Laureat." Others have in complement given the title to such persons as were eminent in that faculty; and nothing more usuall than to see their pictures before their books, and statues on their tombs, ornamented accordingly. However, all this is done by *civil courtesie*, or common custome, no ceremonious creation in Court or University. I write not this, as if I grudged to Poets a whole grove of Laurel, much less a sprig to incircle their heads, but because I would not have any specious untruth imposed on the Reader's belief.

Yet want there not those, who do confidently averr that there is always a Laureat Poet in England, and but one at a time; the Laurel importing Conquest and Sovereignty, and so by consequence soleness in that faculty; and that there hath been a constant succession of them at Court³, who, beside their salary from the King, were yearly to have a tun of wine, as very essential to the heightning of fancy. This last I conceive founded on what we find given to Geffery Chaucer: "Vigesimo secundo anno Richardi Secundi, concessimus Galfrido Chaucer unum dolium vini per annum durante vitâ, in portu Civitatis London, per manus capitalis pincernæ nostri." But Chaucer, besides his poetical accomplishments, did the King service both in war and peace, as Souldier and Embassadour; in reward whereof, this and many other boons were bestowed upon him.

MUSICIANS.

Musick is nothing else but wild sounds civilised into *time* and *tune*. Such the extensiveness thereof, that it stoopeth as low as bruit beasts, yet mounteth as high as Angels: for Horses will do more for a whistle than for a whip; and, by hearing their bells, gingel away their weariness.

The Angels in Heaven imploy themselves in Musick, and one ingeniously expresseth it to this effect:

" We know no more what they do do above,
Save only that they *sing*, and that they *love*⁴."

And although we know not the Notes of their Musick, we know what their Ditty is; namely, *Hallelujah*.

Such as cavil at Musick, because Juball⁵, a descendant from wicked Cain, was the first founder thereof, may as well be content to lye out of dores, and refuse all cover to shelter them, because Jaball, of the same extraction, being his own brother, first invented to dwell in tents.

I confess there is a company of pretenders to Musick, who are commonly called *Crowders*, and that justly too, because they *crowd* into the company of Gentlemen both

¹ Vita Petraræ.

² Holdastus lib. tom. iii. p. 482.

³ It should seem by this paragraph that the office of Poet Laureat had fallen into abeyance. N.

⁴ Dr. Fuller says, "The Concept is Mr. Waller's, whose book is not by me at the present to transcribe the very words."—The couplet alluded to stands thus in the Verses on the death of Lady Rich:

" So, all we know of what they do above,
Is, that they happy are, and that they love." N.

⁵ Gen. iv. 21.

unsent for, and *unwelcome*; but these are no more a disgrace to the true professors of that faculty, then *Monkies* are a disparagement to man-kind.

Now right antient is the use of Musick in England, especially if it be true what I read in a worthy Father¹; and I know not which more to admire, either that so memorable a passage should escape Master Camden's, or that it should fall under *my observation*.

Λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰς ἰστορίας συνταξάμενοι ἄμφι τὴν Βρετανικὴν² νῆσον ἀντρόν τι ὑποκείμενον ὄρει· ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς χάσμα. Ἐμπίπλοντος ἔν τῃ ἀνέμῳ εἰς τὸ ἀνῆρον καὶ προσρηγνυμένα τοῖς κόλποις τῆ ὀρύγματος, κυμβάλων εὐρύθμως κροσμένων ἤχον ἐξακέσθαι.

“They say, even those which compose histories, that in the Island of Brittany, there is a certain cave, lying under a mountain, in the top thereof gaping. The wind therefore falling into the cave, and dashing into the bosome of a hollow place, there is heard a tinkling of Cymbals, beating in tune and time.”

Where this musical place should be in Britain, I could never find; yet have been informed³ that Doctor Miles Smith, Bishop of Hereford⁴, found something tending that way (by the help of an active fancy) in Herefordshire⁴. But, waving this *natural*, the antiquity of *artificial* Musick in this Island is proved by the practice of the Bards, thereby communicating Religion, Learning, and Civility, to the Britans.

Right glad I am, that when Musick was lately shut out of our Churches (on what default of hers I dare not to enquire), it hath since been harboured and welcomed in the Halls, Parlors, and Chambers, of the primest persons of this Nation. Sure I am, it could not enter into my head, to surmise that Musick would have been so much discouraged by such who turned our Kingdome into a Commonwealth, seeing they prided themselves in the armes thereof, *an impaled harp* being *moity* of the same. When it was asked “what made a good Musitian?” one answered, *a good voice*; another, that it was *skill*. But he said the truth, who said, it was *incouragement*. It was therefore my constant wish, that seeing most of our Musitians were men of maturity, and arrived at their full age and skill, before these distracted times began, and seeing what the Historian wrote in another sence is true here in our *acception* and *application* thereof, “Res est unius seculi populus virorum;” I say, I did constantly wish, that there might have been some semenary of youth set up, to be bred in the faculty of Musick, to supply succession, when this set of Masters in that Science had served their generation.

Yet although I missed of what I did then desire; yet, thanks be to God, I have lived to see Musick come into request (since our Nation came into *right tune*), and begin to flourish in our Churches and elsewhere; so that now no fear but we shall have a new generation skillful in that Science, to succeed such whose age shall call upon them to pay their debt to Nature.

If any who dislike Musick in Churches object it useless (if not hurtful) in Divine Services; let them hear what both a learned and able Divine⁵ alledgeth in defence thereof: “So that although we lay altogether aside the consideration of ditty or matter, the very harmony of sounds being framed in due sort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of the soul, it is by a native puissance and efficacy greatly available to bring to a perfect temper, whatsoever is there troubled; apt as well to quicken the spirits, as to allay that which is too eager; sovereign against melancholy and despair; forceable to draw forth tears of Devotion, if the mind be such as can yield them; able both to move and moderate all affections.”

In recounting up of Musitians, I have only insisted on such who made it their profession, and either have written books of that faculty, and have attained to such an eminence therein as is generally acknowledged. Otherwise the work would be endless, to recount all up who took it as a quality of accomplishment; amongst whom King Henry the Eighth must be accounted; who (as Erasmus testifies to his knowledge) did not onely sing his part sure, but also compose services for his Chappel, of *four*, *five*, and *six* parts, though as good a

¹ Clemens Alexand. Strom. lib. vi. p. 632.

² In *Britaniâ Insulâ*. So Syl. Burgius Latines it.

³ By Master Stephens, a learned servant to the Bishop.

⁴ Dr. Miles Smith, who had been a canon residentiary of *Hereford*, was Bishop of *Gloucester* from 1612 till his death in 1624. N.

⁵ Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, p. 858. Sect. 38.

Professor as he was, he was a great *destroyer* of Musick in this Land; surely not *intentionally*, but *accidentally*, when he suppressed so many Quires at the Desolution.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

After the Writers before the Reformation, succeed those Romish banished Writers since the same, all living since the reign of Queen Mary which might have been distanced from the former with a black line interposed, as beheld under a far different (yea worse) qualification: for the superstitions of the former were the more pardonable, as living in a dark age, which are less excusable in these since the light of the Gospel.

I confess the word *Exile* carries much of commiseration therein, and with charitably-minded men bespeaks pitty to the persons, untill the cause of their banishment be well considered: for some, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, willfully left the land, and so in effect banished themselves; others, having their lives forfeited by the Laws, had their deaths mercifully commuted by our Magistrates into banishment.

Objection. These men might have been lost without loss; and been omitted in your book, as no limbe, but a wen, yea, an ulcer thereof.

Answer. Grant them never so bad, being digested into a *classis* by themselves, their mixture cannot be infectious to others. Secondly, abate their errors, and otherwise many of them were well meriting of the Commonwealth of Learning. Lastly, the passages of their lives conduce very much to the clearing of Ecclesiastical History.

In noting of their nativities, I have wholly observed the instructions of Pitseus, where I knock off with his death, my light ending with his life in that subject, since which time I have neither list to enquire, nor conveniency to attain, of these Romish fugitives beyond the seas.

A JUST COMPLAINT OF THE NUMEROSITY OF NEEDLESS BOOKS.

Solomon was sensible of this vanity, even in his time, when pronouncing "of Books there is no end¹." The Heathen Poet took notice thereof:

Scribimus indocti doctique Poemata passim.

" Poems write amain we do,
Learned and unlearned too."

All this was before the invention of Printing, when Books came but single into the publique, which, since that Mistery is made common, come swimming into the world like shoals of fishes, and one edition *spawneth* another. This made learned Erasmus, for company sake, to jeer himself, that he might the more freely jeer others: *Multi mei similes hoc morbo laborant, ut cum scribere nesciant, tamen à scribendo temperare non possunt*². "Many men like myself, are sick of this disease, that when they know not how to write, yet cannot forbear from writing."

A worthy English Baronet in his book (incomparable on that subject) hath clearly and truly stated this point.

Here I expect, that the judicious Reader will excuse me, if I take no notice of many modern Pamphliteers, seeing unlearned Scriblers are not ranked with learned Writers; yea, it was, though tartly, truly said, to the Author of such a book,

*Dum scateant alii erratis, datur unica Libro
Menda tuo, totum est integer error opus.*

" Whilst others flow with faults, but one is past
In all thy book—'tis fault from first to last."

Indeed the Press, at first a *Virgin*, then a *chast Wife*, is since turned *common*, as to prostitute herself to all scurrilous Pamphlets. When the Author of an idle and imperfect book endeth with a *cætera desiderantur*, one altered it *non desiderantur, sed desunt*. Indeed they were not (though wanting) wanted; the world having no need of them; many books being like King Joram, who lived *not being desired*: yea, the Press begineth to be an oppresion of the Land, such the burden of needless Books therein.

Some will say, the charge may most justly be brought against yourself, who have loaded the Land with more books then any of your age. To this I confess my fault, and promise amendment, that, God willing, hereafter I will never print book in the English tongue, but what shall tend directly to Divinity.

¹ Eccl. xii. 12.

² In pefat. in tertiam seriem quarti Tomi Hierom. p. 408.

CHAPTER XI.

OF BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK, WHEREIN ALSO CHOISE CHARITIES
ARE RECOMMENDED TO MEN OF ESTATES.

These are reducible to several heads ; and we will begin with them who have been

BUILDERS OF CHURCHES.

SUCH *Centurions* who have erected us *Synagogues*, places for God's publick worship, seem to me to have given good testimony of their love to our Nation. Bitter was the brave which railing Rabsheca sent to holy Hezekiah, proffering him 2000 Horses on condition that the other *were but able to find Riders*¹ for them. But it grieves me to see the Superstition of the former insult over the Religion of this present age, bragging that she left us *ten thousand Churches and Chappels*, more or lesse, ready built, if *we can find but repairers to keep them up*. It is in my opinion both dishonorable to God, and scandalous to all good men, to see such houses daily decay : but there is a generation of people who, to prevent the verifying of the old proverb, "*Pater noster* built Churches, and *Our Father* plucks them down;" endeavour to pluck down both Churches and Our Father together, neglecting, yea despising the use both of the one and the other. Be it here remembred, that it is not only equal but just, that such as have been Founders of Churches, or grand Benefactors unto them, should have due respect in preserving their Monuments from violation or incroachment of others. I urge this the rather, because abuses have been frequent in this kind, even to those that have deserved best. I cannot with patience remember the story of Henry Keble, Lord Maior of London 1511, who, besides other benefactions in his life-time, rebuilt Alder-Mary Church run to very ruines, and bequeathed at his death a thousand pounds for the finishing thereof². Yet, within *sixty* years after, his bones were unkindly, yea inhumanely, cast out of the vaute wherein they were buried, his Monument plucked down for some wealthy person of the present times to be buried therein³. I could not but on this occasion rub up my old Poetry :

*Facit Indignatio Versus.**The Author to Alder-Mary Church.*

“ Ungrateful Church, orerun with rust,
Lately buried in the dust ;
Utterly thou hadst been lost,
If not preserv'd by Keble's cost :
A thousand pounds, might it not buy
Six foot in length for him to lie :
But, outed of his quiet tombe,
For later corps he must make roome :
Tell me where his dust is cast,
Though't be late, yet now at last ;
All his bones with scorn ejected,
I will see them recollected :
Who faine myself would kinsman prove
To all that did God's Temple love.”

Alder-Mary Church's Answer.

“ Alas! my innocence excuse :
My Wardens they did me abuse,
Whose avarice his ashes sold,
That goodness might give place to gold ;
As for his Reliques, all the Town
They are scattered up and down ;
See'st a Church repaired well,
There a sprinkling of them fell ;
See'st a new Church lately built,
Thicker there his ashes spilt :
O that all the Land throughout
Keble's dust were throwne about ;
Places scattered with that seed
Would a crop of Churches breed.”

I could wish this was the last *barbarisme* in this kind ; and am sorry that, upon small inquiry, I could insist on later instances.

¹ Isaiah xxxvi. 8.² Stow's Survey of London, p. 89.³ Idem, p. 267.

FREE-SCHOOLS AND COLLEDGES.

I place Schools before Colledges, because they are *introductory* thereunto, intended for the breeding of *Children* and *Youth*, as the other for *Youth* and *Men*. And seeing much of truth is contained in our English Proverb, "It is as good to be unborn as unbred," such may in some sort seem their *Second-Parents*, who have provided for their education.

These Schools are of two kinds. First, those wherein only a salary is given to the Schoolmaster to teach Children *gratis*; and these, I confess, are good. Secondly, such wherein a select number of Scholars have competent maintenance allowed towards their living in the University; and these, all will acknowledge, are better. Some do suspect a surfet in our Land of the multitude of Schools, because the *Nursery* is bigger than the *Orchard*, the one breeding more *Plants* than the other can maintain *Trees*; and the Land not affording sufficient preferment for them, Learning is forced to stoop to mean courses, to make a livelihood. But I conceive that "store in this kind is no sore;" and if we must not "do evil that good may come thereof," we must not forbear doing that which is good, for fear of accidental evils which may arise from the same.

BRIDGES.

Builders of *Bridges* (which are *High-waies* over water) and makers of *Caused-waies* or *Causways* (which are *Bridges* over dirt) though last in order, are not least in benefit to the Common-wealth. Such conveniences save the lives of many, ease the labour of more painful travellers, and may be said in some sort to lengthen the day, and shorten the way to men in their journeys; yea, Bridges make and keep this our Island a Continent to it self. How great the care of the ancient Romans to repair them, for the safety of passengers, appears by the origination of *Pontifex*, having the inspection over Bridges by his primitive institution.

Indeed the word *Bridge* appears not in all Scripture, whereof this the reason. The rivers of Palestine were either so shallow, that they were passable by *foords*, as of Jabbok¹, Arnon², and Jordan³ before it grew navigable; or else so deep, that they were *ferried* over, as Jordan⁴ when near his fall into the Dead Sea: but most of ours in England are of a middle size; so deep, that they cannot be foorded; so narrow, that they need not to be ferried over. Hence come our so eminent *Bridges*, in so much that such structures are accounted amongst our English excellencies⁵.

However, Palestine was subject with England to the same inconveniences of bad *High-waies*; and therefore, in the list of charitable actours reckoned up by the Prophet, he is accounted as a principal, "the restorer of paths to dwell in⁶;" for indeed some waies may be said *not-habitable*, being so deep and dirty that they cut off all intercourse, the end general of all men's dwelling together.

I will conclude this topick of *Bridges* with this memorable *accident*. Mawd, Queen to King Henry the First, being to pass the River Ley about Stratford, near the falling of the said River into the Thames, was almost drowned in riding over it⁷. But this proved the *bad cause* of a *good effect*; for hereupon she built the beautiful Bridge there, for the benefit of travellers: and the village, probably from a fair *arch* or *bow* therein, received (as some conceive) the addition of *Stratford Bow*. Far be it from me to wish the least ill to any who willingly would not have their fingers to ake, or an hair of their heads lessned. Yet this I could desire, that some *covetous churls*, who otherwise will not be melted into works of Charity, may, in their passing over waters, be put into *peril* without *peril*—understand me, might be endangered to *fright*, but not *hurt*—that others might fare the better for their fears; such misers being minded thereby to make or repair Bridges for publick safety and convenience.

ALMS-HOUSES.

Because we live in an age wherein men begin to be out of *charity* with Charity it self; and there be many *covetous* (not to say *sacrilegious*) people, whose fingers itch to be *nimming*

¹ Gen. xxxii. 22.² Isaiah xvi. 2.³ Judges iii. 28.⁴ 2 Sam. xix. 18.⁵ "Anglia, mons, pons," &c.⁶ Isaiah lviii. 12.⁷ Camden's Britannia, in Essex.

the patrimony of the poor; we will here present the cavils of this against the charity of former ages herein.

Cavil 1. Show us the foundation of such structures in Scripture, either in the Old or New Testament. As for the place with *five porches*, wherein “the impotent poor lay¹,” near the Pool of Bethesda, it was of another nature. Alms-houses, therefore, not being *jure divino*, may lawfully be abolished.

Answer. The constitution of the Jewish was far different from our English commonwealth, wherein every one originally was a Freeholder of some proportion of land, which, though aliened, reverted to the owner at the year of Jubilee. There needs not an *express* or particular precept for all our actions; that general one, “He that hath pity upon the Poor lendeth unto the Lord²,” is bottomed broad enough to build more Alms-houses on, than all ages will afford. Besides this precept, we have the practice of the primitive Christians in the time of the Apostles, parting with the propriety³ of all their estate; and well then may we appropriate *a part* of ours, for the relief of the Poor.

Cavil 2. The builders of them for the most part have been people formerly guilty of oppression, who, having lived like wolves, turn lambs on their death-beds, and part with their fleece to people in want. Having *ground* the faces of the poor, they give the *toll* thereof to build an Alms-house, though too little to hold half the beggars which they have made.

Answer. The aspersion cannot be fastned on many Founders; so free from the same, that Malice may sooner break her own teeth and jaws too, than make impression on their reputation. But grant the charge true, in this sense, *beatum est fuisse*, “blessed are they that have been BAD;”—“And such were some of you⁴.” Let not envious man repine at that whereat the blessed Angels rejoyce, the conversion of sinners, and their testifying thereof by such publique expressions.

Cavil 3. Such Builders generally have a Pope in their belly, puffed up with a proud opinion to merit by their performances.

Answer. When did the Caviller steal the *touch-stone of hearts*? (for, God, I am sure, would not *lend* it him, who saith, “My Glory will I not give to another⁵”) that he is so well acquainted with men’s thoughts and intentions. “Charity,” saith the Apostle, “thinketh no evil⁶,” whereas this Caviller thinks little good. We are bound to believe the best of such Founders, especially of such who lived since the Reformation, whereby the dangerous error of Merit was exploded.

Cavil 4. Grant them guiltlesse of superstition, they are guilty of vain-glory. Witness the building of such houses commonly by high-way sides; whenas our Saviour saith, “Let not thy left hand know what thy right-hand doth⁷.”

Answer. The Objecter shall have leave to build his Alms-house in what private place he please; in the middle of a wood, if he shall think fitting: But we know who saith, “Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven⁸.”—“That they may see your good works,” though not as *finis operis*, yet as *modus operandi*, thereby to provoke others to imitation.

Cavil 5. As some affirm of *Tobacco*, that it causeth as much rheume as it bringeth away; Alms-houses do breed as many Poor as they relieve. People in such places presume to be idle, beholding Hospitals as their inheritance, wherein their old age shall be provided for.

Answer. What is good *per se*, ought not to be waved for what is ill *per accidens*. This calleth aloud, to the care and integrity of Feoffees intrusted, to be wary in their elections. Besides, I must stick to mine old maxime, It is better that *ten Drones* be fed than *one Bee* be famished.

Cavil 6. Such places are generally abused, against the will of the Founders. Statutes are neglected. What is said of the Laws in Poland, that they last but three dayes, is as true of the short-lived orders in Alms-houses. Not the most indigent, or who have been the most laborious, but the best-befriended, reap the benefit thereof.

¹ John v. 2.

² Prov. xix. 17.

³ Acts iv. 34.

⁴ 1 Cor. vi. 11.

⁵ Isaiah xlii. 8.

⁶ 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

⁷ Matth. vi. 3.

⁸ Matth. v. 16.

Answer. I could wish that Alms-houses were the only places wherein Laws were broken. But grant too much truth in the *Cavil*, all will say, "From the beginning it was not so;" and, I will hope, "unto the end it shall not be so."

Cavil 7. Hospitals generally have the *ricketts*, whose heads, their Masters, grow over-great and rich, whilst their poor bodies pine away and consume.

Answer. Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body, than to kill it; *viz.* by opening obstructions, and deriving the nutriment to all parts of the same. But enough of this unwelcome subject, whereof what is spoken is not to put new *Cavils* into the heads of any, but to pluck old ones out of the hearts of too many, who have entertained them. If these our *Answers* seem not satisfactory to any, know, that as a *left-handed man* hath great odds in *fencing* against one that is *right-handed*; so in controversies of this kind, Cavillers, with their *sinister* inferences from men's frailties, have a vast advantage over those who are of candid and ingenuous dispositions.

Many faults must be confessed in such Foundations, which for the future may be amended.

But, grant corruptions should continue in such Foundations, it is not plea enough for their abolition. If the sentence of condemnation was pronounced on those who saw Christ naked, and would not cloth him¹; how heavy a doome will fall on such, who found Christ clothed, and *stript* him in his poor members of endowments given to their maintenance!

HERE LET ME RECOMMEND SOME CHOICE CHARITY TO BOUNTIFUL HEARTS AND
PLENTIFUL ESTATES.

It were arrant presumption for any to imprison Freedome it self, and confine another's bounty by his own [pretended] discretion. Let the charitably-minded do *what, when, where, how, to whom, and how much*, God and their own goodnesse shall direct them. However, it will not be amisse humbly to represent unto them the following considerations; the rather because many well-affected to the publick good have lately been disheartned with the frustrations of former Charity.

First, for the time: it is best to do it whilst they are living; to prevent all suspicions that their intentions should be misemployed. *Sem* will not be angry with me for saying *Cham* was a mocker of his Father. *Peter* will not be offended if I call *Judas* a betrayer of his Master. Honest Executors will take no exception if I justly bemoan that too many dishonest ones have abused the good intents of the Testators. How many Legacies, sound and whole in themselves, have proved, before they were payed, as maimed as the Cripples in the Hospittalls to whom they were bequeathed! Yea, as the blinded Syrians (desiring to go, and beleiving they went to Damascus²) were led to their enemies, and into the midst of Samaria; so is it more then suspicious, that many blind and concealed Legacies, intended for the *Temple of God*, have been imployed against the *God of the Temple*.

Next, for the objects of well doing. Surely a vigilant Charity must take the *alarum* from the groans of the Prisoners.

The Schoolmen reduce all corporal Charity to seven principal heads:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Visito</i> ; | ...to Visit men in Misery,..... as | Ebed-melech .. did to | Jeremiah ³ . |
| 2. <i>Poto</i> ; | Give drink to the Thirsty, | Obediah | The Prophets ⁴ . |
| 3. <i>Cibo</i> ; | Meat to the Hungry, | Nehemiah | The Jews and Rulers ⁵ . |
| 4. <i>Redimo</i> ; | Rescue the Captive, | Abraham | Lot ⁶ . |
| 5. <i>Tego</i> ; | Cover the Naked, | Dorcas | The Widowes ⁷ . |
| 6. <i>Colligo</i> ; | Dress the Wounded, | The good Jaylor | Saint Paul ⁸ . |
| 7. <i>Condo</i> ; | Bury the Dead, | The Devout men | Saint Stephen ⁹ . |

See here how these seven kinds of good works are placed like the Planets; whilst to redeem Captives stands like the Sun in the midst of all the rest.

¹ Matth. xxv. 43.

² 2 Kings vi. 20.

³ Jer. xxxviii. 11.

⁴ 1 Kings xviii. 13.

⁵ Neh. v. 17.

⁶ Gen. xiv. 16.

⁷ Acts ix. 39.

⁸ Acts xvi. 33.

⁹ Acts viii. 2.

Indeed

Indeed it may be sadly presumed, that such Captives¹ oft times want *visiting, meat, drink, clothes, dressing*, and all things but *burying* (except any will say that they are buried alive, Liberty being the life of man's life); so that the redeeming of Captives is eminently comprehensive of all these outward acts of Charity. Yea this *Act* may extend it self to a *spiritual concernment*; to save many souls from damnation; seeing it may be feared that many, despairing of ransome, may put their souls in thraldome, to purchase the liberty of their bodies, and renounce their Religion².

I could therefore wish that there were in London a Corporation of able and honest Merchants (whereof that City affordeth a plentiful choice) legally impowered to receive and imploy the charity of well-affected people, for a general *Goale Delivery* of all English Captives, in *Tunis, Tripoli, Algier, Salli, &c.*; and, our Countrymen first discharged, if there were any surplusage running over, that it might be disposed for the ransoming of Christians of what Country soever. This were a *heroick* act indeed, whereby Christians endeavour to be like Christ himself, who was the *Grand Redeemer*.

Oh, that I might be but instrumental (in the least degree) to advance their enlargement; I should behold it as an advancement to my self. Two reasons make me the more importunate therein; one, because the Papists had a Company of Fryers in England, of the order of the Holy Trinity, *de Redimendis Captivis*; which being now extinct, I humbly conceive that we are bound in conscience, as to quench the superstition, so to continue the charity of so good a design. Secondly, because whilst other beggars can tell their own tale, we must plead for them who cannot plead for themselves; there being so great a gulph of distance betwixt us and them; and God grant that we may never passe over to theirs, but they return to our condition!

Objection 1. It maketh Mariners *Cowards*, who, presuming on good men's charity that they shall be ransomed, do not fight it out valiantly against the Turks, as they ought and might, but surrender themselves on such expectations.

Answer. I see not but the same objection lies with equal force against the redeeming of Souldiers taken in Land Fights, by what Foe soever, by exchange or otherwise. Secondly, accidentall and sinister miscarriages ought not to discourage any sincere intention. Lastly, let those who have given the best testimonies of their valour be first redeemed; and let them lye longer, to suffer bad usage, till the freeing thereof shall convert them into more valour, if (after their liberty procured) ingaging again on the same occasion.

Objection 2. The late Long Parliament made an Act, since (after some intermission) renewed, charging a tax on Merchants goods (known by the name of *Algier dutie*) for the Redemption of Captives in Turkey.

Answer. The blessing of God light on the hearts of those (if living) who first moved, and since revived it, as I doubt not but those departed this life have found their reward. I could heartily wish that yearly a catalogue were printed of the names of such prisoners thereby redeemed, not knowing whether it would be more *honourable* for, or *satisfactory* to this Nation. But, seeing such provisions fall short of doing the work, and cannot strike home to break off the fetters of all Prisoners, it will not be amiss to implore the auxiliary charity of others.

Next I desire them to reflect upon aged *sequestred Ministers*³, whom, with their charge, the (generally ill-paid) *fifth part* will not maintain. Say not it will be interpreted an affront to the State, to relieve them which it hath adjudged offenders. If the *Best of Beings* should observe this rule, all the World would be starved. Secondly, some of them, abateing only that their conscience inclined them to the Royal Cause, were otherwise unblameable both in life and doctrine. Thirdly, the better Divines they were, the worse they are able to shift

¹ The redeeming of Christians from Captivity was, at the time when Dr. Fuller wrote, a very important branch of Charity; and Briefs for that purpose were frequent in our Churches. N.

² Hence the term *Renegado*, which is so frequently met with in the narratives of our early voyagers. N.

³ By the Author's remark at the end of this paragraph, it will appear that this was written, about the year 1658, as an appeal on behalf of the numerous regular Divines who had been removed from their preferments by the Parliamentary Committees of Sequestration; many of whom were afterwards restored with their Sovereign. N.

for themselves, having formerly no excursion into secular affairs; so that applying themselves only to, and now debarred the exercise of the Ministry, they are left in a sad condition. Lastly, allow them faulty, yet *quid teneri infantes?* &c. It is pity their Wives and Children should be ruined for their offence. But enough hereof, seeing, in motions of this nature, a word is enough to the wise, and half a word too much for others. [Reader, this passage being written some three years since, I could not command my own right hand to cross it out, but it must stand as it did.]

Lastly, I recommend unto their Charity, such Servants who have nothing save what they have gained by their industry, and have lived *seven* years and upwards with the same Master¹; I mean not Apprentices, but such Covenant Servants, which are bound to their Masters (their year being ended) with no other indentures then their own discretion, and are sensible that they must run a hazard, and may loose with their alteration; especially such *Females*, who prefer a good Master in certain, before a good Husband in hopes, and had rather serve in plenty, then wed and adventure Poverty.

I confess, such is the cruelty of some Masters, no Servant can, and such the fickleness of others, no Servant may stay long with them. Such a Master was he, who, being Suitor to a Gentlewoman, came, every time he visited her, waited on by a new man (though keeping but one at once), such was his unconstancy and delight in change. Whereupon, when taking leave of his Mistress, he proferred to salute her; "Spare your complements," said she unto him, "for probably I shall shortly see you again; but let me, I pray you, salute your Servant, whom I shall never behold any more."

However, though sometimes the fault may be in the Masters or Mistresses, yet generally Servants are to be blamed in our age, shifting their places so often without cause. The truth is, the age that *makes good Soldiers, marrs good Servants*, cancelling their obedience, and allowing them too much liberty. What Nabal applied falsely and spitefully to David, "There be many Servants now a dayes which break away every man from his Master²," was never more true then now. Yea, what Tully said of the Roman Consull (chose in the morning and put out before night³) some Servants have been so *vigilant*, they never slept in their Masters houses; so short their stay, so soon their departure.

The fickleness and fugitiveness of such Servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are standards in a Family, and know when they have met with a good Master, as it appears their Masters know when they have met with a good Servant. It is pity but such *properties of a houshold* should be encouraged; and bounty bestowed upon them may be an occasion to fixe other Servants to stay the longer in their places, to the general good of our Nation.

I desire these my suggestions should be as inoffensively taken, as they are innocently tendred. I know there was in the water of Bethesda⁴, after the Angell had troubled it, a medicinal power. I know also that such impotent folk as lay in the *five porches* were the proper subjects to be cured: but, alas! they wanted one, at the critical instant, to bring their wounds and the cure together, and to put them seasonably into the water. I am as confident that there be hundreds in England, really willing and able to releive, as that there are thousands that do desire, and in some sort deserve their charity. But there wanteth one, in the proper juncture of time, to present such poor objects to their liberality; and if these my weak endeavours may be in any degree instrumentall to promote the same, it will be a great comfort unto me.

I will conclude this subject with a *motive* to Charity, out of the road of, besides, if not against the ordinary logick of men: "Give a portion to Seven and to Eight, for thou knowest not what evill shall be upon the earth⁵."—"To Seven and to Eight;" that is, extend thy bounty to as high a proportion of deserving persons as can consist with thy estate; "for thou knowest not what evill will be upon the earth:" matters are mutable, and thou mayest need the relief of others.

¹ This is a Charity, which has been adopted, with improvements, in modern times. N.

² 1 Sam. xxv. 10.

³ "Habemus vigilem consulem qui in consulatu suo nunquam dormivit."

⁴ John v. 2.

⁵ Eccles. xi. 2.

Ergo, saith the Miser, "part with nothing, but keep all against a wet day." Not so Solomon, advising to secure somewhat in a *safe bank, the backs and bowels of the Poor*. Never *Evil* more likely to, never *People* less knowing of the same, then our selves. And therefore the *counsell never out of*, is now most in season.

WHY BENEFACTORS SINCE, ARE DISTINGUISHED FROM THEM BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

I conceive it not fit to mingle both together, for these two reasons. First, because of the difference of their Charity since the Reformation, as not *parched up* by the fear of the *fire of Purgatory*, but kindly *ripened* by the *Sun*, viz. a clear apprehension by the light of the Scripture, that they were bound to do good works.

Secondly, because a Romish Goliah¹ hath defied our English Israel, taxing our Church since the Reformation, as able to shew few considerable pieces of Charity, in comparison of those beyond the Seas, who may hence be easily confuted.

Indeed when I read the emulations between Peninna and Hannah, it mindeth me of the contests betwixt the Church of Rome and us, such the conformity between them.

"Her adversary provoked Hannah sore, for to make her fret, because the Lord hath shut up her womb²."

"But how did Hannah rejoyce afterwards? The Barren hath born seven, and she that hath many children, is waxed feeble³."

It is confessed, immediately after the Reformation, Protestant Religion stood for a while in amaze (scarcely recovered from the *Marian persecution*), and was but barren in good works⁴. But, since her beginning to bear fruit, she hath overtaken her Roman Corrival, and left her fairly behind.

Let the extent of time and content of ground be proportionably stated; and England cannot be matched for deeds of Charity in any part of Spain, France, and Italy⁵, as by the ensuing catalogue of Benefactors to the Publick will appear.

Objection. You had better omitted them, leaving them modestly to *multiply and increase* in their own silence and secresie. You know how dear David paid for "numbring the people⁶."

Answer. David did not offend in meer "numbring the people;" but in not paying the *poll-money* appointed by God in such cases⁷ (purposely to decline the plague), which omission argued his pride of heart. It is lawful for Protestants, without any just suspicion of vain-glory and ostentation, to make a list, and take the number of Benefactors in this kind, provided the *quit-rent* of praise be principally paid to the Lord of Heaven. Besides, we are not challengers, but defenders of our selves herein, against the challenge of another, desiring to do it in all humility, in confidence of our good cause.

And here I can hold no longer, but must break forth into a deserved commendation of good works. *Glorious things in Scripture are spoken of you, yea, fruits of the spirit*. By them the Gospel is graced, wicked men amazed, some of them converted, the rest of them confounded, weak Christians confirmed, poor Christians relieved, our faith justified, our reward in Heaven by God's free grace amplified; Angels rejoyce for them, Devils repine at them; God himself is glorified in them. Oh, therefore, that it were in my power, to exhort my Countrymen, to pursue good works with all earnestnesse, which will add so much to their account!

Some will say, if the English be so forward in deeds of Charity as appeareth by what you said before, any exhortation thereunto is altogether superfluous.

I answer, the best disposed to bounty may need a remembrancer; and I am sure that Nightingale which would wake will not be angry with the Thorn which pricketh her breast when she noddeth. Besides, it is a truth what the Poet saith,

*Qui monet ut facias quod jam facis, ipse monendo
Laudat, & hortatu comprobatur acta suo.*

"Who, what thou dost, thee for to do doth move,
Doth praise thy practice, and thy deeds approve."

¹ Mr. Knot the Jesuite.

² 1 Sam. i. vi.

³ 1 Sam. ii. 5.

⁴ See the Life of Mr. William Lambert [Lambarde] in Kent.

⁵ Nor, may it now with the greatest truth be added, in the whole World. N.

⁶ 2 Sam. xxiv. 15.

⁷ Exod. xxx. 12.

Thus the exhortations of the Apostles at Jerusalem were commendations of St. Paul, "Only they would that we should remember the poor, the same which I also was forward to do¹."

Lastly, though many of our Nation be free in this kind, there want not those who, instead of being *zealous* are *jealous* of good works, being so far from shining themselves, that they enviously endeavour to extinguish the light of others; whose judgements I have laboured to rectifie herein.

THE STATING OF THE WORD REFORMATION, WITH THE EXTENSIVENESS THEREOF.

No word occurs oftner in this our *Book* then REFORMATION. It is as it were the Æquator, or that *remarkable* Line, dividing betwixt Eminent Prelates, Learned Writers, and Benefactors to the Publick, who lived *before* or *after* it.

Know then that this word, in relation to the Church of England, is of above twenty years extent. For the Reformation was not advanced *here*, as in some Forraign Free-States, *suddenly* (not to say *rapidly*) with popular violence, but *leisurely* and *treatably*, as became a matter of so great importance. Besides, the meeting with much *opposition*, retarded the proceedings of the Reformers.

We may observe that the Jews returned from the Captivity of Babylon at three distinct times, under the conduct of several persons.

1. When the main body of the Captives was brought home by Zerubbabel², by whom the second *Temple* was built.

2. When a considerable company returned with Ezra³, by whom the *Church part* (as I may term it) was settled in that Nation.

3. When Nehemiah⁴ (no doubt with suitable attendance) came home, and ordered the *State moiety*, repairing the Walls of Jerusalem.

In like manner we may take *notice* of three *distinct dates* and different degrees of our English Reformation; though in relation to the Jewish, I confess, the *method* was altogether inverted. For,

1. The *Civil* part thereof, when the Pope's Supremacy was banished in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth.

2. When the *Church Service* was reformed, as far as that age would admit, in the first year of King Edward the Sixth.

3. When the same (after the *Marian interruption*) was resumed and more refined in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The first of these I may call the *Morning Star*; the second the *dawning of the Day*; the third the *rising of the Sun*; and I deny not but that since that time his *light* and *heat* hath been increased.

But now the question will be, what is to be thought of those Prelates, Writers, and Benefactors, which lived in the aforesaid interval betwixt the beginning and perfecting of this Reformation. For these appear unto us like unto the *batable* ground lying betwixt England and Scotland (whilst as yet two distinct Kingdomes) in so dubious a posture it is hard to say to which side they do belong.

It is answered, the only way to decide this difference is, to observe the inclinations of the said persons so far forth as they are discovered in their writings and actions: such as appear in some good degree favourers of the *Gospel* are reputed to be *since*, whilst those who are otherwise are adjudged to be *before* the Reformation.

¹ Gal. ii. 10.

² Ezra ii. 2.

³ Ezra viii. 1—14.

⁴ Nehem. ii. 6.

CHAPTER XII.

OF MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THE former HEADS were like *private houses*, in which persons accordingly *qualified* have their several habitations. But this last topick is like a publick *Inn*, admitting all Comers and Goers, having any *extraordinary* (not vitious) *remark* upon them, and which are not clearly reducible to any of the former *titles*. Such, therefore, who are *over, under, or beside the standard* of common persons, for *strength, stature, fruitfulness, vivacity*, or any other observeable eminence, are *lodged* here under the notion of Memorable Persons, presuming the pains will not be to *me* so much in *marking*, as the pleasure to the Reader in *knowing* them.

Under this title we also repose all such Mechanicks, who in any *manual trade* have reached a *clear note* above others in their *vocation*.

Objection. It is *deforme spectaculum*, an uncouth sight, to behold such *handy-craftsmen* blended with *eminencies* in *ingenious professions*; such a *mottley colour* is no good *wearing*. How would William Cecill, Lord Treasurer of England, and Baron of Burghleigh, be offended, to behold James York the *blacksmith* set with him at the *same table* amongst the Natives of Lincolne-shire?

Answer. I am confident, on the contrary, that he would be highly pleased, being so great a Statesman, that he would countenance and encourage his industrious Country-man, accounting nothing *little*, without the help whereof *greater* matters can either not be *attained*, or not long *subsist*. Yea, we see what signal notice the Spirit of God takes of the three sons of Lamech¹, the first founders of *tent-making, organs, and iron-works*; and it is observable, that whereas all their *names* are forgotten which built the Tower of Babel (though done on design to get them a name²) these three Mechanicks, *viz. Jabal, Jubal, and Tubal-cain*, are *nominatim* recorded to all posterity. Thus is it better to bottome the perpetuity of one's memory on *honest industry* and *ingenuous diligence*, then on *stately structures* and *expensive magnificence*.

I confesse it is easier to *add* to any *art*, than first to *invent* it; yet, because there is a perfection of *degrees*, as well as *kinds, eminent Improvers* of an *art* may be allowed for the *Co-inventors* thereof, being *Founders* of that *accession* which they *add* thereunto, for which they deserve to be both *regarded* and *rewarded*.

I could name a worshipful Family in the South of England, which for sixteen several descents, and some hundreds of years, have continued in the same stay of *estate*, not acquiring one foot of land, either by *match, purchase, gift; or otherwise*, to their ancient patrimony. The same may be said of some *Handycrafts*, wherein men move in the same *compasse*, but make no further *progresse* to *perfection*, or any considerable *improvement*; and this I impute generally to their want of competent encouragement.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF LORD MAIORS OF LONDON.

I HAVE concluded this Work with these Chief Officers in that great City; a place of so great honour and trust, that it hath commonly been said, that, on the death of an English King, the Lord Maior is the Subject of the greatest Authority in England; many other Offices determining with the King's Life (till such time as their Charters be renewed by his

¹ Gen. iv. 21, 22, 23.

² Gen. xi. 4.

Successor); whereas the Lord Maior's trust continueth for a whole year, without any renewing after the *Inter-regnum*.

Objection. Such persons had better been omitted, whereof many were little better then *γαστήρες ἀργοί*, though by *good fortune* they have loaded themselves with thick clay; and will be but a burden in your Book to the Readers thereof.

Answer. All wise men will behold them under a better notion, as the pregnant proofs of the truth of two Proverbs, not *contradictory*, but *confirmatory* one to another.

Prov. x. 22.

Prov. x. 4.

“The Blessing of the Lord maketh Rich.” “The hand of the diligent maketh Rich.” The one as the principal, the other as the instrumental cause; and both meeting in the persons aforesaid.

For though some of them were the younger sons of worshipful and wealthy parents, and so had good sums of money left them; yet being generally of mean extraction, they raised themselves by God's Providence, and their own painfulness; the *City*, in this respect, being observed like unto a *COURT*, where elder brothers commonly spend, and the younger gain an estate.

But such Lord Maiors are here inserted, to quicken the industry of youth, whose parents are only able to send them up to (not to set them up in) London. For what a comfort is it, to a poor Apprentice of that City, to see the Prime Magistrate thereof, riding in his *Majoralibus*¹, with such pomp and attendance, which another day may be his *hap* and *happiness*!

Objection. It cometh not to the share of one in *twenty thousand*, to attain to that honour; and it is as impossible for every poor Apprentice in process of time to prove Lord Maior, as that a Minum with long living should become a Whale.

Answer. Not so; the latter is an utter impossibility as debarred by Nature, being Fishes of several kinds: whereas there is a capacity in the other, to arrive at it, which puts *hopes* (the only *tie* which keeps the heart from breaking) into the hearts of all of the attainableness of such preferment to themselves.

Doctor Hutton, Arch-bishop of York, when he came into any great Grammar School (which he did constantly visit in his Visitations) was wont to say to the young Scholars, “Ply your books, Boys, ply your books, for Bishops are old men.” And surely the possibility of such dignity is a great encouragement to the endeavours of Students.

Lord Maiors being generally *aged*, and always but *annual*, soon make room for succession, whereby the indeavours of all Freemen in Companies are encouraged. But if they should chance to *fall short*, as unable to reach the *home* of *Honour* (I mean the Majoralty it self); yet, if they *take up their lodgings* at Sheriffe, Alderman, and Common-Councillour, with a good estate, they will have no cause to complain.

I confess some Counties, in our ensuing discourse, will appear *Lord-Maior-less*, as *Cumberland*, *Dorset-shire*, *Hant-shire*, &c. However, though hitherto they have not had, hereafter they may have Natives advanced to that honour; and it may put a lawful ambition into them, to contend who shall be their Leader, and who should first of those Shires attain to that dignity. As lately Sir Richard Cheverton, skinner, descended (I assure you) of a right antient and worshipful family, was the first in *Cornwall*, who opened the door for others (no doubt) to follow after him.

Nor must it be forgotten that many have been Lord-Maiors-Mates, though never remembered in their Catalogues; *viz.* such who *by fine* declined that Dignity: and as I am glad that some *will fine*, that so the stock of the Chamber of London may be increased, so I am glad that some will *not fine*, that so the State of the City of London may be maintained.

I begin the observing of their Nativities, from Sir William Sevenoke, grocer, Lord Maior 1418. For though there were Lord Maiors 200 years before, yet their Birth-places generally are unknown. It was, I confess, well for me in this particular, that Mr. Stow *was*

¹This was, in Dr. Fuller's time, on horseback. N.

born before me, being herein the heir of endeavours, without any pain of my own: for, knowing that *cuilibet artificii in sua arte est credendum*, I have followed *him*, and who *him continued*, till the year 1633, at what time their labours do determine. Since which term, to the present year, I have made the Catalogue out by my own inquiry, and friends intelligence. To speak truth to their due praise, one may be generally directed to their *cradels*, though by no other *candle* then the *light of their good works and benefactions* to such places.

CHAPTER XIV.

A CATALOGUE OF ALL THE GENTRY IN ENGLAND, MADE IN THE REIGN OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, WHY INSERTED IN OUR BOOK.

AFTER we have finished the Catalogue of the worthy Natives of every Shire, we present the Reader with a List of the Gentry of the Land, solemnly returned by select Commissioners into the Chancery, thence into the Records in the Tower, on this occasion.

The Commons in Parliament complained, that the Land then swarmed with Pilours, Robbers, Oppressors of the People, Man-stealers, Fellons, Outlaws, Ravishers of Women, Unlawful Haunters of Forrests and Parks, &c. Whereupon it was ordered, for the suppressing of present and preventing of future mischiefs, that certain Commissioners should be impowered in every County, to summon all persons of Quality before them, and tender them an oath, for the better keeping of the peace, and observing the King's Laws both in themselves and Retainers.

Excuse me, Reader, if I be bold to interpose my own conjecture, who conceive, what ever was intended to palliate the businesse, the principal intent was, *to detect and suppress such who favoured the title of York*; which then began to be set on foot, and afterwards openly claimed, and at last obtained the Crown.

OF THE METHOD GENERAL USED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

The first amongst the Commissioners is the Bishop of their Diocese, put before any Earl; partly because he was in his own Diocese, partly because giving of Oaths (their proper work) was conceived to be of Spiritual cognisance.

Besides the Bishop, when they were three (as generally) Commissioners, the first of them was either an Earl, or at least (though often intituled but *Chivaler*) an actual Baron, as will hereafter appear; and which will acquaint us partly with the Peerage of the Land in that age.

Next follow those who were Knights for the Shire in the Parliament foregoing; and if with the addition of *Chivaler*, or *Miles*, were Knights by dubbing, before of that their relation.

All Commissioners expressed not equal industry and activity in prosecution of their trust: for, besides the natural reasons, that in all affairs some will be more rigorous, some more remiss, by their own temper, some more, some less fancied their employment, insomuch as we find some Shires:

1. *Over done*, as *Oxford* and *Cambridge-shires*, whose Catalogues are too much allayed, descending to persons of meaner quality.
2. *Even done*, as generally the most are, where the Returns bear a competent proportion to the populousness and numerousnesse of the Counties.
3. *Under done*, as *Shrop-shire*, *York-shire*, *Northumberland*, &c. where the Returns do not answer to the extent of those Shires.
4. *Not done*. Which I sadly confess, and cannot help; being *twelve* in number, as hereafter will appear.

I dare not conjecture the cause of this casualty ; whether in such Shires the oaths were never *tendred*, or *tendred* and not *taken*, or *taken* and not *returned*, or *returned* and not *recorded*, or *recorded* and not *preserved*, or *preserved* but *misplaced* in some Roll which hitherto it hath not been my hap to lite upon.

It is possible that some disgusted the King's design, as who, under the pretence of *keeping the peace*, indevoured to smother and suppress such who should appear for the Title of York ; whereof more in the respective Counties.

May the Reader be pleased to take notice that, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, *de such a place* began then to be left off, and the addition of *Knight* and *Squire* to be assumed. Yet, because no fashion can be generally followed at first, such additions are used in the Returns of some Shires, and neglected in others.

In some Counties we have the names of a few Mechanicks returned, with their Trades, *Brazier, Smith, Ironmonger, &c.* ; who, no doubt, were considerable, either in themselves, as *robustious* persons ; or in their servants, as numerous ; or in their popular and tumultuous influence of others. And grant these passing under the name of *Valecti* (whereof formerly), it appears, by the penalty imposed on their recusancy of the oath, that they were substantial people, which *stood* (and probably could make others go) *on their own account*.

Some Clergymen, not only Regular, as Abbots and Priors, but Secular Parochial Priests, are inserted in some Returns. These, some will say, might well be omitted, as nothing informative to the Gentry of the Land, because *dead stakes in the hedge* ; then unconcerned in posterity, because forbidden marriage. However, I have here presented as I found them, intending neither to *mingle* nor *mangle* ; conceiving that, if I were found guilty either of *omissions* or *alterations*, it might justly shake the credit of the whole *Catalogue*. Indeed if the word *Superstition* importeth not trespassing on *Religion*, and if the bare signification be adequate to the etymology thereof, *à super stando*, for standing in his own opinion too curiously, on a thing which in the judgment of others may not merit so much exquisitenesse, I here voluntarily confess myself *superstitious* in observing every *punctilio* according to the *original*.

May the Reader be pleased to take notice, that in men's proper names, some letters of like sound are confounded in vulgar pronunciation, as *V* for *F*, *Fenner* and *Venner*, *K* and *C*, *Kary* and *Cary* ; *F* and *Ph*, as *Purfrey* and *Purphrey*, though the name be the same in both. Sometimes the name is spelled, not truly, according to orthography, but according to the common speaking thereof, which melteth out some essential letters, as *Becham* for *Beauchamp*.

Again there is such an allusion betwixt the forms of some letters (nothing symbolizing in sound) that as they are written (though not in *ordinary*) in *Record-hand*, they may easily be mistaken by a Writer or Reader, through the similitude of their character ; as,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} m \\ w \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e \\ o \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \\ u \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f \\ f \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} n \\ r \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} l \\ t \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g \\ y \end{array} \right\}$$

This hath put us many times to a *stand*, and sometimes to a *loss*, what letter it hath been. But we have in all particulars conformed our transcript to the original in all possible exactness, though afterwards taking the boldness to interpose our opinion in our observations.

A later List might be presented of the English Gentry, towards the end of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth¹ ; but such would be subject to just exception. For, as the Gibeonites, though by their *mouldy bread*, and *clouted shoes*, pretending to a long peregrination, were but of the vicinage ; so most of those Gentry, notwithstanding their specious claim to Antiquity, will be found to be but of one descent, low enough in themselves, did they not stand on the vantage ground, heightened on the rubbish of the ruines of Monasteries.

This List if it can now be discovered, and it is probably in some of the Record Offices, would be a valuable article in any future continuation of "The Worthies of England." N.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SHIRE-REEVES, OR SHIRIFFES.

REEVE (which hath much affinity with the Dutch *Grave*) signifieth an Officer to oversee and order, being chief in the Shire; in Latin *Vice-comes* or *Vice-count*. And, seeing shadows in effect are as ancient as the bodies, they may be believed as old as *Counts*, and *Counts* as *Counties*; and *Counties* as King Alfred, who first divided England into Shires about the year of our Lord 888.

The late fashion was, that the Clerk of the Peace for each County, in Michaelmas Term, presented to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench *six* or more names of able persons for that office. The Lord Chief Justice calling the other Judges into the Exchequer Chamber (where the Attorney General and the Solicitor attend) presented *three* out of that number unto the King; out of which the King pricks one, who stands Sheriffe of the County.

His power is sufficiently known; to suppress Riots, secure Prisoners, distrain for Debts, execute Writs, return the choice of Knights and Burgesses for Parliament, empanel Juries, attend the Judge, see the Execution of Malefactors, &c.

Several Statutes have provided, that no man should be Sheriffe in any County, except he hath land sufficient in the same County to answer the King and his people¹. And it is remarkable that, since the beginning of that office, it appeareth not upon any record, that ever any Sheriffe *pro tempore* failed in his estate, but was responsible in his place; whereas it is too plain by sad precedents, that some Receivers (being men of meaner estates) have.

Sheriffes are bound to abide in their proper persons within the County, that they may the more effectually attend their Office². And in our remembrance, some great persons, whose activity in Parliament was suspected, have been made Sheriffes, *to keep them out of harm's way*, and confine them at home. But later years have dispenced with such *critical niceties*; (unreasonable that the Sheriffe himself should be a prisoner in his own County), allowing him more liberty, on the providing of an able Deputy in his absence.

Though I will not avouch it true, there may be somewhat of truth in their spiteful observation, who maintain, that the Shirevalty in ancient times was *honus sine onere*, in the middle times *honus cum onere*, and in our days little better than *onus sine honore*; though I trust the Office will now be restored to its former honour.

Honus sine onere, "an honour without a burden." As when Prince Edward the First was for many years together High-Sheriffe of Bedford and Buckinghamshire; and many prime Peers of the Land were honorary Sheriffes, gracing the place with accepting it; living where they pleased themselves, and appointing their *Substitutes* to transact the businesse of the County.

Honus cum onere, "an honour with a burden;" from King Edward the Third, till within our remembrance. For the principal Gentry in every Shire, of most ancient extractions and best estates, were deputed for that place, keeping great *attendance* and *hospitality*: so that as some transcripts have, for the fairness of their character, not only *evened*, but *exceeded* the original, the *Vice-comes* have *pro tempore* equalled the *Count* himself, and greatest Lords in the Land, for their *magnificence*.

Onus sine honore, "a burden without honour;" when it was obtruded on many as a punishment for the trouble and charge thereof, and laid as a burden, not on the back of that horse which was best able to carry it, but who was least able to cast it off, *great persons* by *friends* and *favour* easily escaping it, whilst it was charged on those of meaner estates: though I do believe it *found* all them Esquires, and did not make any so, as some will suggest.

¹ 9 Edward II. Lincoln. 4 Edward III. 9. 5 Edward III. 4.

² 4 Henry IV. 5.

Hence was it, that many Sheriffs were forced to consult *principles of thrift*, not being bound so to *serve their Country*, as to *disserve themselves*, and ruine their estates; and instead of keeping open houses (as formerly) at the Assizes, began to *latch* (though not *lock*) their *dores*, providently reducing it to an ORDINARY *éxpence*; and no wise man will conclude them to be the *less loyal Subjects*, for being the more *provident Fathers*.

At the end of every Shire, after the forenamed Catalogue of the Gentry, in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, I have set down a List of the Sheriffes from the beginning of King Henry the Second untill the end of King Charles, carefully collected out of the Records. For I hope that by the former, which I call my *broad* (representing the Gentry of one generation all over England), and this which I term my *long Catalogue*, extending itself successively through many ages; I hope, I say, both being put together, may *square* out the *most eminent* of the ancient Gentry, in some tolerable proportion. *Most eminent*; seeing, I confess, neither can reach all the Gentry of the land: for as in the Catalogue of King Henry the Sixth, many ancient Gentlemen were omitted, who were minors in age, and so uncapable of taking an oath; so doth not the List of Sheriffs comprehend all the Gentry in the Shire; finding three sorts of people excluded out of the same.

Such who were, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Above} \\ 2. \text{ Besides} \\ 3. \text{ Beneath} \end{array} \right\}$ discharging the Office.

Above. Such were all of the Peerage in the Land, which since the reign of King Edward the Third were excused, I am sure, *de facto*, not imployed in that place, as inconsistent with their attendance in Parliament.

Secondly, such who were *besides the place*, priviledged by their profession from that office; which may be subdivided into,

1. *Swordmen*, imployed in wars beyond the seas. Thus Sir Oliver Ingham, and Sir John Fastoffe, both great men, and richly landed in Norfolk, were never Sheriffes thereof, because imployed in the French Wars, the one under King Edward the Third, the other under King Henry the Fifth.
2. *Gownmen*, as Judges, Sergeants at Law, Barristers, Auditors and other Officers in the Exchequer, &c.
3. *Cloakmen*¹. Such Courtiers as were the King's Servants, and in ordinary attendance about his person.

Lastly, such as were *beneath the place*, as men of too narrow estates to discharge that office, especially as it was formerly in the magnificent expensiveness thereof, though such persons might be Esquires of right ancient extraction.

And here under favour I conceive, that if a strict enquiry should be made after the ancient Gentry of England, most of them would be found amongst such *middle-sized* persons as are above *two hundred*, and beneath a *thousand pounds* of annual revenue². It was the *motto* of wise Sir Nicholas Bacon, *Mediocria firma*, "Moderate things are most lasting." Men of great estates, in National broiles, have smarted deeply for their visible engagements, to the ruine of their families, whereof we have had too many sad experiments, whilst such persons who are moderately mounted above the level of common people into a competency, above *want* and beneath *envy*, have, by God's blessing on their frugality, continued longest in their conditions, entertaining all alterations in the State with the less destructive change unto themselves.

Let me add, that I conceive it impossible for any man, and difficult for a Corporation of men, to make a true Catalogue of the English Gentry; because, what Mathematicians say of a Line, that it is *divisibilis in semper divisibilia*, is true hereof, if the Latine were (which, for ought I know, if as *usuall* is) as *elegant, addibilis in semper addibilia*. Not only because new Gentry will every day be added (and that as I conceive justly too; for why

¹ In relation to the present mode; otherwise they also were Gownmen anciently. FULLER.

² Allowing for the different valuation of money between the years 1650 and 1810 (nearly six to one), this may with propriety be said of the present times. N.

should the *fountain* of honour be stopped, if the *channel* of desert be running ?); but because ancient Gentry will dayly be newly discovered, though some of them perchance for the present but in a poor and mean condition, as may appear by this particular.

It happened in the reign of King James, when Henry Earl of Huntingdon was Lieutenant of Leicester-shire, that a Labourer's son in that County was pressed into the Wars, as I take it to go over with Count Mansfield. The old man at Leicester requested his son might be discharged, as being the only *staff* of his *age*, who by his industry maintained him and his mother. The Earl demanded his name; which the man for a long time was loth to tell (as suspecting it a *fault* for so *poor* a man to *confess a truth*). At last he told his name was *Hastings*. "Cosen Hastings," said the Earl, "we cannot all be top branches of the tree, though we all spring from the same root. Your son my kinsman shall not be pressed." So good was the meeting of *modesty* in a *poor*, with *courtesie* in an *honourable* person, and Gentry I believe in *both*. And I have reason to believe, that some who justly own the surnames and blood of Bohuns, Mortimers, and Plantagenets (though ignorant of their own extractions) are hid in the heap of common people, where they find that under a thatched cottage, which some of their Ancestors could not enjoy in a leaded castle, contentment with quiet and security.

To return to our Catalogue of Sheriffs. I have been bold to make some brief historical observations upon them, which I hope will not be displeasing to the Reader, whom I request first to peruse our *Notes* on *Bark-shire*, because of their public Influence on the rest, facilitating some difficulties which return in the Sheriffs of other Counties.

After we have presented the Sheriffs names, we have annexed their addition, either of estate, as Esquire; or degree, as Knight, Baronet, &c.; and this we have done always after, sometimes before King Henry the Sixth. For, although the Statute of Additions was made in the first of King Henry the Fifth, to *individuifie* (as I may say) and separate persons from those of the same name; and although it took present effect in such suits and actions, where processe of *Utlary* lieth; yet was it not universally practiced in other writings, till the end of the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

After their additions, we have, in a distinct columnel, assigned the places of their habitation, where we could proceed with any certainty, leaving some blanks to imploy the industry of others. We have endeavoured (as near as we could) to observe proportion of time, in denoting their places, lest otherwise our *there* be confuted by our *then*, the date of the King's Reign which is prefixed. If sometimes we have made a *prolepsis*, with Virgil his *Lavinia litora*, I mean if we have placed some Sheriffs too early in their possessions, a little before their Families were fixed there, I hope the candid Reader will either wink or smile at the mistake.

It often commeth to pass, that the same Sheriff, in the same Shire, hath two or more fair Seats. This should raise their gratitude to God, whose own Son was not so well provided, not having "where to lay his head." In this variety, our Catalogue presenteth but one, sometimes the oldest, sometimes the fairest, and sometimes (freely to confess) what comes first to my memory. The best is, Truth doth not abate thereby; knowing so much Law, that where a man hath an household in two places, he shall be said to dwell in both of them; so that this addition in one of them doth suffice.

Next to the Place of Sheriffs, we set down their Arms, whereof largely in the next Chapter. We conclude the Catalogue of Sheriffs with a comment upon them, presenting their most remarkable actions. Our Husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and *threshing* of wheat, the former being only the *beating* out of the *fullest* and *fairest* grain, leaving what is *lean* and *lank* to be *threshed out* afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the Sheriffs of several Counties, insisting only on their most *memorable actions*, which are extant in our printed Histories: otherwise my *eyes* could not look into lock'd Chests; I mean, pierce into the *private* Records of Families, carefully concealed and kept in their choicest Cabinet. Besides, such *unprinted Records* are *infinite* (understand it in the same sense in which the strength of Tyre is called "infinite¹,") too many for one Author to manage, and therefore are left to such as undertake the description of several Counties.

¹ Nahum iii.

CHAPTER XVI.

OF THE COATS OF ARMS AFFIXED TO SUCH WHO HAVE BEEN SHERIFFS OF COUNTIES.

SOMETHING must be premised of *Arms* in general. They may seem in some sort to be *jure divino* to the Jews, having a precept for the practise thereof: "Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own Standard, with the Ensign of their Father's house¹."

The use thereof is great, both in War and Peace. I begin with War, because *Arms* had their first rise from *Arms*, and had a military origination. Without these an Army cannot be methodized, and is but an heap of men. "Like an Army," saith the Scripture, "terrible with Banners²"; without which an Army is not *terrible*, but ridiculous, routing it self with its own confusion. Now, as no *Army* without *Banners*; so no *Banner* without *Arms* therein. "If the Trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battail³?" Now, as the *Trumpet* tells the time, so the *Banner* proclaims the place of meeting, and if it have not distinguishable emblems therein, who shall know whither to repair to his Captain or Company.

Arms are also useful in Peace, to distinguish one man from another. They be termed *nomina visibilia*, "visible names." For, as a name notifieth a man to the ear, so his *Arms* do signifie him to the eye, though dead many years since, so signal the service of *Arms* on Tombs, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

Arms anciently were either assumed or assigned: for at first men took what *Arms* they pleased, directed by their own fancy; a custome still continuing in the Low-Countryes, where the Burgers chuse their own *Arms* with as great confidence as Tradesmen make their mark, or Inn-keepers set up their signs in England. *Assigned Arms* were such as Princes, or their Officers under them, appointed to particular persons, in reward of their service. And whereas *Assumed Arms* were but personal, these generally were hereditary, and descended to their families.

It is the rule general in *Arms*, that the plainer the ancients, and so consequently more honourable: "Arma primò nuda sine ornatu." And when a *memorable Gentleman* (understand me such an one the beginning of whose Gentry might easily be remembred) was mocking at the plain Coat of an ancient Esquire; the Esquire returned, "I must be fain to wear the Coat which my great-great-grand-father left me; but, had I had the happiness to have bought one, as you did, it should have been *guarded* after the newest fashion." Two colours are necessary and most highly honourable; though both may be blazoned with one word, as VARREY (formerly born by the Beauchamps of Hatch in Wilt-shire, and still quartered by the Duke of Somerset). *Three* are very honourable; *four* commendable; *five* excusable; *more*, disgraceful. Yet have I seen a *Coat of Arms* (I mean within the Esccheon) so piebald, that if both the Metalls and all the Colours (*seven* in all) were lost elsewhere, they might have been found therein.

Such *Coats* were frequently given by the Heralds (not out of want of wit, but will to bestowe better) to the new Gentry in the end of the reign of King Henry the Eighth. One said of a *Coat* that it was so well victualled, that it might endure a siege; such the plenty and variety of Fowl, Flesh, and Fish therein; though some done so small, one needed a magnifying glass to discover them; but such *surfeited Coats* have since met with a good Physician⁴, who hath cured many of them.

I can not but smile at his fansie, who (counting himself, no doubt, wonderfully wittie) would be a Reformer of our Heraldry, and thought it fine, if it were thus ordered, that all,

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Descended of ancient Nobility 2. Extracted from undoubted Gentry 3. Advancing themselves by Sea-adventures 4. Raised by their valour in War 5. Gown-men preferred for Learning 6. Countrymen raised by good Husbandry | } | should give their Field | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Or. 2. Argent. 3. Azure. 4. Gules. 5. Sable. 6. Vert. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

¹ Numb. ii. 2.

² Cant. vi. 4.

³ 1 Cor. xiv. 8.

⁴ Mr. Camden.

Indeed,

Indeed, as these *Metals* and *Colours* are reckoned up in order, so are they reputed in honour, save that the contest betwixt Azure and Gules is not so clearly decided.

Or and Azure in composition are conceived the richest, Argent and Sable the fairest Coat; because setting off each other discernable at the greatest distance. The Lion and Eagle are reputed the most honourable, the Cross the most religious bearing; a Bend is esteemed the best Ordinarie, being a belt born in its true posture athwart, as a Fess is the same worn about the middle. Things natural in the *charge* presented in their proper colour are best; and herbes Vert far better than Or, as *flourishing* better than *fadeing*; even *stained* are no *stained* colours when natural. But, seeing the whole mystery of Heraldry dwells more in the region of fansie than judgment, few rules of assurance can be laid down therein.

We meet with some few *Coats* which have reasons rendered of their *bearing*. Thus, whereas the Earls of Oxford anciently gave their Coat plain, Quarterly, Gules and Or; they took afterward in the *first* a Mullet or Star Argent, because the cheife of the house had a *Falling-star* (as my Author¹ saith) alighting on his shield, as he was fighting in the Holy Land. But it were a labour in vain for one to offer at an account for all things borne in Armorie.

This mindeth me of a passage in the North, where the ancient and worthy family of the Gascoignes gave for their Arms the head of a Lucie, or Pike, cooped in *pale*; whereon one merrily,

“ The *Lucy* is the finest Fish,
That ever graced any Dish;
But, why you give the HEAD alone,
I leave to you to pick this Bone.”

A question which on the like occasion may be extended to Beasts and Fowle, whose single heads are so generally born in several Coats.

After the Names and Places of Sheriffs exemplified in their respective Counties, we have added their Arms ever since the first of King Richard the Second. And, though some may think we begin too late (the fixing of Hereditary Arms in England being an *hundred* years ancients) we find it sometimes too soon to attain at any certainty therein.

In peruseing these Arms, the Reader will meet with much observeable variety; *viz.*
1. That the same Family sometimes gives two *paternal Coats*; as,

Spencer in Northampton-shire, { 1. Quarterly, Argent and Gules; the second and third charged with a fret Or; over all, on a bend Sable, three escallops of the first. 2. Azure, a fess Ermine betwixt six sea-meaws heads erased Argent.

Sometimes two distinct Families and Names give the self-same Coat, as in *Bark-shire*:

Fettiplace, } Gules, two cheverons Argent.
Hide, }

The same Name, but, being distinct Families, in several Counties, give different Arms:

Grey, { in *Leicester-shire*, Barry of six, Argent and Azure, in chief three torteauxes.
 { in *Northumberland*, Gules, a lyon rampant with a border engrailed Argent.

The same Name, in the same Shire, being distinct Families, gives different Coats, as in *Northampton-shire*:

Green, { of *Greens-Norton*, Azure, three bucks trippant Or.
 { of *Drayton*, Argent, a cross engrailed Gules.

The same Name and Family, in the same Shire, gives the same Coat for essentials, but disguised in colours; as in *Northampton-shire*:

Tresham, { of *Lifden*.
 { of *Newton*.

The same Family giveth a Coat this day, bearing some general allusion to, but much altered and bettered from what they gave some *sixty* years since; and, forbearing to give an instance hereof, for some reason, I refer it to the Reader's Discovery.

¹ Camden's Remains, in the Title of Armory.

Contented with the Coat itself, I have not inserted the differences of younger Houses, Crescents, Mulletts, Martlets, &c.; chiefly because they are generally complained of, and confessed as defective, subject to coincidence, and not adequate to the effectual distinguishing of the *branches* from the same *root*.

As the affixing of *Differences*, if done, were *imperfect*; so the doing thereof is not only *difficult*, but also *dangerous*. *Dangerous*, for it would *bring many old houses* (and *new ones too*) *on his head* who undertakes it; so undistinguishable are the *seniorities* of some Families, parted so long since, that now it is hard to decide, which the *root*, and which the *branch*. I remember a contest in the Court of Honour, betwixt the two Houses of *Constable*, the one of Flamborough-head, the other of Constable-Burton, both in Yorkshire, which should be the *eldest*. The decision was, *it was never decided*; both sides producing such *ancient evidences*, that in *mounting* up in *Antiquity*, like Hawks, they did not only *lessen*, but *fly out of sight*, even beyond the *kenn* and *cognizance* of any Record. The case, I conceive, occurs often betwixt many Families in England.

Some names we have left without Arms. Physicians prescribe it as a rule of health, "to rise with an appetite;" and I am loth the Reader should fill himself with all which he might desire. But (not to dissemble) I could not, with all mine own and friends skill and industry, attain their Coats, as of Families either extinct in those Counties before the first, or only extant therein since the last Visitation of Heralds. Yet let not my *ignorance* be any man's *injury*, who humbly desireth that such vacuities may hereafter be filled up by the particular Chorographers of those respective Counties.

This I am sure, "A needle may be sooner found in a Bottle of Hay" (a task, though *difficult*, yet *possible* to be done) then the Arms of some Sheriffs of Counties be found in the Herald's Visitations of the said Counties: for many were no Natives of that Shire, but came in thither occasionally from far distant places. Thus the Arms of Sir Jervis Clifton (thrice High-Sheriff of Kent in the reign of King Henry the Sixth) are invisible in any Kentish Herald's Office, as not landed therein himself, though living at Braburn, on the jointure of Isabel his Wife, the Widdow of William Scot, Esq.¹ And I doubt not but instances of the same nature frequently are found in other Counties.

We will conclude this discourse of Arms with this memorable Record, being as ancient as the reign of King Henry the Fifth.

Claus. 5 Henrici Quinti, membrana 15. in dorso, in Turre Londinensi.

Rex Vicecomiti, salutem, &c. Quia, prout informamur, diversi homines qui in viaggiis nostris ante hæc tempora factis, Arma & Tunicas Armorum vocat. Coat-Armours in se susceperunt, ubi nec ipsi nec eorum Antecessores hujusmodi Armis ac Tunicis Armorum temporibus retroactis usi fuerint, & ea in presenti viagio nostro in proximo, Deo dante, faciend' exercere proponant; & quamquam Omnipotens suam gratiam disponat prout vult in naturalibus, equaliter Diviti & Pauperi; volentes tamen quemlibet Ligeorum nostrorum predictorum juxta statûs sui exigentiam modo debito pertractari & haberi: Tibi precipimus, quod, in singulis locis intra Ballivam tuam, ubi per breve nostrum nuper premonst. faciendis proclamari facias, quod nullus cujuscunque statûs, gradûs, seu conditionis fuerit, hujusmodi Arma sive Tunicas Armorum in se sumat,

"The King to the Sheriff, health, &c. Because there are divers men, as we are informed, which before these times, in the Voyages made by us, have assumed to themselves Arms and Coat-Armours, where neither they nor their Ancestors in times past used such Arms or Coat Armours, and propound with themselves to use and exercise the same in this present Voyage which (God willing) we shortly intend to make: And although the Omnipotent disposeth his favours, in *things natural*, as he pleaseth, equally to the *Rich* and *Poor*; yet We willing that every one of our Leige Subjects should be *had* and *handled* in due manner, according to the exigence of his state and condition; we command thee, that, in every place within thy Bailiwick, where by our writ we have lately shewn, you cause to be proclaimed, that no man, of what state, de-

¹ Villare Cantianum, p. 26.

nisi ipse jure antecessorio, vel ex donatione alicujus ad hoc sufficientem potestatem habentis, ea possideat aut possidere debeat. Et quod ipse Arma sive Tunicas illas ex cujus dono obtinet, die monstrationis sue, personis ad hoc per nos assignatis seu assignandis manifestè demonstret, exceptis illis qui nobiscum apud bellum de Agincourt arma portabant, sub pœnis non admissionis ad proficiendum in Viagio predicto sub numero ipsius cum quo retentus existit, ac perditionis vadiorum suorum ex causâ predictâ preceptorum, necnon rasura & ruptura dictorum Armorum & Tunicarum vocat. Coat-Armours, tempore monstrationis sue predicto, si ea super illum monstrata fuerint seu inventa. Et hoc nullatenus omittas. T. R. apud Civitatem Nov. Sarum, secundo die Junii.

Per ipsum Regem.

Consimilia Brevia diriguntur Vicecomitibus Wilts, Sussex, Dorset, sub eadem datâ.

I could wish a reviving of this instrument in our age; many Up-starts in our late Civil Wars having injuriously invaded the Arms of ancient Families.

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE OFTEN ALTERING OF SURNAMES, AND THE VARIOUS WRITING THEREOF.

HAVING dealt so largely in Surnames, it is necessary to observe, that Surnames of Families have been frequently altered, some Families deposing their *old*, and assuming *new names* on several occasions; but chiefly for,

1. *Concealment*, in time of Civil Wars. A Name is a kind of *face* whereby one is known; wherefore taking a false name is a *vizard*, whereby men disguise themselves, and that lawfully enough, when not fraudulently done to deceive others; but discreetly, in danger, to secure themselves. Thus, during the contest 'twixt York and Lancaster, *Carington* in Warwickshire took the name of *Smith*; *La Blunt* the name of *Croke* in Buckinghamshire; with many others.

2. For *Advancement*, when adopted into an estate; as *Newport*, the name of *Hatton*, in Northamptonshire; *Throckmorton*, the name of *Carew*, at *Beddington* in Surrey; as, long before, *Westcoat*, the Name of *Littleton*, in Staffordshire.

Besides, the same Surname continued hath been variously altered in *writing*. First, because Time teacheth new orthography; altering *spelling*, as well as *speaking*. Secondly, the best Gentlemen anciently were not the best Scholars, and (minding matters of more moment) were somewhat too incurious in their *names*. Besides, Writers ingrossing Deeds were not over-critical in spelling of *names*; knowing well, where the person appeared the same, the simplicity of that age would not fall out about *misnomer*.

Lastly, Ancient Families have been often removed into several Counties, where several Writings follow the several pronunciations. What Scholar knoweth not that Ζεϋς, their Greek name for Jupiter, is, by their *seven dialects*, written *ten several wayes*; and (though not so many *dialects* in England) there is a real difference betwixt our Southern, Western, and Northern pronunciations.

Hence it is that the same name hath been so often disguised unto the staggering of many, who have mistook them for different.

Idem non Idem, quæruntque in Nomine Nomen.

“The *same* they thought was not the same;

And in their *name* they sought their *name*.”

Thus I am informed, that the honourable Name of *Villiers* is written fourteen several ways in their own Evidences; and the like (though not so many) variations may be observed in others.

And the Name of *Roper* in *Darbyshire*, changed from *Musard* to *Rubra-Spatha*, *Rospear*, *Rouspee*, *Rooper*, *Roper*. I insist the longer on this point, because in our Catalogue of Sheriffs the same Sirname is variously written; which some (without cause) may impute to my *carelesnesse*, being the effect of my *care*, conforming the orthography exactly to the Original, where such variation doth plainly appear; and however such diversity appeareth in the eye of others, I dare profess that I am delighted with the *prospect* thereof.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF MODERN BATTELS.

IMMEDIATELY before our Farewell to the respective Counties, we have inserted a breviate of *modern Battels* since our Civil distempers. I need here premise nothing of the difference betwixt a *Skirmish* (being only the ingagement of parties) and a *Battle* (being an incounter betwixt Generals with their Armies.) Nor yet of the difference betwixt *Prælium*, a Fight or Battel, and *Bellum*, a War; the former being a Fight in Field; the latter the continuance of Hostility (which may be for many years) whilst the difference dependeth undecided. “Peracto prælio, manet bellum.” And though a *Truce* may give a *comma* or *colon* to the *War*, nothing under a *Peace* can put a perfect *period* thereunto.

In describing these *Battels*, I am, for distinction sake, necessitated to use the word *Parliament* improperly, according to the *abusive* acception thereof for these latter years. Let us *think* and *judge with the wise*; but, if we do not *speak with the vulgar*, we shall be *dumb to the vulgar*. Otherwise I know a *Parliament* properly is a *compleat Syllogisme*, the *Lords* and *Commons* being the *two Propositions*, the *King* the *conclusion thereof*; and our English tongue wanteth one word to express the dissenting part of a *Parliament*; and I trust in God, as our *Language* doth not afford the *name*, so our *Land* shall not hereafter behold the nature thereof.

These *Battels* are here inserted, not with any intent (God knows my heart) to perpetuate the odious remembrance of our mutual animosities; that *Heart-burnings* may remain, when *House-burnings* are removed; but chiefly to raise our gratitude to God, that so many *Battels* should be fought in the bosome of so little a Land, and so few *scars* and *signs* thereof extant in their visible impressions. Such who consider how many men we have lost, would wonder we have any left; and such who see how many we have left, that we had any lost. In a word, as it is said of the best oyl, that it hath no *tast*, that is, no *tang*, but the pure natural gust of oyl therein; so I have indevooured to present these *Battels* according to plain historical truth, without any partial reflections.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE NUMBER OF MODERN SHIRES OR COUNTIES IN ENGLAND ;
AND WHY THE *WORTHIES* IN THIS WORK ARE DIGESTED COUNTY-WAYES.

I SAY *modern*, not meaning to meddle with those antiquated ones, which long since have lost their names and bounds; as *Winchelcomb-shire* united to *Gloucester-shire*¹, *Howdon-shire* annexed to *York-shire*, and *Hexham-shire* to *Northumberland*². As little do we intend to touch on those small tracts of ground, the *County of Poole*, and the like, being but the extended limits and liberties of some Incorporations.

We add *Shires*, or *Counties*, using the words promiscuously as the same in sense. I confess, I have heard some Criticks making this distinction betwixt them, that such are *Shires* which take their denomination from some principal Town, as *Cambridge-shire*, *Oxford-shire*, &c.; whilst the rest, not wearing the name of any town, are to be reputed *Counties*, as *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, &c. But we need not go into Wales to confute their Curiosity (where we meet *Merioneth-shire* and *Glamorgan-shire*, but no *Towns* so termed) seeing *Devon-shire* doth discompose this their *English Conceit*; I say, *English Shires* and *Counties*, being both *Comitatus* in Latine.

Of these there be *nine* and *thirty* at this day, which, by the *thirteen* in Wales³, are made up *fifty-two*; England (largely taken) having one for every week in the year.

Here let me tender this for a real truth, which may seem a *paradoxe*, that there is a County in England, which, from the Conquest till the year 1607 (when Mr. Camden's last Latine Britannia was set forth) never had Count or Earl thereof, as hereby may appear,

In his conclusion of <i>Bark-shire</i> ,	Immediately it followeth,
“ Hæc de Bark-shire, quæ hactenus Comitatus honore insignivit neminem.	“ In hujus Comitatus complexu sunt Pa- rochiæ 140.”

Now this may seem the more strange, because *Comes* and *Comitatus* are relative. But, under favour, I humbly conceive, that though *Bark-shire* never had any titular, honourary, or hereditary Earl till the year 1620; (when Francis Lord Norris was created first Earl thereof) yet had it in the Saxons time (when it was first modelled into a Shire) an *Officiary* Count, whose Deputy was termed *Vice-comes* as unto this day.

WHY THE *WORTHIES* IN THIS WORK ARE DIGESTED COUNTY-WAYS.

First, this method of marshalling them is new; and therefore, I hope, neverthelesse acceptable. Secondly, it is as informative to our judgements, to order them by Counties according to their place, as by Centuries (so oft done before) according to the time; seeing *where* is as essential as *when* to a man's being. Yea, both in some sort may be said to be *jure divino*, understand it ordered by God's immediate providence, and therefore are coupled together by the Apostle; “ and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation⁴.” If of their habitation in general, then more especially of the most important place of their Nativity.

The Spirit of God in Scripture taketh signal notice hereof: “ The Lord shall count when he writes up the people, *that this man was born there*⁵.” “ Philip was of Bethsaida, the City of Andrew and Peter⁶.” And all know how St. Paul got his best liberty, where he saw the first light, “ in Tarsus, a City of Cilicia⁷.”

When Augustus Cæsar issued out a decree to tax the whole World, it was ordered therein, that “ every one should go into his own City⁸,” as the most compendious way to prevent confusion, and effectually to advance the businesse. I find the same to expedite this work, by methodizing the *Worthies* therein according to the respective places of their Nativities. If some conceive it a pleasant sight, in the City of London, to behold the

¹ Rob. de Gloucester, & Codex Wigorniensis.

² Camden's Britannia.

³ Monmouthshire being now considered as an English County, there are at present 40 in England, and only 12 in Wales. N.

⁴ Acts xvii. 26.

⁵ Psalm lxxxvii. 6.

⁶ John i. 44.

⁷ Acts xxii. 3.

⁸ Luke ii. 3.

Natives of the several Shires, after the hearing of a Sermon, passe in a decent equipage to some Hall¹, there to dine together, for the continuance and increase of love and amity amongst them; surely this spectacle will not seem unpleasant to ingenuous eyes, to see the heroes of every particular County modelled in a body together, and marching under the banners of their several eminencies.

Here may you behold how each County is innated with a particular *genius*, inclining the Natives thereof to be dexterous, some in one profession, some in another; one carrying away the credit for Souldiers, another for Seamen, another for Lawyers, another for *Divines*, &c.; as I could easily instance, but that I will not forestall the Reader's observation; seeing some love not a rose of another's gathering, but delight to pluck it themselves.

Here also one may see how the same County was not always equally fruitful in the production of worthy persons: but, as Trees are observed to have their *bearing* and *barren* years; so Shires have their rise and fall in affording famous persons; one age being more fertile than another, as by annexing the dates to their several WORTHIES will appear.

In a word, my serious desire is, to set a noble emulation between the several Counties, which should acquit themselves most eminent in their memorable off-spring. Nor let a smaller Shire be disheartned herein, to contest with another larger in extent, and more populous in persons, seeing *vir*i do not always hold out in proportion to *homines*. Thus we find the Tribe of Simeon more numerous than any in Israel (Judah and Dan only excepted) as which, at their coming out of Egypt, afforded no fewer than "fifty-nine thousand and three hundred²." Yet that Tribe did not yeild Prince, Preist, Prophet, or any remarkable person; *Apocrypha*, *Judith* only excepted; "multi gregarii, pauci egregii;" and *multitude* with *amplitude* is never the true standard of eminency, as the judicious Reader by perusing and comparing our County Catalogues, will quickly perceive.

A CASE OF CONCERNMENT PROPOUNDED, AND SUBMITTED TO THE EQUITY
OF THE READER.

It is this. Many Families, time out of mind, have been certainly fixed in eminent Seats in their respective Counties, where the ashes of their Ancestors sleep in quiet, and their names are known with honour. Now possibly it may happen, that the cheif Mother of that Family, *travelling* in her *travel* by the way-side, or by some other casualty, as *visit of a friend*, &c. may there be delivered of the Heir of her Family. The Question is, whether this Child shall be reputed the native of that place where his Mother accidentally *touched*, or where his Father and the Father of his Fathers have *landed* for many generations:

On the one side, it seemeth unreasonable to any man, according to his *historical conscience*, that such a *casual case* should carry away the sole credit of his Nativity. This allowed, & *tota Anglia Londinizabit*; a moiety almost of the eminent persons in this modern age will be found born in that City, as the *Inn-general* of the Gentry and Nobility of this Nation; whither many come to prosecute Law-suits, to see and to be seen, and on a hundred other occasions, among which I will not name *a saving of house-keeping in the Countrey*.

One instance of many. I find by the Register of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, that Thomas Wentworth, afterward Earl of Strafford, was born in that parish, and christned in the Church aforesaid; his Mother, big with child, probably coming thither for the conveniency of a midwife. Now what a wrong is it to deprive *Woodhouse-Wentworth* in *York-shire*, where his Family hath continued in a noble equipage for many years, there possess of a large revenue, of the honour of his Nativity!

On the other side, it is clear in the rigour of the Law (and I question whether *Chauncery* in this case will or can afford any *remedy*) that the *minute* of the birth of any person at any place truly entitles the same to his Nativity. This is plain by the Statutes of those Col-

¹ This species of festive solemnity has of late years fallen nearly into disuse. N.

² Numb. i. 23.

ledges in either University, that confine Fellowships to Counties; and it will be said, *transitus cum honore*, the *burthen* as well as the *profit* is to be conveyed on the same occasion.

Reader, the case thus stated is remitted to thy own arbitration. However, thus far I have proceeded therein in this following Work, that when such *alterations* (for I can give them no better term) and accidental stragglings from the known place of their Family shall appear unto me, I am resolved to enter them in those places accordingly. But, until I receive such intelligence, I will confidently admit them in that place which is generally known in persons of Honour for the principal habitation of their Family.

CHAPTER XX.

THAT CLERGYMEN FORMERLY CARRIED THE REGISTER OF THEIR BIRTH-PLACE IN THEIR SURNAMES, AND WHY; AS ALSO THAT (SINCE THE REFORMATION) THE SONS OF THE MARRIED CLERGY HAVE BEEN AS SUCCESSFUL AS OTHERS.

IT was fashionable for the Clergy (especially if Regulars, Monks, and Friars) to have their *Surnames* (for *Syr-names* they were not) or *upper-names*, because superadded to those given at the FONT, from the places of their Nativity; and therefore they are as good evidence to prove where they were born, as if we had the deposition of the *midwife*, and all the *gossips* present at their mothers' labours. Hence it is that in such cases we seldom charge our margin with other Authors, their Surname being Author enough to avow their *births* therein.

Some impute this custome to the pride of the Clergy, whose extraction generally was so obscure, that they did *ἐπαιχόνεσθαι τὴν πατέρα*, *were ashamed of their Parentage*: an uncharitable opinion, to fixe so foul a fault on so holy a function; and most false, many in Orders appearing of most honourable descent. Yet Richard Bishop of London quitted *Angervill*, though his Father Sir *Richard Angervil*¹ was a Knight of worth and worship, to be called *of Bury*, where he was born; and *William* Bishop of Winchester waved *Pattin* to wear *Waynfleet*, though he was eldest son to *Richard Pattin*², an Esquire of great ancience.

Others say, that the Clergy herein affected to be Levi-like, "who said to his Father and to his Mother I have not seen him"³, practising to be *Mimicks* of *Melchisedech*, *Ἀπάτωρ, ἀμήτωρ, ἀγενεαλόγητος*, "without Father; without Mother, without Descent"⁴, so to render themselves independent in the world, without any coherence to carnal relations. Surely some were well minded herein, that as they *might have no children*, they *would have no fathers*, beholding the place of their birth, as co-heir at least to their estates, to which many did *ἀποδοῦναι τὰ τροφεία*, plentifully pay for their nursing therein.

Question. But oftentimes it comes to passe, that there be many Towns in England, the same to a tittle both in spelling and calling; so that, on such *uncertain evidence*, no true verdict can be found for their Nativity. One instance of many, *William* of *Wickham* was the famous Founder of New Colledge in Oxford. But how can his *cradle* be certainly fixed in any place, when it is equally rockt betwixt *twenty* villages of the same denomination?

	Shire.	Hundred.		Shire.	Hundred.
1. <i>Wickham</i> ,	<i>Berks</i> ,	<i>Kentbury</i> .		4. <i>Wickham West</i> ,	<i>Camb.</i> <i>Chilforde</i> .
2. <i>High Wickham</i> ,	<i>Bucks</i> ,	<i>Burnham</i> .		5. <i>Wickham</i> ,	<i>Essex</i> , <i>Thurstable</i> .
3. <i>West Wickham</i> ,	<i>Bucks</i> ,	<i>Disborough</i> .		6. <i>Wickham, St. Paul</i> ,	<i>Essex</i> , <i>Hinckford</i> .

¹ Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire:

² Deut. xxxiii. 9.

³ Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops in Winchester.

⁴ Heb. vii. 3.

	Shire.	Hundred.		Shire.	Hundred.
7. Wickham Bonant,	Essex,	Uttlesford.	14. Wickham,	Suffolk,	Wilforde.
8. Wickham,	Hants,	Titchfield.	15. Wickham Skeyth,	Suffolk,	Hartesmer.
9. Wickham-brux,	Kent,	St. Austin's.	16. Wickham,	Oxford,	Banbury.
10. Wickham East,	Kent,	Sutton.	17. Wickham,	Sussex,	Bramber.
11. Wickham West,	Kent,	Ibidem.	18. Wickham,	York,	Ridall.
12. Wickham	Linc.	Ellowe.	19. Wickham,	York,	Pickering.
13. Wickham Brook,	Suffolk,	Risbridge.	20. Wickham Abbey,	York,	Ibidem ¹ .

See here a *Lottery*; and who dare assure himself of the *prize*, having *nineteen blanks* against him. Indeed if election should be made by the eminency of the place, High Wickham in Buckingham-shire would clearly carry it, as an ancient Borough Town, sending Burgesses to Parliament. But all these being *Wickhams* alike, bring in their *claims* to the aforesaid *William*; and how shall the right be decided? The same question may be demanded of several other persons on the same occasion.

Answer. I confess the case often occurs, though seldome so many places be competitors; wherefore herein we have our recourse to the *circumstances* in the History of such a controverted person, and consult the most important of them with our greatest diligence and discretion.

Noscitur è Socio qui non noscetur ab ipso.

“ We by their *company* do own
Men by themselves to us unknown.”

Such *circumstances* may be called the *associats* of a man's life, as where *they most conversed*, had their *kindred*, got their *preferment*, &c. And these, though not severally, *joyntly* serve as so many lights to expound the place of his birth, and clearing the *homonymie* of many places, state that Town justly wherein he was born.

Thus are we not only *in bivio* or *trivio*, but as I may say *in videntio*, being to find *Wickham's* Birth amongst *twenty* of his namesake villages. But discovering *John Perrot* his father richly landed about *Winchester*, and the principal actions of his life presented thereabouts, with some other remarks, all meeting on the same *scene*; one may safely conclude, that *Wickham* in *Hamp-shire* (the *eighth* in the aforesaid Catalogue) is that individual *Wickham* wherein this Prelate took his first degree, I mean *proceeded* into the light of this world. The like evidence (though not always so clear) hath, upon diligent search, directed us in differences of the same nature.

AN EXPEDIENT WHEN SEVERAL PLACES CLAIM THE BIRTH OF THE SAME PERSON.

It often cometh to passe that *two* or more places intitle themselves to the Nativity of the same man. Here my endeavour is, to *keep the peace* (as well as I may) betwixt them, as in the instance here inserted:

“ Bradwardin Castrum, unde ortum & nomen T. Bradwardinus Arch. Cant. habuit.” Camden, Brit. in Herefordshire.	“ T. Bradwardinus Hartfeldie natus in Diocesi Cicestriensi.” J. Bale, de Script. Brit. Cent. 5. page 435.	“ Tho. Bradwardinus Patria Southsaxia, ex civitate Cicestria oriundus.” Joh. Pitts, de Angl. Scrip. anno 1350.	“ Natus fertur Bradwardinus Hatfeldie, in comitatu Suffolciensi.” Godwin. in Catal. Episc. Londini impress. anno 1616.
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See here *four* places challenge *one* man; and I am as unwilling to accuse any of falshood, as I am unable to maintain all in the truth.

However, the difference may thus be accommodated: *Bradwardin's* Ancestors fetch'd their name from that place in Herefordshire, according to Camden; though he himself was born (as Bale saith) at Hartfeld in Sussex; within the City (saith Pitts) of Chichester, interpret him extensively not to the walls, but *diocesse* and *jurisdiction* thereof. As for *Suffolk* in Bishop Godwin, I understand it an *erratum* in the Printer for *Sussex*.

Our usual expedient in the like cases is this, to insert the character at large of the controverted person in that County which (according to our apprehension) produceth the best evi-

¹ Collected out of the useful Book of “ Villare Anglicanum.”

dence for him; yet so, that we also enter his name with a reference in the other respective places, which with probability pretend unto him.

If equal likelihood appear unto us on all sides, that County clearly carries away his character, which first presenteth it self to our pen in the alphabetical order. Thus lately, when the same Living was in the gift of the Lord Chancellour, Lord Treasurer, and Master of the Wards, that Clerk commonly carried it who was first presented to the Bishop. However, though in the disputable Nativities of worthy men, "first come, first serv'd," a *caveat* is also entred in other Counties, to preserve their titles unprejudiced.

It must not be forgotten, that many, without just cause, by mistake, multiply differences in the places of men's births. The Papists please themselves with reporting a tale of their own inventing, how the men of *two* Towns in Germany fell out, and fought together, whilst one of them was for *Martin*, the other for *Luther*, being but the several names of the same person. If one Author affirms Bishop *Jewel* born at *Buden*, another at *Berinerber*, let none make strife betwixt these *two* Writers; the former naming the House and Village, the latter the Parish wherein he was born, a case which often occurs in the notation of Nativities.

THAT THE CHILDREN OF CLERGYMEN HAVE BEEN AS SUCCESSFUL AS THE SONS OF
MEN OF OTHER PROFESSIONS:

There goeth a common report, no less *uncharitable* than *untrue*, yet meeting with many *believers* thereof, as if Clergymen's Sons were generally *signally unfortunate*, like the Sons of *Ely*, *Hophni* and *Phinehas's*¹, *dissolute* in their *lives*, and *doleful* in their *deaths*²: this I may call a *libell* indeed, according to Sir Francis Bacon his description thereof; for first, it is a *lye*, a *notorious untruth*; and then a *bell*, some *lowd* and *lewd* tongue hath *told*, *yea-rung* it out, and perchance was welcome musick to some hearers thereof.

It is first confest, that the best Saints and Servants of God have had *bad* as well as *good* children extracted from them. It is the note of Illiricus on those words of Saint John to the Elect Lady: "I rejoiced greatly, when I found of thy children walking in the truth³." He saith not *all thy*, but of *thy children*, intimating that she had mingled *ware*, *corn*, and *tares*, in those who were descended from her. Thus Aaron (for I desire to restrain my self in instances of the Priests) had Nadab and Abihu, two "strange Fire Offerers⁴," as well as his godly sons Eliazar and Ithamar. Yea, I find *one* of the *best Fathers*, having *two* (and those I beleive all he had) of the *worst Sons*⁵, even *Samuel* himself.

Nor do we deny but that our English Clergy have been unhappy in their offspring (though not above the proportion of other professions); whereof some have not unprobably assigned these causes. First, If *Fellows of Colledges*, they are ancient before they marry. Secondly, their children then are all *Benjamins*; I mean, "the children of their old age," and thereupon by their *Fathers* (to take off as much as we may the *weight* of the *fault* from the weaker sex) cockered and indulged, which I neither defend or excuse, but bemoane and condemn. Thirdly, such children after their *Fathers*' death are left, in their minority, to the careless care of Friends and Executors, who too often discharge not *their* due trust in their education, whence it is such Orphans too often embrace wild courses to their own destructions.

But, all this being granted, we maintain that Clergymen's children have not been more *unfortunate*, but more observed, then the children of the parents of other professions. There is but one Minister at one time in a whole parish; and therefore, the *fewer they are*, the easier they are observed both in their *persons* and *posterities*. Secondly, the eminency of their place maketh them exposed and obvious to all discoveries. Thirdly, possibly Malice may be the *eye-salve* to quicken men's sight, in prying after them. Lastly, one ill success in their sons maketh (for the reasons aforesaid) more impression in the ears and eyes of people, then many miscarriages of those Children whose *Fathers* were of another function (I speak not this out of intent to excuse or extenuate the *badnesse* of the one by the *badnesse*

¹ 1 Sam. ii. 12.

² 1 Sam. iv. 11.

³ 2 John 4.

⁴ Levit. x. 1.

⁵ 1 Sam. viii. 3

of the other, but that both may be mutually provoked to amendment). In a word, other men's Children would have as many *eye-sores*, if they had as many *eyes* seeing them.

Indeed, if happiness be confin'd unto outward pomp and plenty, and if those must be accounted *unfortunate* (which I in the true meaning of the word must interpret *unprovided*) who swim not in equal plenty with others, then that *epithet* may be fixed on the Children of the Clergy; whose Fathers coming late to their livings, and surprised by death, not staying long on them (which at the best afforded them but narrow maintenance) leave them oft-times so ill provided, that they are forced, without blame or shame to them (as I conceive), to take sometimes poor and painful employments for their livelyhood.

But, by our following *endeavours*, it will plainly appear, that the Sons of Ministers have, by God's blessing, proved as eminent as any who have raised themselves by their own *endeavours*. For Statesmen, *George Carew*, Privy Councillor of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and as able a man [*absit invidia*] as the Age he lived in produced, was Earl of *Totnes*, the same place whereof his Father was Archdeacon. Sir *Edwin Sandys*, Son to Archbishop *Sandys*, will be acknowledged even by his enemies a man of such merit, that England could not afford an office which he could not manage. For Lawyers, Sir *Thomas Richardson*¹, lately, and the never sufficiently to be commended Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*², now Lord Chief Justice, with many others. For Seamen, Sir *Francis Drake*³, that great *scourge* and *terror* to the *Spanish pride*⁴.

If any say, these are but *thin* instances out of so *thick* a number, *de tot modo millibus unus*, "few of so many hundreds;" know, we have only taken some eminent persons, leaving the rest, for fear to be counted *Forestallers* to the collection of the Reader in our ensuing Book.

But the Sons of Ministers have never been more successful then when bred in the professions of their Fathers, as if some peculiar blessing attended them whilst they continue therein. Thus, of the Prelatical Clergy, we have *Francis Godwin* a Bishop, the Son of a Bishop; and Doctor *John King*, Son to his Reverend Father the Bishop of *London*. And of other Clergymen we have three generations of the *Wards* in *Suffolk*; as many of the *Shutes* in *Yorkshire*, no lesse painful then pious and able in their professions.

Let me add, that there were at one time three Fellows of King's Colledge, Sons of eminent Divines, and afterwards Doctors of Divinity:

1. *Samuel Collings.*
2. *Thomas Goad.*
3. *William Sclater.*

And I believe there were not severally, in their generations, men more signal in their different eminencies.

It is easie for any to guess out of what *quiver* this *envenomed arrow* was first shot against the Children of Clergymen; namely, from the Church of Rome; who, in their jurisdiction, *forbid the banes* of all Clergymen, against the Law of Nature, Scripture, and the practice of the Primitive Church; and, in other places unsubjected to their power, bespatter the posterity of the Clergy with their *scandalous tongues*. Yet be it known unto them, the Sons of English Priests or Presbyters may be as good as the Nephews of Roman Cardinals. However, because *antidotes* may be made of *poysons*, it is possible that *good* may be extracted out of this false *report*; namely, if it maketh Clergymen more careful to *go before* their Children with *good examples*; to *lead* them with good *instructions*; to *drive* and *draw* them (if need so requireth) with *moderate correction* seasonably used, putting up both *drye* and *wet* prayers to God for his blessing on their *children*. As also, if it maketh the Children of Clergymen to be more careful, by their *circumspect lives*, to be no shame to the *memory* and *profession* of their Fathers.

¹ Of whom see under *Norfolk* N.

² Sir Orlando Bridgman, who had been a short time Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Oct. 22, 1660. N.

³ See under *Devonshire*. N.

⁴ NELSON, the scourge and terror both of France and Spain, was also the son of a Clergyman. N.

CHAPTER XXI.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE AUTHOR'S AND READER'S EASE.

I HAVE ranked all persons under their respective titles, according to their seniorities, of the ages they lived in. Good the method of the Sons of Jacob, sitting down at the table of their [unknown] brother, Joseph, "the first according to his birth-right, and the youngest according to his youth¹." If, therefore, on this account, a mean man take place of a mighty Lord, the latter (as being dead) I am sure will not, and the living Reader should not, be offended thereat.

OF THE DATES OF TIME ANNEXED TO THE PERSONS AND THEIR ACTIONS.

The Sun, that glorious creature, doth serve mankind for a double use; to lighten their eyes with his beams, and minds with his motion. The latter is performed by him as appointed "for signs and for seasons²;" as he is the great Regulator of Time, joynted into years and months, carved into weeks and dayes, minced into hours and minutes.

At what a sad loss are such, who, living in lone houses, in a gloomy winter day, when the Sun doth not at all appear, have neither the benefit of watches, silent clocks; nor of clocks, speaking watches; being ready oft-times to mistake noon for night, and night for noon! Worse errors are committed by those who, being wholly ignorant in Chronology, set the Grandchildren before their Grandfathers, and have more *Hysteron-Proterons* than of all other figures in their Writings.

The maxime, "He who distinguisheth well instructeth well," is most true in the observing of the distinction of time. It will pose the best Clerk to read (yea to spel) that Deed, wherein sentences, clauses, words, and letters, are without points or stops, all continued together. The like confusion ariseth, when persons and their actions are not distanced by years, nor pointed with the periods of generations.

I have endeavoured, in my following work, to time Eminent Persons by one of these notations; first, that of their Morning, or Nativity; the second, that of their Noon, or Flourishing; the last, that of their Night, or Death. The first is very uncertain, many illustrious men being of obscure extraction; the second more conspicuous, when men's lustre attracts many eyes to take notice of them. Many see the Oake when grown, (especially if a standard of remark); whilst few (if any) remember the Acorn when it was set. The last is not the least direction, as which is generally observed. It cometh to pass sometimes, that their deaths acquaint us with their births, viz. when attended on their Tomb with intelligence of their age; so that, by going backward so many years from their coffins, we infallibly light on their cradles.

Some persons in our work are notified by all of these indications, most with two, and all with one of them. When we find a contest amongst Chronologers, so that, with the mutinous Ephesians, "some cry one thing, and some another³," being as much dispersed in their opinions, as the Amonites, in their persons (when defeated by Saul), so "that two of them were not left together;⁴" in such a case, I have pitched on that date (under correction of better judgments) which seemed to me of greatest probability.

AN APOLOGY FOR QUALIFICATIVES USED, AND BLANKS LEFT IN THIS HISTORY.

I approve the plain country by-word, as containing much innocent simplicity therein:

"Almost and very nigh,
Have saved many a lie."

So have the Latines their *propè, ferè, juxta, circiter, plus minus*, used in matters of fact by the most authentick Historians. Yea, we may observe, that the Spirit of Truth-it self, where numbers and measures are concerned, in times, places, and persons, useth the afore-

¹ Gen. xliii. 33.

² Gen. i. 14.

³ Acts xix. 32.

⁴ 1 Sam. xi. 11.

said modificatives, save in such cases where some mystery contained in the number requireth a particular specification thereof.

In Times.	In Places.	In Persons.
Dan. v. 31. "Darius being about threescore and two years old."	Luke xxiv. 13. "From Jerusalem about sixty furlongs."	Exod. xii. 37. "About six hundred thousand men on foot."
Luke iii. 23. "Jesus began to be about thirty years of age."	John vi. 19. "Had rowed about five and twenty furlongs."	Acts ii. 41. "Added to the church about three thousand souls."

None, therefore, can justly find fault with me, if on the like occasion I have secured myself with the same qualificatives. Indeed such Historians who grind their intelligence to the *powder of fraction*, pretending to *cleave the pin*, do sometimes *misse the but*. Thus one reporteth, how in the persecution under Dioclesian there were neither under nor over, but just *nine hundred ninety-nine* Martyrs. Yea, generally those that trade in such *retail-ware*, and deal in such small parcells, may by the ignorant be commended for their *care*, but condemned by the judicious for their ridiculous *curiosity*.

But such who will forgive the use of our foresaid qualificatives (as but *limping* and *lame-nesse*) will perchance not pardon the many *blanks* which occur in this Book, accounting them no better then our *flat falling to the ground*, in default of our industry for not seeking due information. But let such know, that those Officers, who by their place are to find out persons enquired after, deserve neither to be blamed nor shamed, when, having used their best diligence, they return to the Court a *Non est inventus*.

For my own part, I had rather my Reader should arise *hungry* from my Book, than *surfeited* therewith; rather *uninformed*, than *misinformed* thereby; rather ignorant of what he desireth, than having a falsehood, or (at the best) a conjecture for a truth, obtruded upon him.

Indeed, I humbly conceive that *vacuity*, which is hateful in Nature, may be helpful in History: for, such an *hiatus* beggeth of posterity, to take pains to fill it up with a truth (if possible to be attained); whereas, had our bold adventure forced it up with a conjecture, *intus existens prohibuerit extraneum*, no room had been left for the endeavours of others.

WHAT *AMPLIANDUM*, SO OFTEN OCCURRING IN THIS BOOK, DOTHTH IMPORT.

It is sufficiently known to all Antiquaries, that causes brought to be heard and determined before the Roman Judges were reducible to two kinds:

1. *Liquets*.
2. *Ampliandums*.

When the case, as clear and plain, was presently decided.

When, being dark and difficult, they were put off to farther debate, somewhat alluding to our Demurrs.

Hence it is, that we find the Roman Oratour complaining of an unjust Judge, "Cum causam non audisset, & potestas esset *ampliandi*, dixit sibi *liquere*¹."

I should be loth to be found guilty of the like offence in rash adjudging men's Nativities to places on doubtful evidence: and therefore, when our presumptions do rather incline then satisfy, we have prefixed AMP. before the names of such persons. For, when they appear undoubted English, and eminent in their respective qualities, it would be in us a sin of omission not to insert them; and yet, being ignorant of the exact place of their birth, it would be *presumption* peremptorily to design it without this *note of dubitation*, though on the most tempting probabilities. Know also that when AMP. is used in the Arms of Sheriffs, it is only done in such an exigent, where there are different Coats of very ancient Families, and largely diffused, as [*Nevil, Ferrers, Basset, &c.*] so that it is hazardous for me to fixe on one in such great variety.

WHAT *S. N.* FREQUENTLY APPEARING PREFIXED TO MEN'S NAMES DOTHTH SIGNIFIE.

When we cannot by all our indeavours inform our selves of the Nativities of some eminent person, we are forced to this *refuge* (so creditable, that I care not what eyes behold us

¹ Pro Cæc. 290. a.

entering under the roof thereof) to insert such persons in those Counties where we find them either first or highest preferred: and this we conceive proper enough, and done upon good consideration. For the *wild Irish* love their *nurses* as well (if not better) than their own *mothers*, and affect their *foster-brothers*, which suckt the same breast, as much as their *natural-brothers* which sprang from the same womb. If any say these are the *wild Irish*, whose barbarous customs are not to be imitated, I defend my self by the practice of more civilized people.

The Latines have a proverb, “non ubi nascor, sed ubi pascor;” making that place their *mother*, not which *bred*, but which *fed* them. The Greeks have but one word, *βλος*, both for *life* and *livelyhood*. The Hebrews accounted that place was to give a man his native denomination, where he had his longest and most visible abode, from (though not sometimes in) his infancy; by which common mistake, *Jesus* was intituled, on the cross, of *Nazareth*, instead of *Bethlehem*.

Yea, we may observe, that though generally our English Clergy were denominated from their birth-places; yet some few quitted them, to be named from those places, where they found their best preferment, especially if Convents, or Dignities of signal note; as *Henry of Huntington*, not born, but Arch-deacon there; *William of Malmsbury*, and *Matthew of Westminster*, no Natives of those Towns; but Monks of the Monasteries therein.

However, to prevent cavils, and avoid confusion, and to distinguish those from the former, their names are marked with S. N. for *Second Nativity*, to shew, that whence soever they fetch their life, here they found their best livelihood. But when a person plainly appears born beyond the Seas, we take no notice of him, though never so highly advanced in England, as without our *line of communication*, and so not belonging to this subject.

WHAT *REM.* FOR *REMOVE*, WHEN AFFIXED IN THE MARGIN, DOTH DENOTE.

We meet with some persons in this our Work, whose Nativities we cannot recover with any great probability, neither by help of History, or Heraldry, or Tradition, or Records, or Registers, or Printed or Written Books, which hitherto have come to our hands. Now if such persons be of no eminence, we intend not to trouble ourselves and Reader with them. Let *obscurity* even go to *obscurity*: when we find no great *note* in them, we take not any *notice* of them. But in case they appear men of much merit, whose Nativities are concealed by some casualty, we are loath that their memories, who whilst living were *Worthies*, now dead should be *Vagrants*, repositied in no certain place.

Wherefore we have disposed them in some *Shire* or other, not as *Dwellers*, no nor so much as *Sojourners* therein; but only as *Guests*; and we render some slight reasons, why we invited them to that place, rather than another, seeing a small motive will prevail with a charitable mind, to give a *worthy stranger a night's lodging*.

However, that these may not be confounded with those of whose Nativities we have either assurance or strong presumption, we have in the margin charactered them with a *REM.* for *Remove*; it being our desire that they should be transplanted, on the first convincing evidence which shall appear unto us, to their proper place. And therefore I behold them as standing here with a *staffe in their hands*, ready to *pack up*, and *go away*; whither any *good Guide* shall give them direction.

Always provided, that as they are set *here* with *little*, they be not removed *hence* with *lesse probability*; an *unset bone* is better than a bone so *ill set* that it must be broken again to double the pain of the patient. And better it is these persons should continue in this their *loose and dislocated condition*, than to be falsly fixed in any place from whence they must again be translated.

Now, Reader, (to recollect our *marginal* or *prefixed* characters) know it is the *best sign* when *no sign* at all is added to a name; for then we proceed on certainty, at least wise on the credit of good Authors, for the place of his Nativity. Thus the best of the house giveth his *Coat* plain, whilst the following differences are but the diminutions of the younger brothers: *viz.*

1. *AMP.* Where our evidence of a person's birth is but conjectural, and craveth further instruction.
2. *S. N.* When, having no aim at the place of their birth, we fixe them according to their best livelihood.
3. *REM.* When, wholly unsatisfied of their position, we remit their removal to the Reader's discretion.

Now seeing *order* only makes the difference betwixt a *wall* and a heap of *stones*; and seeing, "qui bene distinguit bene docet;" we conceived our selves obliged to part, and not jumble together the several gradations.

HOW PERSONS BELONGING TO SEVERAL TOPICKS ARE RANKED.

It often cometh to passe, that the same person may justly be entituled to two or more *topicks*, as by the ensuing may appear.

Two of	{ Bishops, Writers, <i>Arth. Lakes.</i> Physicians, Benefactors, <i>Jo. Caius.</i>	Two of	{ Seamen, Souldiers, <i>Sir Francis Drake.</i> Statesmen, Souldiers, <i>Sir Ralph Sadler.</i>
Three of	{ Bishops, Writers, Benefactors, <i>Lancelot Andrews.</i> Martyrs, Bishops, Writers, <i>Thomas Cranmer.</i>	Three of	{ Statesmen, Lawyers, Benefactors, <i>Sir Nicholas Bacon.</i> Statesmen, Lawyers, Writers, <i>Sir Francis Bacon.</i>
Four of	{ Saints, Bishops, Writers, Statesmen, <i>Thomas Becket.</i> Confessors, Bishops, Writers, Benefactors, <i>Edward Grindall.</i>	Four of	{ Lawyers, Statesmen, Writers, Benefactors, <i>William Lord Cecil.</i> Souldiers, Seamen, Statesmen, Writers, <i>Sir Walter Raleigh.</i>

The Question is now, under what head they shall be properly placed, seeing so many lay claim unto them.

Some will say, let them be ranked in that capacity wherein they excelled. This, I humbly conceive, is an invidious work for any to perform. Seeing *none* have *made me*, I will not make *my self* a judge in this case, many appearing equally eminent in their several capacities, but have embraced the following order.

First, The titles of Saints and Martyrs carrieth it clearly from all others: I behold them as *heavenly honours*; and *glory* outshines *gold*. Next, I deny not, I have an affection for Benefactors to the Publick, and much indulge that topick, clean thorough this Work. David saith to God himself, "*Thou art good; there is a clear spring, and thou doest good; there is a comfortable stream*!" Benefaction, therefore, being a *god-like act*, blame me not if under that title those have been ranked, who otherwise had more outwardly honourable relations. For the rest, I am not ashamed to confesse, that *casualty* in such who came first, and *conveniency* in such who agreed best with my present occasion, regulated them in their method; and so be it they be here, the placing of them is not so much material.

CHAPTER XXII.

AN ACCOMMODATION TO PREVENT EXCEPTIONS ABOUT THE PRECEDENCY OF SEVERAL PROFESSIONS.

I AM sadly sensible, that being to treat of the WORTHIES in several *professions*; I shall incur many men's displeasure, in not ranking them according to their own desires; the rather because there always hath been a *battle royal* about precedency, betwixt,

1. *Swordmen* and *Gownmen.*
2. *Swordmen* and *Swordmen.*
3. *Gownmen* and *Gownmen.*

¹ Psal. cxix.

Concerning the first *couple*, the question, “An Doctor præcedat Militem?” hangeth as yet *on the file*, and I believe ever will, as which is often determined *affirmatively* in time of Peace, but always *negatively* in time of War.

Nor less is the contest betwixt *Swordmen* and *Swordmen* (I mean of the same side and interest) about priority, whether *Land* or *Sea* Captains should take place. The former they plead, that they fight on a fixed element (not so subject as the Sea to casual advantages) which being a settled theatre of valour, men may indifferently try their courage upon it. The *Sea* Captain alledgeth, that the greater danger the greater dignity; and precedency therefore due to their profession, who encounter the winds and the water, besides the fierceness and the fury of their enemies. Besides, it is very difficult, if possible, for a Ship engaged in *fight* to escape by *flight*, whereby many in Land battels easily preserve themselves.

I confess that Custome (the best Herald in controversies of this kind) hath adjudged the precedency to Land Captains, but not without the great grudge and regret of Seamen therein. We may observe in Nature, that, though the *Water* and *Earth* make one Globe, and though Providence preserveth the Earth from being overflown by the Water; yet the Water, as the lighter element, challengeth the highest place to it self, and watcheth all opportunities (especially when great rains meet with low banks) to regain its superiority by inundations. *Sea* Captains in like manner, though depressed by practice and custome to give place to *Land* Captains, do it with that distast and dislike, that thereby (though they cannot recover their right) they continue their claim to precedency, watching their opportunity, and now (in our so many *naval expeditions*) not altogether out of hope to regain it¹.

Nor less the difference betwixt *Gownmen* and *Gownmen*, who should take the upper hand. Witnesse the contest betwixt the Doctors of *Physick* and of *Canon Law*, on that accompt: the former pleading the following Instrument in their behalf:

“Memorandum quod anno Domini 1384, in Vigiliâ Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, in plenâ Convocatione Regentium et Non Regentium, per fidem Convocatorum declaratum est, quod Doctor in Medicinâ dextram partem Cancellarii in Congregationibus et Convocationibus retineret, et non sinistram; Doctor verò in Jure Civili partem sinistram, et non dextram. Facta est hæc Declaratio ex præcepto Regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum, anno regni sui octavo².” Add to this what a great Professor of Philosophy, living in Padua *anno* 1482, concludeth after a long debating of the Question: “Dicamus ergò cum SANCTA ROMANA ECCLESIA, quod Medicina est nobilior Jure Civili, quodque Medicinæ professorès Domini mereantur dici; Juristæ vero Præcones³.”

But for all this, the Doctors of the *Canon* (since in England united with the *Civil*) *Law* will not yield unto them; pleading for themselves, first, that *professions* are to take place according to the *dignity* of the *subject* they are employed about. Secondly, that the *soul* is more worth than the *body*, which is the sphere of the Physician. Thirdly, that *Canonists* meddle with many cases of *soul concernment*, and therefore ought to have the precedency.

Wherefore, to prevent all exceptions about priority, may the Reader acquaint himself with this our method therein.

1. We place *Princes*; and both Loyalty and Civility will justifie us therein.
2. *Saints*; as our Saviour said, “My Kingdome is not,” so their Dignity “is not of this World⁴;” and therefore none, I hope, will repine thereat.
3. 4. *Martyrs* and *Confessors*. If any grudge them this their high place, let them but give the same price they paid for it, and they shall have the same superiority.

¹ Without making any invidious distinction, or going back beyond memory, we may say this has been fully accomplished, by a RODNEY, a HOWE, a ST. VINCENT, a DUNCAN, a NELSON, a COLLINGWOOD, &c. &c. The Land-service too can boast a WOLFE, an ABERCROMBIE, a MOORE, &c. &c. N.

² Caius de Antiq. Cantab. p. 20.

³ Nicholaus Vernias Theatinus, in præfatione in Burleum super Physicis Aristotelis.

⁴ John xviii. 36.

5. *Eminent Prelates*; a distance which they might justly claim in those days above others, as generally the Lord Chancellours and Treasurers of the Land.
6. *Statesmen*; whose eminent offices do warrant and avouch this their station against all opposition.
7. *Capital Judges*; to whom this place doth of right belong.

These premised, in the next *four* we have observed an *order without order*. Some will maintain that sometimes a *ryot* is as good as a *dyet*; when at a Feast all meats cast together help one to digest another. “*Qui vivit medicè, vivit miserè.*” Sure I am, “*Scribit miserè, qui scribit methodicè;*” I mean, when tyed up to such strict terms of method, in such cases that every misplacing is subject to exception.

I commend the no less politick then peaceable custome of the Skinners and Merchant Taylors of London, who, after many long and costly suits betwixt their Companies for precedency, to prevent future quarrels, agreed with themselves at last, to go first by turns, or *alternatly*. The same method I embrace in ranking *Souldiers, Seamen, Civilians, Physicians*, sometimes one first, sometimes another, ringing no *artificial* but a merely *casual change* in the ordering their professions. These thus ranked, next follow,

12. *Learned Writers*. Though many of these since the Reformation, being *Doctors of Divinity*, may challenge precedency of some named before, yet they will not be discontented to come last, having learned the Apostle’s rule, “in honour preferring one another¹;” and God make us as *humble* as we are *humbled*.
13. *Benefactors to the Publick*. It is good to conclude and go out with a good savour; on which account these worthy persons are placed last, to leave the grateful perfume of their memory behind them.

As for *Memorable Persons*, they are *last, last* placed, because (as that title is taken by us) they are cast in as *superpondium*, or overweight, our Work being ended before.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OF THE AUTHORS FROM WHOM OUR INTELLIGENCE IN THE FOLLOWING WORK HATH BEEN DERIVED.

THE plain English *saying* hath very much of *downright truth* therein; “I tell you my Tale, and my Tale-master;” which is essential to the begetting of *credit* to any relation. Indeed, when one writeth with St. John (waving his *infallible inspiration*) “that which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled²,” such clogging a Book with Authors were superfluous; which now is necessary in him that writeth what was done at distance, *far from*, in time *long before* him.

First, to *assert* and *vindicate* the *Writer*. When Adam complained that he was *naked*, God demanded of him, “Who told thee that thou wast naked³?” Intimating thus much, that if he could not produce the person who first so informed him, he might justly be suspected (as indeed he was) the author as well as utterer of that sad truth. Our Saviour said to Pilate, “Sayest thou this thing of thy self, or did others tell thee⁴?” And all things reported are reducible to this *dichotomie*: 1. The *fountain* of *invention*; 2. the *chanell* of *relation*. If one ignorantly buyeth *stolen cattel*, and hath them fairly vouched unto him, and publickly in an open Fair payeth *tole* for them, he cannot be damnified thereby: the case I conceive of him who writeth a falsehood, and chargeth his margin with the Author thereof.

¹ Rom. xii. 10.

² 1 John i. 1.

³ Gen. iii. 11.

⁴ John xviii. 34.

Secondly, To edifie and inform the Reader; *frustra creditur quod sine agnitione Originis creditur*. "It is vainly believed, which is believed without the knowledge of the original thereof." Yea, properly it is no *rational belief*, but an *easy, lazy, supine credulity*.

Such as *designingly* conceal their Authors, do it either out of *guiltinesse* or *envy*. *Guiltinesse*, when conscious to themselves, that, if *inspection* be made of such quotations, they will be found *defectively, redundantly, or injuriously* cited, distorted from their genuine intention.

Or else they do it out of *Envy*. Tyrants commonly cut off the *stairs* by which they *climb up* unto their *thrones* (witness King Richard the Third, beheading the Duke of Buckingham); for fear that, if still they be left *standing*, others will get up the same way. Such the jealousy of some Writers, that their Readers would be as, if not more, *knowing* than *themselves*, might they be but directed to the original, which they purposely intercept.

Some, to avoid this rock of *envy*, run on as bad of *ostentation*; and, in the end of their Books, muster up an *Army of Authors* (though perchance they themselves have not seriously perused one *Regiment* thereof); so that the *goodnesse* of their Library, not *greatnesse* of their Learning, may thence be concluded, that they *have* (if with the Prophet's *axe*¹ some were not *borrowed*), for I will not say *have read*, many books in their possession.

I have endeavoured to steer my course betwixt both these rocks; and come now to give in the particulars whence I have derived my information, knowing full well, *quantus Author tanta fides*. These may be referred to three heads; first, *Printed Books*; Secondly, *Records* in *Publick Offices*; Thirdly, *Manuscripts* in the possession of private gentlemen. To which we may adde a *fourth*, viz. Instructions received from the *nearest Relations*, to those persons whose Lives we have presented.

We pass by *Printed Books* (cited in the Margin), and obvious to all who are pleased to consult them, and first *pitch* on the *Records* of the *Tower*. Master William Riley was then *Master* of those *Jewels*, for so they deserve to be accompted, seeing a *Scholar* would preferre that place before the *keeping of all the Prisoners* in the *Tower*. I know not whether more to commend his *care* in *securing*, *dexterity* in *finding*, *diligence* in *perusing* them, or *courtesie* in *communicating* such *copies* of them as my occasions required, *thanks* being all the *fees* expected from me².

I place next the *Records* in the *Exchequer*; for, although I had a Catalogue of the *Sheriffs* of England lent me by Master High-more of the *Pipe-office*, which I compared with another, of that learned Knight Sir Winkefield Bodenham; yet, being frequently at a loss, I was forced to repair to the *originals* in the *Exchequer*. Here let not my gratitude be buried in the graves of Master *John Witt*, and Master *Francis Boyton*, both since deceased; but, whilst living, advantageous to my studies².

To these *authentick Records* let me adde, the *Church Registers* in several Parishes; denied indeed by our *Commons Lawyers*, but stickled for by some *Canonists* to be *Records-fellows* at least, and having, though not the *formality* in *Law*, the *force* thereof in *History*, very useful to help us in many *Nativities*.

And here I cannot but bemoan the *πέγα χάσμα*, that *great gulph*, or *broad blank*, left in our *Registers*³ during our *Civil Wars*, after the laying aside of *Bishops*, and before the *Restitution* of his most *Sacred Majesty*. Yea, hereafter this sad *vacuum* is like to prove so thick (like the *Ægyptian darkness*) that it will be sensible in our *English Histories*.

I dare maintain that the *Wars* betwixt *York* and *Lancaster* (lasting by *intermission* some *sixty* years) were not so destructive to *Church-records*, as our *modern wars* in *six* years: for, during the former, their differences agreed in the *same Religion*, impressing them with reverence of all *sacred Muniments*; whilst our *Civil Wars*, founded in *Faction*,

¹ 2 Kings vi. 5.

² This liberality of communication is particularly conspicuous at the present day. N.

³ In many parishes the Registers were remarkably well kept during that important period. N.

and variety of *pretended Religions*, exposed all naked Church Records a prey to their *armed violence*.

Let me adde, that it conduced much to the exactness of Jewish Genealogies, that their children were solemnly *circumcised* and *named* on the *eighth day*. On the contrary, the omitting the *baptizing* of *infants* till they be *adult* (which causeth, that though the weekly *births* exceed the *burials*, the *burials* exceed the *christenings* in London) will perplex those who in the next age shall write the *nativities* of such *persons*. Say not it matters not though their *nativities* be utterly forgotten: for though their *Fathers* were *factious Phanaticks*, the *Sons* (by God's grace) may prove *sober* Christians, and *eminent* in their generations.

The last *Port* to which I traffiqued for intelligence, towards our issuing Work, was by making my addresses, by letters and otherwise, to the *nearest Relations* of those whose Lives I have written. Such applications have sometimes proved *chargable*; but, if my weak pains shall find *preferment* (that is *acceptance*) from the *judicious Reader*, my *care* and *cost* is forgotten, and shall never come under computation.

Here I cannot but condemn the *carelessness*, not to say *ingratitude* of those (I am safe whilst containing my self in *general* terms) who can give no better account of the *place* where their *Fathers* or *Grand-fathers* were *born* then the *Child unborn*, so that sometimes we have been more beholden to *strangers* for our *instructions* herein, then to their *nearest kindred*. And although some will say *Sons* are more *comfortably* concerned to know the *time* of their *Fathers death* then *place* of their *birth*, yet I could almost wish that a *moderate fine* were imposed on *such heirs*, whose *Fathers* were *born before them*, and yet they know not *where they were born*. However, this I must gratefully confess, I have met with *many* who *could* not, never with any who *would* not, furnish me with information herein.

It is observable, that men born an *hundred* years since, and upwards, have their *nativities* fixed with more assurance, then those born some *eighty* years since. Men's *eyes* see worst in the *twilight*, in that intervale after the Sun is *set*, and natural light ended, and before *candles* are *set up*, and *artificial light* begun. In such a *crepusculum* of time those *Writers* lived, who fall short of the *History* of *Bale* and *Leland*, yet go before the *memory* of any *alive*, which unhappy *insterstice* hath often perplexed us, and may easier be complained of then amended.

To conclude, should I present all with *Books*, who courteously have conduced to my instruction, the whole impression would not suffice. But I remember the no less civil then politick invitation of *Judah* to the *Tribe of Simeon*, "Come up with me into my lot [to conquer the *Cananites*], and I likewise will go with thee into thy lot¹." If such who have *lent* me *theirs*, shall have occasion to *borrow mine* assistance, my *pains*, *brains*. and *Books*, are no more *mine* then *theirs* to command, which (besides my prayers for them, and thanks to them) is all my ability in requital can perform.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A DOUBLE DIVISION OF THE ENGLISH GENTRY.

1. ACCORDING TO THE NATION WHENCE THEY WERE EXTRACTED.
2. ACCORDING TO THE PROFESSION WHEREBY THEY WERE ADVANCED.

THIS discourse I tender the Reader, as a preparative to dispose him for the better observing and distinguishing of our English Gentry, in our ensuing Lives and Catalogue of Sheriffs.

¹ Judges 1. 3.

We begin with the Britains, the *Aborigines*, or native inhabitants of the South of this Island, but long since expelled by the Saxons into the *West* thereof; *none* then remaining in, *some* since returning into our *land*, of whom hereafter.

We confess, the Romans conquered our Country, planted Colonies, and kept Garrisons therein; but their *descendants* are not by any character discernable from the British. Indeed, if any be found able to speak Latine naturally, without learning it, we may safely conclude him of Roman extraction. Mean time, it is rather a *pretty conceit*, then a *solid notion* of that great Antiquary¹, who, from the allusion of the name, collecteth the noble family of the *Cecils* (more truly *Sytsilts*) descended from the *Cecilii*, a Senatorian Family in Rome.

The Saxons succeed, whose *of-spring* at this day are the main *bulk* and *body* of the English (though not Gentry) Nation; I may call them the *whole cloath* thereof, though it be *garded* here and there with some *great ones* of *foreign* extraction. These Saxons, though pitifully depressed by the Conquerour, *by God's goodness*, King Henry the *First favour*, their *own patience* and *diligence*, put together the planks of their shiprack'd estates, and afterwards recovered a competent condition.

The Danes never acquired in this Land a long and peaceable possession thereof, living here rather as *inrodors* then *inhabitants*, the cause that so *few families* (distinguishable by their surnames) are descended from them, extant in our age. Amongst which *few*, the respected stock of the *Denizes* (often Sheriffs in *Devon*² and *Glouster-shires*) appear the principal. As for *Fitz-Hardinge*, the younger son of the King of Denmark, and direct ancestour of the truly honourable George Lord Berkeley, he came in long since, when he accompanied the Conquerour.

I must confess that, at this day, there passeth a tradition among some of the common people, that such names which terminate in *Son*, as *Johnson*, *Tomson*, *Nicolson*, *Davison*, *Saunderson*, are of Danish origination. But this fond opinion is long since confuted by Verstegan³, that ingenious and industrious Antiquary. Yea, he urgeth this as an argument (which much prevaileth with me) why those surnames were not derived from the Danes, because they had no such name in use amongst them as *John*, *Thomas*, *Nicholas*, *David*, *Alexander*, from whence they should be deduced.

Yea, he further addeth, that it is more probable that they made the Child's name, by adjecting the syllable *Son* to the appellation of the Father (a custome which is usual even at this time amongst the vulgar sort of the Dutch). Yet is there not remaining any sign thereof amongst the names of our age; which probably might have been, *Canutson*, *Ericson*, *Gormoson*, *Heraldson*, *Rofolson*, &c.

The Normans, or French, under the Conquerour, swarmed in England; so that then they became the only *visible* Gentry in this Nation, and still continue more then a *moity* thereof. Several Catalogues of their Names I have so largely exemplified in my "Church History," that some have taxed me for tediousness therein; and I will not adde a *new obstinacy* to my *old error*.

But, besides these, we have some surnames of good Families in England, now extant, which, though French, are not by any diligence to be recovered in the lists of such as came over with the Conquerour; and therefore we suppose them to have remained of those Gentlemen and others which from Henault attended Queen Isabel, wife unto King Edward the Second. Of this sort was *Devreux*, *Mollineux*, *Darcy*, *Coniers*, *Longchamp*, *Henage*, *Savage*, *Danvers*, with many more.

Of the British or Welsh (after their expulsion hence by the Saxons) some signal persons have returned again; and, by the *King's grant*, *matches*, *purchases*, &c. have fixed themselves in fair possessions in England, especially since the beginning of the reign of their Country-man King Henry the Seventh, rewarding the valour of many contributing to his victory in the Battle of Bosworth. Of the Welsh, now *re-estated* in England, and

¹ Verstegan, of Decayed Intelligence, p. 313.

² See Camden's Britannia, in Devonshire.

³ Of Decayed Intelligence.

often Sheriffs therein, some retain their old *surnames*, as the *Griffins* in *Northamptonshire*, the *Griffiths* and *Vaughans* in *Yorkshire*; some have assumed *new ones*, as the *Caradocks*¹, now known by the *new name* of the *Newtons*² in *Somersetshire*.

Many Scotch (long before the Union of the *two Kingdoms* under King James) seated themselves in this Land, flying hither for succour from their Civil Wars; and surely it was against their mind, if they all went back again. Distress at Sea hath driven others in, as the *Stewards* High-sheriffs in *Cambridgeshire*; as other accidents have occasioned the coming in of the *Scrimps*, an hundred years since High-sheriffs in *Staffordshire*; more lately the *Nappers* in *Bedfordshire*; and, before both, the *Scots* of *Scots-hall* in *Kent*.

I much admire that never an eminent Irish Native grew in England to any greatness, so many English having prospered in that Country. But, it seems, we love to live there, where we may command; and they care not to come where they must obey.

Our great distance from Italy, always in position, and since the Reformation in Religion, hath caused that *few* or *none* of that Nation have so *incorporated* with the English, as to have founded Families therein. Yet have we a sprinkling of Italian Protestants; *Castilian*, a valiant Gentleman of *Berkshire*. The *Bassanoes*, excellent Painters and Musicians, in *Essex*, which came over into England under King Henry the Eighth; and since, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sir *Horatio Palavicine* (Receiver of the Pope's Revenues) landed in *Cambridgeshire*, and the *Cæsars* (*aliàs Dalmarii*) still flourishing in *Hartfordshire*, in worshipful estates; though I never find any of these performing the office of Sheriff.

The High-Dutch of the Hans Towns, antiently much conversed in our Land (known by the name of *Easterlings*) invited hither by the large priviledges our Kings conferred upon them, so that the *Steel-yard* proved the *Gold-yard* unto them. But these Merchants moved round in their own *sphere*, matching amongst *themselves*, without mingling with our Nation. Onely we may presume, that the *Easterlings* (corruptly called *Stradlings*) formerly Sheriffs in *Wiltshire*, and still famous in *Glamorganshire*, with the *Westphalings*, lately Sheriffs of *Oxfordshire*, were originally of German extraction.

The Low Country-men, frightened by Duke D'Alva's tyranny, flocked hither under King Edward the Sixth, fixing themselves in London, Norwich, Canterbury, and Sandwich. But these confined themselves to their own Church discipline, and, for ought I can find, advanced not forward by *eminent matches* into our Nation. Yet I behold the worthy Family of *De la Fontaine* in *Leicestershire*, as of *Belgian original*, and have read how the ancestours of Sir *Symonds D'Ewes* in *Suffolk* came hither under King Henry the Eighth, from the *Dunasti* or *D'us* in Gelderland.

As for the Spaniards, though their King Philip matched with our Queen Mary, but few of any eminence now extant (if I well remember) derive their pedigrees from them. This I impute to the shortness of their reign, and the ensuing change of Religions. Probable it is, we might have had more Natives of that Kingdome to have settled and flourished in our Nation, had he obtained a marriage with Queen Elizabeth (of blessed memory), which some relate he much endeavoured.

As for Portugal, few of that Nation have as yet fixed their habitations, and advanced Families to any visible height in our Land. But it may please God hereafter we may have a happy occasion to invite some of that Nation to *reside*, and *raise* Families in England. Mean time the *Mays* (who have been Sheriffs in *Sussex*) are all whom I can call to mind of the Portugal race, and they not without a mixture of Jewish extraction.

Come we now to the *second Division* of our Gentry, according to the *Professions* whereby they have been advanced. And here, to prevent *unjust misprision*, be it premised, that such professions *found* most of them Gentlemen, being the (though perchance *younger*) Sons of wealthy Fathers, able to give them liberal education. They were *lighted* before as

¹ From whom are the *Cradocks* of Leicestershire and Staffordshire. N.

² Camden's *Britannia*, in Somersetshire.

to their *Gentility*, but now set up in a *higher candlestick*, by such professions which made a visible and conspicuous accession of wealth and dignity, almost to the eclipsing their former condition. Thus all behold *Isis*, increased in *name* and *water*, after its *conjunction* with *Thame* at *Dorchester*; whilst few take notice of the *first fountain* thereof, many miles more *Westward* in *Gloucestershire*.

The study of the *Common-Law* hath advanced most antient extant Families in our Land. It seems they purchased *good titles*, made *sure settlements*, and *entailed thrift* with their *lands* on their posterity. A prime person of that profession¹ hath prevented my pains, and given in a List of such principal Families; I say *principal*, many being omitted by him in so copious a subject. *Miraculous* the mortality in *Egypt*, “where there was not a House wherein there was not one dead².” But I hope, it will be allowed *marvellous*, that there is not a *generous* and *numerous House* in *England*, wherein there is not *one* (though generally no *first-born* but a *younger brother*) antiently or at this day *living, thriving, and flourishing*, by the study of the *Law*; especially if to them (what in justice ought) be added those who have raised themselves in Courts relating to the *Law*.

The *City* hath produced more than the *Law* in *number*; and some as *broad in wealth*, but not so *high in honour*, nor long lasting in time, who, like *land-floods*, soon come, and soon gone, have been dried up before the third *generation*.

Yet many of these have continued in a certain channel, and carried a constant stream, as will plainly appear in the sequel of our *WORTHIES*.

The Church, before the Reformation, advanced many Families: for, though Bishops might not marry, they preferred their *Brothers' Sons* to great estates; as the *Kemps* in *Kent*, *Peckhams* in *Sussex*, *Wickham* in *Hampshire*, *Meltons* in *Yorkshire*.

Since the Reformation, some have raised Families to a knightly and worshipful Estate; *Hutton, Bilson, Dove, Neil, &c.* But for Sheriffs, I take notice of *Sandys* in *Worcester* and *Cambridgeshire*, *Westphaling* in *Herefordshire*, *Elmar* in *Suffolk*, *Rud* in *Carmarthenshire, &c.*

Sure I am, there was a generation of people of the last age, which thought they would level all Clergy-men, or any descendants from them, with the ground. Yea, had not God's arme been stretched out in their preservation, they had become a prey to their enemies violence, and what they had designed to themselves (and in some manner effected) had ere this time been perfectly compleated.

As for the *inferiour Clergy*, it is well if their narrow maintenance will enable them to leave a *livelihood* to their little ones. I find but *one* (*Robert Johnson*³ by name) attaining such an estate, that his *Grand-son* was pricked Sheriff of a County, but declined the place, by pleading himself a *Deacon*, and by the favour of Arch-bishop *Laud*.

The study of the *Civil-Law* hath preferr'd but few; the most eminent in that faculty, before the Reformation, being *persons in Orders*, prohibited marriage. However, since the Reformation, there are some worshipful Families which have been raised by the study in this Faculty.

Yet have our Wars (which perhaps might have been advocated for in Turks and Pagans, who bid defiance to all humanity, but utterly mis-beseeming Christians) been a main cause of the moulting of many eminent and worthy persons of this Profession. Nor could it be expected that the Professors of humane Laws should have been allowed favour, during our unnatural Dissentions (the promoters thereof having a constant pique at whatever bore but the resemblance of order and civility) when the true dispensers of God's Laws, yea the Law of God, yea God himself, was vilified and contemned.

The best is, that, as Divine Providence hath in his mercy been pleased to restore our Sovereign, so with him we have received both our ancient Laws and Liberties. And now it begins to be fair weather again, as with this so with all other necessary and useful vocations, which in due time may repair their decayed fortunes.

Physick hath promoted many more, and that since the reign of King Henry the Eighth. Indeed, before his time, I find a Doctor of Physick, Father to Reginald, first and last

¹ Sir Edward Coke.

² Exod. xii. 30.

³ See “Benefactors to the Publique” in Lincolnshire.

Lord Bray. But this Faculty hath flourished much the *three* last *fifty* years; it being true of Physick, what is said of Sylla, "*suos divitiis explevit.*" Sir *William Butts* Physician to King Henry the Eighth, Doctor *Thomas Wendy* and Doctor *Hatcher* to Queen Elizabeth, raised worshipful and wealthy Families in *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Lincolnshire*, having born the office of Sheriff in their respective Counties.

Some have raised themselves by *Sea service*, and *Letters of Mart*, especially in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when we had war with the Spaniard. But such estates, as *flowing* so have *ebb'd* with the tide, seldome of long continuance. Such *prises* have been observed best to prosper, whose *takers* had least of *private revenge* and most of *publick service* therein. Amongst these, most remarkable the Baronet's Family of *Drakes* in *Devonshire*, sometimes Sheriffs of that County.

Some have raised themselves by their *attendance* at *Court*, rewarded by the King's favour. *Court*, where many have carried away more, for bringing the less to it. Here some younger Brothers have *found* their *lost birth-right*, mending their *pace* to wealth, though they *started late* by their nativity. But I only generally *point at*, without *touching* them, that I may not fore-stall the Reader, whose pains may be pleasant unto him, in his own discovery thereof.

Many have advanced themselves by their *valour* in *Forreign Wars*, especially in France, as the *Knolls*, a noble Family, and the *Calveleys*, often Sheriffs in *Cheshire*; so that Mars in this sense may be said to be the father of Plutus, his steel weapons procuring to his followers the more acceptable mettals of *gold* and *silver*.- But the worst is, where *Foreign Wars* have raised *one*, our late *Civil ones* have ruined *ten* Families.

Some may object, that as they have destroyed, so they have raised many Families (which before in themselves were mean and contemptible) to high titles and large possessions. All I shall return in answer thereunto is, that as most alive saw them rise (*per saltum*) by unwarrantable means to such a pitch of preferment; so there is but few alive, but may (if not willingly and willfully blind) see them deservedly thrown down with disgrace and contempt, to their former mean and despicable condition.

Clothing, as it hath given *garments* to millions of people, hath conferred Coats of Armes (and Gentility therewith) on many Families in this Land. As on the *Springs*, High-sheriffs of *Suffolk*.

The *Country*, with her *two* full breasts, *Grasing* and *Tillage*, hath raised many Families. Josephus rendreth a *reason*, as *weak* in itself, as *wide* from the truth, why Abell's sacrifice was preferred before Cain's; *viz.* because Abell fairly took what Nature freely tendred in the increase of his cattle, whilst Cain violently wounded the Earth with his ploughing. But Saint Paul teacheth us better doctrine, that *faith* caused the *reception* of the *one*, and *unbelief* the *rejection* of the *other*¹. Surely, both callings are equally acceptable to God, who hath so blessed their indeavours, that thereby many have gained estates, inabling them to serve Sheriffs of their County. But I forbear to instance them, least what was the *honour* of their Ancestours to raise such Families, be counted in this captious age to be a *dishonour* to their posterity, to be raised by so *plain* (though *honest* and *necessary*) an employment.

Some (the surer to hit the *mark* of wealth) have had *two strings* to their *bow*, a complication of professions, concurring to their advancement. Thus the *Chichleys* in *Cambridge-shire* are *descendants* from a Lord Mayor; allied also *collaterally* to an Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the main, we may observe, how *happy* a *liberal* (at least *lawful*) *vocation* hath proved to younger brethren, whereby Ephraim hath out-grown Manasse, the younger out-stript the Heir of the Family. I knew a School-boy, not above *twelve* years old, and utterly ignorant in all *logical terms*, who was commanded to *English* the following Distick:

*Dat Galenus opes, dat Justinianus honores;
Cum Genus, & Species, cogitur ire pedes.*

¹ Hebrews xi. 4.

Onely they favoured the Boy so far, to inform him, that *Galenus* did signifie the Profession of Physick, *Justinianus* of Law, on which ground he thus proceeded:

“ *Galenus*, the study of Physick, *dat*, giveth, *opes*, wealth;
Justinianus, the study of Law, *dat*, giveth, *honores*, honour:
Cum, when, *Genus*, high birth, & *Species*, and beauty,
 [having no other calling (saith the Boy) to maintain them,]
Cogitur, is compel'd, *ire pedes*, to go on foot.”

To prevent such foot-travailing, it is good to be *mounted* on a gainful vocation, to *carry one out of the mire*, on all occasions.

CHAPTER XXV.

SOME GENERAL EXCEPTIONS AGAINST THE STYLE AND MATTER OF THE AUTHOR PREVENTED.

Exception 1. YOU usurp the style of Princes, speaking often in the plural; “ *come we now;*” “ *passe we now;*” “ *proceed we now;*” &c.; which is false Grammar from a single, ill Ethicks from a private person.

Answer. First, I appeal to any exercised in reading of Books, whether the same be not used in other Authors.

Secondly, *We* in such cases includeth the Writer and Reader; it being presumed that the *eye* of the *one* goeth along with the *pen* of the *other*.

Thirdly, it also compriseth all other Writers out of whom any thing is transcribed, and their names quoted in the margin.

Let me add, to God's glory, my Friends' credit, and my own comfort, that our *We* is comprehensive of all my worthy Friends, who, by their pains or purses, have been contributive to my weak endeavours.

Exception 2. The WORTHIES OF ENGLAND being your subject, you have mingled many *Unworthies* among them, rather *notorious* then *notable*, except in the same sense wherein Barrabas is termed *notable* in the Gospel¹.

Answer. Such persons are so few, their number is not considerable. Secondly, they are so eminent in their generations, that their omission would make a main in History. Thirdly, how bad soever, their *morals*, their *naturals* and *artificials* were transcendent, and the Oracle-like wisdom of wicked Achitophel found praise from the pen of the Holy Spirit². Lastly, the worst of such men have a *black line* (serving *pro nigro carbone*) prefixed to their name, for distinction sake.

Exception 3. You might better have omitted the mention of some modern persons, reputed Malignants by the present power, and blasted by these times in their estates³.

Answer. All persons *unhappy* must not presently be accounted *unworthy*, especially in distracted times. Have you not heard of that humorous Waterman on the Thames, who would carry none in his boat save such who would *go along with the tide*, till, by *feeding* his *humour*, he had almost *starved himself* for want of employment. I should be as peevish as partial, should I admit those only into my Catalogue of WORTHIES, who of late years did swim in plenty, seeing many have been great Sufferers, deservedly commendable by the testimony of their Adversaries.

Exception 4. You only report the vertues, but conceal the faults of many persons within our own memories.

Answer. I conceive myself bound so to do, by the rules of charity. When an Orator was to praise a person deceased, generally and justly hated for his viciousnesse, it was

¹ Matthew xxvii. 16.

² 2 Samuel xvi. 23.

³ Reader, this being written in the Midnight of our Miseries, I could not command my hand to expunge it. F. suspected.

suspected that he would, for his fee, force his conscience by flattery to commend him whose expectations he thus defeated. "This dead person," saith he, "must in one respect be spoken well of by all, because God made him; and in another respect should not be spoken ill of by any, because he is dead; & *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*." How much more, when men have many good virtues, with some faults, ought the latter to be buried in their graves with forgetfulness!

Exception 5. You make many *uncivil* and *unsatisfactory* references of your Reader, to those Books which you have formerly printed, remitting them to be there further informed; as if, when you had invited *guests*, you consigned them over (coming to *dine* with you) to fetch a *dinner* at an house they do not know; it being probable that many may read this your Book, who never had your former Works.

Answer. Such references are very sparing, only to avoyd repetition in those lives which I have formerly written at large; as, *St. Dunstan's*, *Cardinal Woolsey*, *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, *Sir John Cheke*, *Arch-bishop Whitgift*, *Mr. Perkins*, &c. And I appeal to all Writers of many Books (of which fault I my self am guilty) whether such references be not usual in the like cases. I will not add that I have passed my *promise* (and that is an honest man's *bond*) to my former Stationer, that I will write nothing for the future, which was in my former Books so considerable as may make them *inter-fere* one with another to his prejudice.

Exception 7. You often apply the word *create* to men; as, to *create* a Cardinal, an Earl, &c.; whereas *consciencious* people allow that word appropriable to God alone, as importing *the making of something out of nothing*.

Answer. I hope our Common Lawyers will *plead* for me in this case, having the *phrase* so frequent in their mouths, to *create right*, to *create a title*. Besides, I observe, that such who scruple the using the *simple verb*, boggle no whit at the *compound*, to *recreate* and *recreations*. Now seeing to *recreate* is to *create twice*, I understand not how the using this word *once* should be a sin, whilst it is no sin in the *repetition* or *reaction* thereof. In a word, in words of this nature, I conceive one may conform himself to the custome of common language.

Exception 8. You, out of flattery, conceal the *mean extraction* of many (especially modern) men, who have attained to great preferment, pointing at the place of their *birth*, but suppressing their *parentage*.

Answer. I conceive my self to have done well in so doing. If enquiry be made into all men's descents, it would be found true what the Poet doth observe:

*Majorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum
Aut Pastor fuit, aut illud quod dicere nolo.*

"The first of all thine Ancestors of yore
Was but a Shepheard, or—I say no more."

Besides, it plainly proveth the *properness* of their *parts*, and *tallnesse* of their *industry*, who thereby, and by God's blessing thereon, *reached so high preferment*, though disadvantaged by *standing* on so *low ground* of their extraction.

Exception 9. "Hast makes Wast." You have hudled your Book too soon to the presse, for a subject of such a nature. You should have sent to the Gentry of several Counties, to have furnished you with *memorables* out of their own pedegrees, and should have taken a longer time to compose them.

— *Nonumque prematur in annum.*

"Eight years digest what you have rudely hinted,
And in the Ninth year let the same be printed."

Answer. That *ninth* year might happen *eight* years after my death, being sensible of the impression of age upon me; and a stranger to my method would hardly *rally* my *scattered* and *posthumed* notes. By the difficulty to get some few, I conclude the impossibility to procure all the observables out of Gentlemen's Records; and therefore leave the task to the industry of others in their respective Counties.

Exception 10. Some instructions have lately been sent you, concerning some persons which appear not in this your Work.

Answer. Lately indeed, though neither many nor considerable, since such Shires were put under the press. In Holland, wagons go to and return from their stages at set hours, though

though carrying but one passenger, and sometimes altogether empty. Such the condition of the *press*, it stays for no man; nor will attend the *leisure* (not to say *lagging*) of any; but proceedeth on with what it hath in present, be it never so little.

Exception 11. In your Protestant Writers, you promiscuously mingle some very zealous for Episcopacy, others as active for Presbytery. These ought to have been sorted severally by themselves, seeing the great *distance of judgement* betwixt them.

Answer. I hope such conjoyning of them may happily presage a comfortable expedient betwixt them, who differ not in fundamentals of Religion. 2. I had rather privately bemoan, than publicly proclaim the difference betwixt them when alive, charitably believing that, being dead,

Jam bene conveniunt, & in unâ sede morantur.

“Now they are agreed well,
And in bliss together dwell.”

However it is not without precedents in the best Authors, to conjoine those in History, who dissent in opinion. Witnessse Thuanus, when concluding every year with the Funerals of eminent persons, though fervent in opposite perswasions.

Exception 12. There is great disproportion betwixt your Catalogue of Statesmen; beginning the Lord Treasurers under King Henry the Seventh, the Lord Chancelours under King Henry the Eighth; other Statesmen at other epoches: whereas, had you observed the same *æra* in all of them, it had added much to the uniformity of your Work. And as all start not from the same place, they run not to the same mark; some being continued to this day, some concluded seven years since, such imparity making the List seem lame, like the legs of a *badger*.

Answer. I hope that a more charitable fancy, with as good a judgement, will compare it to the pipes of an *organ*; which, though of an uneven length, contribute to the better melody. A reason is rendred, in the respective places where these general topicks are premised, why such several Catalogues begin and end at such times. And I do believe that they will prove satisfactory to such ingenuous Readers that come with no cavilling premeditation.

Exception 13. In your Catalogue of Learned Writers, you have omitted many, as may appear by Pitseus his “Appendix Illustrium Angliæ Scriptorum.” For, of the four hundred by him mentioned, not fifty appear in your List of them.

Answer. Pitseus himself shall plead for me, who, in his Preface to his Appendix, ingenuously confesseth, “Eos adhuc efficere non valeo dignos, qui inter illustres Scriptores locum obtineant.” So that one may call them *obscurus illustres*; little being known of the books which they wrote, less of the times when they lived, nothing of the places where they were born. However, seeing some persons of eminence have straggled amongst them, I have selected such with my best care, and presented them in my Catalogue.

Exception 14. Of some men you have little save their name, life, and death; and yet you term such *Eminent Persons*.

Answer. Surely they were so in themselves, and deserve more should be than is left written of them, through the injury of time. All that I will plead in my own defence is this. There is an Officer in the Exchequer, called *Clericus Nichilorum*, or the *Clerk of the Nichils*, who maketh a Roll of all such sums as are *nichill'd* by the Sheriff upon their *estreats* of the Green-wax, when such sums are set on persons either not found, or not found solvible. This Roll he delivereth into the Treasurer's Remembrancer's office, to have execution done upon it for the King; and thus the Clerk hath done his duty, leaving it to them to see if they can make any thing of his Return.

I conceive in like manner I have performed my utmost, in that I return such persons to have nothing more to be said of them, findable by all my endeavours. However I consign them over to more able Historians, whose pains I will neither prejudice nor discourage; but, if they be pleased to begin where I ended, I wish them more happy success in their discoveries.

Exception 15. Your Book is surcharged with Scripture observations, and reflections in Divinity, even when no necessity leadeth you thereunto.

Answer.

Answer. The Reader hath *confitentem*; but I will never acknowledge *reum*, pleading *Custome* and *Conscience* in my just excuse. *Custome*, being habited by my profession therein. The Learned observe of St. Luke, that, being a Physician by his function, and describing the great difference between Paul and Barnabas, he made use of an expression in his own faculty, “and there was betwixt them a dissention¹ [in Greek *παρόξυσμος*]; that is, “the height and heat of a burning fever.” So that the Spirit of God, guiding his pen, permitted him to make use of the language proper to his vocation. And I presume the same favour will be indulged to me by all ingenuous persons, to have (I will not say a *partiality*, but) an *affection* to the expressions of, and excursions into, my own Calling. Secondly, I plead *Conscience*, that, seeing some may cavil this Work to be a deviation from my function (and I my self perchance sensible of some truth therein) I will watch and catch all opportunity to make a fair regresse to my profession.

Exception 16. You lay down certain rules for the better regulating your work, and directing the Reader, promising to confine yourself to the observation thereof, and break them often your self. For instance, you restrain the topick of Lawyers to Capital Judges and Writers of the Law; yet under that head insert Judge Paston and others, who were only Puny Judges in their respective Courts. You limit Statesmen to Lord Chancelours, Treasurers, English Secretaries of State, &c. and put in Sir Edward Waterhouse, who was Secretary but in Ireland. In a word, few heads are preserved pure according to their constitution, without the mixture of improper persons amongst them. Why did you break such rules, when knowing you made them? why did you make such rules, when minding to break them? And this is an Exception of Exceptions against you.

Answer. I never intended to tye my self up so close, without reserving lawful liberty to my self upon just occasion. Indeed we read of St. Egwin the third, Bishop of Worcester², that he made for himself a pair of iron shakels, and, locking them close unto his leggs, cast the key thereof into the Severn, desiring never to be loosed till he had made satisfaction for his sins. Returning from Rome, a fish leaped into the ship, in whose belly was found the key; and so Egwin was miraculously restored to his liberty.

Had I in like manner fettered myself to the topicks propounded, on presumption of so strange a release, none would have pitied my restraint, wilfully contracted on my self. But the best is, I resolved to keep the key in my own hands, to enlarge my self when I apprehended a just cause thereof. However, I have not made use of this key, to recede from my first limitations, save where I crave leave of, and render a reason to the Reader; such *anomalous persons* being men of high merit, under those heads where they are inserted.

Exception 17. You have omitted many memorable persons still surviving, as meriting as any you have inserted.

Answer. The return of Martial³, in a case not much unlike, may much befriend me herein:

*Miraris veteres, Vacerra, solos,
Nec laudas nisi mortuos poetas,
Ignoscas petimus, Vacerra; tanti
Non est, ut placeam tibi, perire.*

“Deceased Authors thou admir’st alone,
And only praisest Poets dead and gone.
Vacerra, pardon me: I will not buy
Thy praise so dear, as for the same to dye.”

All men being like-minded with Martial herein, none surviving will distaste their omission in a work, for reasons afore-alledged (save in some cases) confined to the memories of the departed.

Exception 18. Speaking of the Commodities of several Counties, you say the *Wool of Hereford-shire is best*, and yet *Gloucester-shire is best*; the *Wheat of Hereford-shire is best*, and yet *Middlesex best*; the *Lead of Darby-shire best*, and yet *Somerset-shire best*; the *Iron of Sussex best*, and *Stafford-shire best*. The same may be observed in your praising of persons, making several men at the same time the *best Poets, Divines, Schoolmen, &c.*; and this must be both *falshood* and *flattery* together.

¹ Acts xv. 39.

² Ranulphus Cestrensis, in ejus vitâ; Matth. Westm. anno 712. Florent. Wigorn. an. 708.

³ Lib. viii. Epig. 69.

Answer. Impute it (I pray) to my peaceable disposition, unwilling to occasion discord betwixt eminencies, the rather because things of the same kind may severally be the *best* in sundry qualities. Some *Wool best* for *Cloth*, other for *Hats*; some *Wheat best* for *yeilding of most*, other *finest flower*; some *Lead best* for *bullets*, other for *sheeting houses*, some *Iron best* for *ordnance*, other for *nails, keys*, and smaler utensils.

Neither is it without precedent in Scripture, to character *several men best* in the same *profession*, both Hezekiah¹ and Josiah² being commended to have had *none like unto them, neither before nor after them*.

Exception 19. During the later years of King Charles of blessed memory, you have for the most part omitted the Sheriffs in your Catalogue.

Answer. There was then (as I may say) a *schisme* in that *office*, betwixt the *Sheriffes* and *Anti Sheriffes*. As for the former, made by the *King's designation*, and beheld as the only legal ones, I durst not name them, as the times then stood when I collected that Catalogue, for fear lest thereby I might betray some of them (till that time concealed) to a *Sequestration*. I therefore preferred to leave a *void space* in my List, and wish it were the worst *breach* or *desolation* made by our late Civil Wars.

Exception 20. But, since the happy turn of the times, you might have inserted them, not only without any *danger*, but with great *honour* unto them.

Answer. When the *danger* was removed, the *difficulty* did deter me. For in those tumultuary times, the *Royal Sheriffes* did not regularly (according to ancient custome) pass their accounts in the Exchequer at London; so that I was at a losse to recover certainty herein. Wherefore, according to my *general motto*, "a Blank is better than a Blot," I left a vacuity for them. For which *blat place*, the Reader (if so pleased) may provide a *perewake*³, and with his pen insert such Sheriffes as come to his cognizance.

Exception 21. It was expected that you should have presented the Maps of all Shires, which would have added much light and lustre to your Work (which now is, as an House without Windows, very *dark* and *uncomfortable*); as also that you should have *cut* the Arms of all Gentlemen in *copper* (at the least in *wood*) which would have been more *satisfactory* to them, and *ornamental* to your Book.

Answer. Cuts are Cuts, as I have found by dear experience. Besides, when they are *done*, they are not *done*, the working them off at the *rowling presse* being as expensive as the *graving* them; both which will mount our Book to an unreasonable price. Secondly, it would be *disgraceful* to *cut* those *Maps worse*, and *difficult* (if not impossible) to do them *better*, than they are done already. Thirdly, such Gentlemen (not formerly furnished therewith) may procure them at a *cheaper rate* than I could afford them. Lastly, such new *re-graving* them would be injurious to the Owners of the *old Maps*; and I will not *bottom* my *profit* on another man's *prejudice*.

Exception 22. You betray unworthy partiality in *omitting* and *inserting* of Persons. For John of Gaunt, though *son* to a King, and worthy Warriour, can get no room in your Book, whilst Simon de Gaunt a Bishop of Salisbury (both of them by their surnames equally appearing Forreigners) hath a place found for him therein. It seems a *Prelate* finds more favour from you than a *Prince*.

Answer. Is there not a cause, and that a satisfactory one? I prefer not a *Prelate* before a *Prince*, but *Truth* before both; and the *methodical regulation* of my Book, according to the rules premised, without which all will fall to confusion. It is as notoriously known, that John of Gaunt was born at Gaunt in Flanders (and so an Alien from our subject); as plainly it appeareth, that Simon de Gaunt (though his Father was a Fleming) was born in London: "Magister Simon de Gaunt," saith Matthew of Westminster, "editus Londini, vir in arte Theologiæ peritus."

Exception 23. You discover much negligence in *dateing* of particular persons, instancing the time only when they flourished, without observing when they were *born* or *died*; and this mindeth me of a passage in Tully, charging Verres the Deputy of Sicily with notorious

¹ 2 Kings xviii. 5.

² Ibid. xxiii. 25.

³ So spelt by Dr. Fuller. This ornament of the head must have been a novelty in his days. N.

laziness, *quod nunquam solem nec orientem nec occidentem viderat*¹, "that he never saw the sun rising; being in bed after: nor setting, being in bed before it." Thus your pen is altogether a sluggard, only taking notice of them when *shining* in the vertical height, without either beholding them *rising* out of their *cradle*, or *setting* in their *coffin*.

Answer. Let Tully tell out his story; and it will befriend and furnish me with a *just defence*. Sicily (saith he) enjoyeth so *clear a skie*, that the Sun is seen there every day in the year *rising* or *setting*. Intolerable therefore the sloth of Verres (noble at nothing but oppression) that he never saw the Sun either to *rise* or *set*, as *roosted* after or before. Were it so that either the *rising* or *setting* of eminent persons (their *birth* and *death*) were (with the Sicilian sun) ever visible, as always recorded by Authors, I would confess my self justly taxed with *unexcusable laziness*: but seeing sometimes a *pannick silence* herein, not meeting either with the *midwife* or *sexton*, who *delivered* or *buried* such people, we conceive our selves have satisfied, if instanceing only the time wherein *suck persons flourished*.

Exception 24. It had been more proper and more satisfactory for you to have placed your *Exceptions* and *Answers*, rather at the *end* than *beginning* of your *Book*, when the Reader had wholly perused it; only *premissing*, you will be responsible to such *Objections*: as would be made against your endeavours herein.

Answer. I am of his opinion, who said, "*Premising* is better than *Promising*." Sure it is a safer way to *prevent* a *disease* than to *remove* it. Besides, I hope that, clearing these obstructions in the front of my *Book*, I shall smooth the Reader's way, and invite him the rather to peruse it. However these *Answers* (wherever placed) are placed aright, if meeting (which I desire) a candid acceptance thereof.

Exception 25. It is easie for one to cast down a pillar of his own erection; but let another set it up, and then let him trye his strength thereat. None will pinch themselves so *as to fetch blood*, though others may do it. Your *Exceptions* are all of your own making, to your own advantage.

Answer. I have endeavoured to propound them without any partiality. However, if my labours meet with greater and more exception from others against them, I hope they shall also meet with the general *courtesie* and *candor* of *course*, which custome hath in some sort made due to Authors, to forgive their smaller faults: on which comfortable confidence I proceed.

CHAPTER XXV.

AN APOLOGIE FOR THE UNVOLUNTARY OMISSIONS IN THIS BOOK.

WHEN I first communicated my design herein to a Person of Honour², he offered this *grand objection* against it: that no industry could be so *circumspect*, or intelligence so *comprehensive*, but that many *memorable persons* would escape his observation; and then exception will be taken at such *omissions*. This *Objection* many since have renewed and enforced, alledging that the omitting of *one* shall *get* me more *anger*, than the inserting of *many* gain me *good will*.

To this I *answer*, first, in *general*. It is the priviledge of Divine Writ alone, to be so perfect that nothing may be taken thence, or added thereunto. The best humane Authors have had their failings in their best performances. Far be it from me to pretend my dimme eyes more quick-sighted than St. Bernard's, who notwithstanding *non vidit omnia*; I trust therefore, that favour will be indulged to my endeavours, for my many infirmities.

To come to *particulars*. Some seeming omissions will appear to be none, on better enquiry; being only the leaving of many persons (which belong not to our Land) to their

¹ Tully in Verrem Orat.

² The truly Noble Robert Lord Bruce. F.

Forraign Nativities. If any ask, why have you not written of John à Gaunt? I answer, because he was John of Gaunt, born in that City in Flanders. Thus, whilst our Kings possessed large Dominions in France (from King William the Conquerour to King Henry the Sixth) many eminent English men had their birth beyond the Seas, without the bounds of our subject.

Secondly, I hope real *omissions* will neither be found many nor material. I hope I shall not appear like unto him, who, undertaking to make a description of the Planets, quite forgot to make mention of the *Sun*. I believe most of those who have escaped our pen will be found *Stars of the lesser magnitude*.

Thirdly, I protest in the presence of God, I have not wittingly, willingly, or wilfully, shut the dore against any worthy person which offered to enter into my knowledge; nor was my *prejudice* the *porter* in this kind, to exclude any (of what perswasion soever) out of my Book who brought merit for their *admission*. Besides, I have gon, and rid, and wrote, and sought and search'd with my own and friends eyes, to make what discoveries I could therein.

Lastly, I stand ready with a *pencil* in one hand, and a *sponge* in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and delete, according to better information. And if these my pains shall be found worthy to passe a *second impression*, my faults I will confess with *shame*, and amend with *thankfulnesse*, to such as will contribute clearer intelligence unto me.

These things premised, I do desire in my omissions the pardon especially of two sorts, concerned in my History;

First, Writers since the Reformation (having those before it compleatly delivered unto us) who cannot be exactly listed:

First, for their numerousnesse, and therefore I may make use of the Latine distick, wherewith John Pitseus¹ closeth his Book of English *Writers*:

*Plura voluminibus jungenda volumina nostris,
Nec mihi scribendi terminus ullus erit.*

“More volumns to our volumns must we bind;
And when that's done, a bound we cannot find.”

Secondly, for the scarcenesse of some Books, which I may term *publici privati juris*, because though publickly printed, their *copies* were *few*, as intended only for *friends*, though it doth not follow that the Writers thereof had the less *merit*, because the more *modesty*.

I crave pardon in the second place for my omissions in the List of Benefactors to the Publick; for, if *I would*, *I could not complete that Catalogue*, because no man can make a fit garment for a growing child, and their number is daily encreasing.

Besides if *I could*, *I would not*. For I will never drain (in print) the *spring* so lowe, but to leave a reserve; and some whom I may call *breeders for posterity*, who shall passe *un-named*; in which respect, I conceive such Benefactors *most perfectly* reckoned up, when they are *imperfectly* reckoned up.

All I will add is this. When St. Paul, writing to the Philippians, had saluted *three* by name, *viz.* Euodias, Syntyche, and Clement, he passeth the rest over with a salutation general, “whose names are in the Book of Life².” Thus I have indevoured to give you the most exact catalogue of Benefactors; but this I am sure, what is lost on earth by my want of *industry*, *instruction*, &c. will be found in Heaven, and their names are there recorded, in that Register which will last to all eternity.

As for my omitting many Rarities and Memorables in the respective Counties, I plead for myself, that, mine being a general description, it is not to be expected that I should descend to such particularities which properly belong to those who write the *Topography* of one County alone³. He shewed as little *ingenuity* as *ingeniousnesse*, who cavilled at the Map of Grecia for imperfect, because his Father's house in Athens was not represented therein. And their expectation in effect is as unreasonable, who look for every small observeable in a general work. Know also, that a mean person may be more knowing

¹ Page 923

² Phil. iv. 3.

³ These, in Dr. Fuller's time, were very few. N.
L 2 within

within the Limits of his private lands than any Antiquary whatsoever. I remember a merry challenge at Court, which passed betwixt the King's Porter and the Queen's Dwarfe; the latter provoking him to fight with him, on condition that he might but choose his own place, and be allowed to come thither first, assigning the *great Oven* in Hampton Court for that purpose. Thus easily may the *lowest* domineere over the *highest* skill, if having the advantage of the ground within his own private concerns.

Give me leave to fill up the *remaining vacuity*, with,

A COROLLARY ABOUT THE RECIPROCATION OF ALUMNUS.

The word *Alumnus* is effectually directive of us (as much as any) to the *Nativities* of eminent persons. However, we may observe both a *passive* and *active* interpretation thereof. I put *passive* first, because one must be *bred* before he can *breed*; and *Alumnus* signifieth both the *nursed child* and the *nurse*; both him that was educated, and the person or place which gave him his education. Wherefore Laurentius Valla (though an excellent Grammarian) is much deceived, when not admitting the double sense thereof, as by the ensuing instances will appear.

Passive.

Pro Educato.

Cicero Dolabellæ. "*Mihi verò gloriosum, te juvenem Consulem florere laudibus, quasi Alumnum Disciplinæ meæ.*"

De Finibus, 122. b. "*Aristoteles, cæterique Platonis Alumni.*"

Active.

Pro Educatore.

Plinie, lib. 3. de Italiâ. "*Terra omnium terrarum Alumna, eadem & parens numine Deum electa.*"

Augustinus, lib. 70. "*Civit. Jovem Alumnum cognominaverunt, quod omnia aleret.*"

The design which we drive on in this observation, and the use which we desire should be made thereof, is this; *viz.* that such who are born in a place may be sensible of their engagement thereunto: that, if God give them ability and opportunity, they may expresse their thankfulness to the same.

Quisquis Alumnus erat, gratus Alumnus erit.

"A thankful man will feed
The place which did him breed."

And the truth hereof is eminently conspicuous in many persons, but especially in great Prelates before, and rich Citizens since the Reformation.

BARK - SHIRE.

BARK-SHIRE hath Wilt-shire on the West, Hamp-shire on the South, Surry on the East, Oxford and Buckingham-shire (parted first with the Isis, then with the flexuous River of Thames) on the North thereof. It may be fancied in a form like a lute lying along, whose belly is towards the West, whilst the narrow *neck* or long handle is extended toward the East. From Coleshull to Windsor, it may be allowed in length *forty miles*. But it amounteth to little more than half so much in the broadest part thereof. It partaketh as plentiful as any County in England of the common Commodities, *Grasse, Grain, Fish, Fowl, Wooll, and Wood, &c.*; and we will particularly instance on one or two of them.

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

OAKES.

It was given in instruction to the Spies sent to search the Land of Canaan, that, amongst other enquiries, they should take particular notice, "whether there be Wood therein or not¹?" An important question, the rather because at that time the Israelites were in Arabia the Desert, where they saw not a tree in many moneths travaile (in so much that it is recorded for a wonder, that in Elim were "seventy Palm trees²"), and now knew the worth of wood by wanting it.

But Bark-shire affordeth abundance of trees of all kinds, though her Oakes in Windsor-Forest for the present come onely under our commendation.

First, for their firmness, whereof our Ships are made. The Oake in other Kingdoms may be called *cowardly*, as riving and splitting round about the passage of the bullet, fearing as it were the force thereof; whilst our English, as *Heart of Oake* indeed, though entred with bullet, remaineth firm round about it.

Secondly, for the convenience of portage. The wealth of a covetous man (wanting an heart to make use thereof) may not unfitly be compared to the Oakes and Firre-trees (good and plentiful indeed) in the High-lands in Scotland³, but growing on such inaccessible mountains, no strength or art can render them usefull, Nature in this kind having given them *full coffers*, but no *key* to *unlock* them.

Whereas so indulgent is Divine Providence to England, that our four principal Forests lie either on the Sea, or Navigable Rivers; *viz.* New-Forest on the Sea, Shire-wood on the Trent, Dean on the Severne, and this Windsor-Forest on the Thames; and I could wish more care were taken for preserving the Timber therein⁴.

BARK.

The very name of this Shire justly intitles us here to handle this Commodity (though common to other Counties), because *Bark-shire* (as some will have it) was so called from a stripped or *Bark-bared Oake*⁵; to which signal place the people repaired in time of trouble to make their generall defence. It is essential for making good Leather, though lately one

¹ Num. xiii. 20.

² Exod. xv. 27.

³ The Reader will recollect that this was written in the middle of the SEVENTEENTH century. N.

⁴ This caution has been repeated of late in some "Reports" of the first authority. N.

⁵ Camden, Britannia, in this county. F.

hath propounded a way to tanne it solid and saleable without the help thereof, on condition (and good reason too) he may be allowed reasonable profit for so rare an invention. But many think that "he that waits for dead men's shooes," and he that stays for Leather-shooes "made without bark," may both of them "go a long time bare-foot."

TROUTS.

This is a pleasant and wholsom Fish, as whose feeding is pure and cleanly, in the swiftest streams, and on the hardest gravell. Good and great of this kind are found in the River of Kennet nigh Hungerford, though not so big as that which Gesner affirmes taken in the Lemman-lake, being three cubits in length. They are in their perfection in the moneth of May, and yearly decline with the Buck. Being come to his full growth, he decays in goodness, not greatness, and thrives in his head till his death. Note by the way, that an *hog-back* and *little head* is a sign that any fish is in season.

Other commodities of *This*, return in other Counties, where they may be mentioned with more conveniencie.

THE MANUFACTURES.

CLOTHING.

It is plyed therein; and because we meet with the *best* of our Manufactures in the *first* of our Shires, a word of the Antiquity thereof.

1. *Cloth* sure is of the same date with *Civility* in this Land. Indeed the ancient Britains are reported to go naked, clothed onely with colours painted, custom making them insensible of cold, with the beggar, who, being demanded how he could go naked, returned, "All my body is face." But no sooner had the Romans reduced this Island, but *Cloth*, though course, such as would hide and heat, was here generally made and used.

2. *Fine Cloth* (though *narrow*) for persons of worth at home to wear, and for forreign exportation, began in England about the beginning of the reign of King Edward the Third; before which time our Statutes take no cognizance of Clothing, as inconsiderable (wooll being transported in specie), and needing no rules to regulate it, save what prudence dictated to private husbands with their own families.

3. *Broad Cloth* (wherein the wealth of our Nation is folded up) made with *broad loomes*, two men attending each of them, began here in the reign of King Henry the Eighth. And I have been informed that Jack of Newberry was the first that introduced it into this County. Well may the Poets feign Minerva the Goddess of Wit, and the Foundress of Weaving, so great is the ingenuity thereof.

THE BUILDINGS.

Windsor Castle was a Royal seat ever since the Conquest, but brought to the modern beauty chiefly at the cost of King Edward the Third. It is a Castle for Strength, a Palace for State; and hath in it a Colledge for Learning, a Chappel for Devotion, and an Alms-house (of decayed Gentlemen¹) for Charity. In this Palace most remarkable, the Hall for greatnesse, Winchester-Tower for height, and the Terrace on the North-side for pleasure, where a dull eye may travaile twenty miles in a moment. Nor boasteth so much, that it consisteth of two great Courts; as that it contained two great Kings (John of France, and David of Scotland,) Prisoners therein together; as also that it was the seat of the Honourable Order of the Garter.

Many neat Houses and pleasant Seats there be in this County, both on the Kennet and Thames, which seem dutifully to attend at distance on Windsor Castle; as Aldermaston, Inglefield, &c. most sweet in their situations.

PROVERBS.

I meet with but one in this County, but either so *narrow* that they stretch not beyond the bounds thereof, or else so *broad*, that all other Counties equally share in the cause

¹ The Poor Knights of Windsor. N.

and usage of them. Wherefore seeing this is the first English Shire in the alphabetical order, to avoid a *vacuity*, we will here insert such Proverbs, wherein England or Englishmen are by express mention concerned.

But first we will dispatch that *sole Proverb* of this County, *viz.*

“The Vicar of Bray will be Vicar of Bray still.”

Bray, a village well known in this County, so called from the *BIBROCES*, a kind of ancient Britons inhabiting thereabouts. The vivacious Vicar hereof living under King *Henry* the Eighth, King *Edward* the Sixth, Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, then a Protestant again. He had seen some Martyrs burnt (two miles off) at Windsor, and found this fire too hot for his tender temper. This Vicar being taxed by one for being a *Turn-coat*, and an unconstant Changeling, “Not so,” said he; “for I alwaies kept my principle, which is this, to live and die the Vicar of Bray.” Such many now adayes, who though they cannot *turn the wind*, will turn their *mils*, and set them so, that wheresoever it bloweth, their *grist* shall certainly be grinded.

Proceed we now to the *Proverbs* general of England:

“When our Lady falls in our Lord’s lap,

Then let England beware a { sad clap,
 } mishap.”

alias,

“Then let the Clergy-man look to his cap.”]

I behold this proverbial prophecy, or this prophetic menace, to be not above six score yeares old, and of Popish extraction since the Reformation. It whispereth more then it dares speak out, and points at more then it dares whisper; and fain would intimate to credulous persons, as if the blessed Virgin, offended with the English for abolishing her adoration, watcheth an opportunity of revenge on this Nation. And when her day (being the *five and twentieth of March*, and first of the Gregorian year) chanceth to fall on the day of Christ’s Resurrection, then (being as it were fortified by her Son’s assistance) some signal judgment is intended to our State, and Church-men especially. Such coincidence hath hap’ned just *fifteen times* since the Conquest, as Elias Ashmole, Esquire, my worthy friend, and learned Mathematician, hath exactly computed it; and we will examine, by our Chronicles, whether on such yeares any signal fatalities befell England.

A. D.	Anno Regni	D. L.	G. N.	Signal Disasters
1095	W. Rufus 8.	G	13	King Rufus made a fruitless invasion of Wales.
1106	Henry I. 6.	G	5	K. Henry subdueth Normandy, and Duke Robert his Brother.
1117	Henry I. 17.	G	16	He forbiddeth the Pope’s Legate to enter England.
1190	Richard I. 2.	G	13	King Richard conquereth Cyprus in his way to Palestine.
1201	K. John 2.	G	5	The French invade Normandy.
1212	K. John 13.	G	16	King John resigneth his Kingdom to the Pope.
1285	Edward I. 13.	G	13	Nothing remarkable but Peace and Plenty.
1296	Edward I. 24.	AG	5	War begun with Scotland, which ended in Victory.
1380	Richard II. 4.	AG	13	The Scots do much harm to us at Peryth Fair.
1459	Henry VI. 38.	G	16	Lancastrians worsted by the Yorkists in fight.
1543	Henry VIII. 34.	G	5	King Henry entred Scotland, and burnt Edenburgh.

Hitherto this Proverb hath had but *intermitting truth* at the most, seeing no constancy in sad casualties. But the sting (will some say) is in the taile thereof; and I behold this Proverb born in this following year.

1554	Q. Mary 2.	G	16	Queen Mary setteth up Popery; and martyreth Protestants.
1627	Charles 3.	G	13	The unprosperous Voyage to the Isle of Rees.
1638	Charles 14.	G	5	The first cloud of trouble in Scotland.
1649		G	16	The first complete year of the English Common-wealth (or <i>Tyranny</i> rather) which since, blessed be God, is returned to a Monarchy.

The

The concurrence of these two dayes doth not return till the year 1722; and let the next generation look to the effects thereof¹. I have done my part in shewing, remitting to the Reader the censuring of these occurrences. Sure I am so sinfull a Nation deserves that every year should be fatal unto it. But it matters not, though "our Lady falls in our Lord's lap," whilst "our Lord" sits at "his Father's" right hand, if to him we make our addresses by serious repentance.

"When HEMPE is spun,
England is done."]

Though this Proverb hath a different *stamp*, yet I look on it as coined by the same Mint-master with the former, and even of the same age. It is *faced* with a *literal*, but would be *lined* with a *mysticall* sense. "When Hemp is spun," that is, when all that necessary Commodity is employed, that there is no more left for *sailes* and *cordage*, England (whose strength consists in Shipping) would be reduced to a *doleful condition*. But know, under HEMPE are couched the initial letters of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, Philip, and Elizabeth, as if with the life of the last the happiness of *England* should expire, which Time hath confuted. Yet, to keep this Proverb in countenance, it may pretend to some truth, because then England, with the addition of Scotland, lost its name in *Great Brittain* by Royal Proclamation.

"When the black Fleet of NORWAY is come and gone,
ENGLAND build Houses of Lime and Stone,
For after Wars you shall have none."]

There is a *larger edition* hereof, though this be large enough for us, and more then we can well understand. Some make it fulfilled in the year Eighty-eight, when the Spanish-Fleet was beaten, the *Sur-name* of whose *King*, as a learned Author² doth observe, was NORWAY. Others conceive it called the *black Fleet of Norway*, because it was never *black* (not dismall to others, but wofull to its own apprehension) till beaten by the English, and forced into those Coasts, according to the English Historian:

"They betook themselves to flight, leaving Scotland on the West, and bending towards Norway ill-advised (but that necessity urged, and God had infatuated their councells) to put their shaken and battered bottoms into those black and dangerous seas³."

I observe this the rather, because I believe Mr. Speed, in this his writing, was so far from having a reflexion on, that I question whether ever he had heard of this Prophecy.

It is true that afterwards England built houses of Lime and Stone; and our most handsome and artificiall Buildings (though formerly far greater and stronger) bear their date from the defeating of the Spanish Fleet. As for the remainder, "After Wars you shall have none;" we find it false as to our Civil Wars, by our woful experience.

And whether it be *true* or *false*, as to Forreign Invasions hereafter, we care not at all; as beholding this prediction either made by the *wild fancy* of one *foolish man*; and then, why should the many *wise men* attend thereunto? or else by him who alwaies either speaks what is *false*, or what is *true* with an intent to deceive; so that we will not be elated with *good*, or dejected with *bad success* of his fore-telling.

"England is the ringing Island."]

Thus it is commonly call'd by Foreigners, as having greater, more, and more tuneable Bells than any one Country in Christendom, Italy it self not excepted, though *Nola* be there, and Bells so called thence, because first founded therein. Yea, it seems, our Land is much affected with the love of them, and loth to have them carryed hence into forreign parts,

¹ Nor hath it occurred since. The principal political feature of the year 1722 was, the process against different persons accused of high treason. N.

² The Lord Bacon, in his *Essaies*, page 215. F.

³ J. Speed, in his *History of Great Britain*, in the year 1588. F.

whereof take this eminent instance. When Arthur Bulkley the covetous Bishop of Bangor¹, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, had sacrilegiously sold the five fair Bells of his Cathedral, to be transported beyond the seas, and went down himself to see them shipp'd, they suddenly sunk down with the vessell in the Haven, and the Bishop fell instantly blind, and so continued to the day of his death. Nought else have I to observe of our English Bells, save that, in the memory of man, they were never known so long free from the sad sound of Funerals of general infection; God make us sensible of, and thankfull for the same!

“When the sand feeds the clay, England cryes *Well-a-day*²:

But when the clay feeds the sand, it is merry with England.”]

As Nottinghamshire is divided into two parts³, the *sand* and the *clay*, all England falls under the same *Dicotomie*; yet so as the *sand* hardly amounteth to the *fifth* part thereof. Now a wet year, which drowneth and chilleth the *clay*, makes the *sandy* ground most fruitful with corn, and the generall Granarie of the Land, which then is dearer in other Counties; and it is harder for *one* to feed *four*, than *four* to feed *one*. It is furthermore observed, that a *drought* never causeth a *dearth* in England, because (though parching up the *sandy* ground) the *clay*, being the far greatest moiety of the Land, having more *natural moisture* therein, affordeth a competent encrease.

“————— England were but a fling,

Save for the crooked stick and the gray-goose-wing.”]

“But a fling,” that is, a *slight, light* thing, not to be valued, but rather to be *cast away*, as being but half an *Island*. It is of no great extent. Philip the Second, King of Spain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth called our English Ambassadors unto him (whilst as yet there was Peace betwixt the two Crowns); and, taking a small Map of the World, layed his little finger upon England (wonder not if he desired to *finger* so good a Countrey); and then demanded of our English Ambassadour, “where England was?” Indeed it is in greatness inconsiderable to the Spanish dominions.

“But for the crooked stick,” &c. That is, use of *Archery*. Never were the *arrows* of the Parthians more formidable to the Romans then ours to the French *horsemen*. Yea, remarkable is Divine Providence to England, that since *arrowes* are grown out of use, though the *weapons of war* be altered, the Englishman's hand is still *in ure* as much as ever before; for no Country affords better materials of *iron, saltpeter, and lead*; or better *work-men* to make them into *guns, powder, and bullets*; or better *marks-men* to make use of them being so made: so that England is now as good with a *streight iron*, as ever it was with a *crooked stick*.

“England is the Paradise of Women, Hell of Horses, Purgatory of Servants.”]

For the first, *Billa vera*; Women, whether Maids, Wives, or Widowes, finding here the fairest respect and kindest usage. Our Common-Law is a more *courteous carver* for them then the Civil Law beyond the seas, allowing Widows the *thirds* of their Husbands' estates, with other priviledges. The *πρόλοχισίαι*, or *highest seats*, are granted them at all Feasts; and the *wall* (in *crowding*, most *danger* to the *weakest*, in *walking*, most *dignity* to the *worthiest*) resigned unto them. The indentures of Maid-servants are cancelled by their marriage, though the term be not expired; which to young men in the same condition is denied. In a word, betwixt *Law* and (Law's Corival) *Custom*, they freely enjoy many favours; and we Men, so far from envying them, wish them all happiness therewith.

For the next, “England's being an Hell for Horses;” *Ignoramus*; as not sufficiently satisfied in the evidence alledged. Indeed the Spaniard, who keeps his *gennets* rather for shew than use, makes wantons of them. However, if England be faulty herein in their over-violent riding, racing, hunting, it is high time the fault were amended; the rather, because “the good man regardeth the life of his beast⁴.”

¹ Godwin, in his Bishops of Bangor.

² Camden, Britannia, in Nottinghamshire.

³ An old interjection of lamentation. F.

⁴ Prov. x. 12.

For the last, "Purgatory for Servants;" we are so far from finding the *Bill*, we cast it forth as full of falshood. We have but two sorts, Apprentices, and Covenant Servants. The Parents of the former give large summes of money to have their Children bound for seven yeares, to learn some art or mystery; which argueth their good usage as to the generality in our Nation: otherwise it were madness for men to give so much money to buy their Children's misery. As for our Covenant Servants, they make their own covenants; and if they be bad, they may thank themselves. Sure I am, their Masters, if breaking them, and abusing their Servants with too little meat or sleep, too much work or correction (which is true also of *Apprentices*) are liable by Law to make them reparation.

Indeed, I have heard how, in the age of our Fathers, Servants were in far greater subjection than now-adayes, especially since our Civil Wars hath lately dislocated all relations; so that now Servants will do whatsoever their Masters injoyn them—so be it they think fitting themselves. For my own part, I am neither for the *tyranny* of the one, nor *rebellion* of the other, but the mutuall duty of both.

As for *Vernæ*, Slaves or Vassals, so frequent in Spain and forreign parts, our Land and Lawes (whatever former *tenures* have been) acknowledg not any for the present.

To conclude, as Purgatory is a thing feigned in it self; so in this particular it is false in application to England.

"A famine in England begins first at the Horse-manger."]

Indeed it seldom begins at the *Horse-rack*; for, though Hay may be excessive dear, caused by a dry summer, yet winter-grain (never impaired with a drought) is then to be had at reasonable rates. Whereas, if Pease or Oates, our *Horse-grain* (and the latter *Man's-grain* also generally in the North for poor people) be scarce, it will not be long ere *Wheat*, *Rie*, &c. mount in our Markets. Indeed, if *any grain* be *very dear*, no *grain* will be *very cheap* soon after.

"The King of England is the King of Devils."]

The German Emperour is termed the "King of Kings," having so many free Princes under him¹. The King of Spain, "King of Men," because they willingly yield their Sovereign rational obedience¹. The King of France, "King of Asses," patiently bearing unconscionable burdens¹. But why the King of England "King of Devils," I either cannot, or do not, or will not understand. Sure I am, St. Gregory gave us better language when he said, "*Angli velut Angeli*," for our fair complexions; and it is sad we should be Devils by our black conditions.

"The English are the Frenchmen's Apes."]

This antiently hath been, and still is charg'd on the *English*, and that with too much truth, for ought I can find to the contrary.

—————*dolebat,*
Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli.

—————"It is to us a pain
This should be said, and not gain-said again."

We ape the French chiefly in two particulars;

First, in their language ("which if Jack could speak, he would be a Gentleman"), which some get by travell, others gain at home with Dame Eglentine in Chaucer²:

"Entwined in her voice full seemly,
And French she spake full feteously
After the scole of Stratford at Bowe,
For French of Paris was to her unknow."

Secondly, in their habits, accounting all our fineness in conformity to the French fashion, though following it at greater distance than the *field-pease* in the *country* the *rath-ripe pease* in the *garden*. Disgracefull in my opinion, that, seeing the English victorious armes

¹ Alas! how chang'd, how fall'n! N.

² In his Prologue of the Prioresse. F.

had twice charged through the bowels of *France*, we should *learn* our *fashions* from them to whom we taught *obedience*.

“The English Glutton.”]

Gluttony is a sin anciently charged on this Nation, which we are more willing to *excuse* than *confess*, more willing to *confess* than *amend*. Some pretend the coldness of climate in excuse of our sharp appetites; and plead the plenty of the Land (England being in effect all a great *Cookes-shop*, and no reason any should *starve* therein) for our prodigious Feasts. They alledge also that Foreigners (even the Spaniards themselves) coming over hither, acquit themselves as good trencher-men as any; so that it seems *want*, not *temperance*, makes them so abstemious at home.

All amounts not to any just defence, excess being an ill expression of our thankfulness to God for his goodness. Nor need we with the Egyptians to serve up at the last course “a dead man’s head” to mind us of our mortality, seeing a Feast well considered is but a Charnel-house of Foul, Fish, and Flesh; and those few Shell-fish that are not kill’d to our *hands* are kill’d by our *teeth*. It is vaine, therefore, to expect that *dead food* should alwaies *preserve life* in the feeders thereupon.

“Long beards heartless, painted-hoods witless;

Gay-coats graceless, make England thriftless¹.”]

Though this hath more of Libell than Proverb therein, and is stark false in it self, yet it will truly acquaint us with the habits of the English in that age.

“Long beards heartless.” Our English did use *nutrire comam*, both on their head and beards, conceiving it made them more amiable to their friends, and terrible to their foes.

“Painted-hoods witless.” Their hoods were stained with a kind of colour, in a middle way betwixt dying and painting (whence *Painters-stainers* have their name), a mystery vehemently suspected to be lost in our age². Hoods served that age for Caps.

“Gay-coats graceless.” Gallantry began then to be fashionable in England; and perchance those who here taxed them therewith would have been as gay themselves, had their Land been as rich and able to maintain them.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flush’d with victory over us in the reign of King Edward the Second. Never was the Battle at Cannæ so fatal to the Romans, as that at Sterling to the Nobility of England; and the Scots, puffed up with their victory, fixed those opprobrious epithets of *heartless*, *witless*, *graceless*, upon us. For the first, we appeal to themselves, whether Englishmen have not good hearts, and, with their *long beards*, long swords. For the second, we appeal to the World, whether the *wit* of our Nation hath not appeared as considerable as theirs in their Writings and Doings. For the third, we appeal to God, the onely Searcher of hearts, and Trier of true grace. As for the fourth, *thriftless*, I omit it, because it sinks of it self, as a superstructure on a foundred and failing foundation.

All that I will adde is this, that the *grave*, *sage*, and *reduced* Scottish-men in this age, are not bound to take notice of such expressions made by their Ancestors; seeing, when Nations are at hostile defiance, they will mutually endeavour each other’s disgrace.

“He that England will win,

Must with Ireland first begin.”]

This Proverb importeth that great designs must be managed *gradatim*, not only *by degrees*, but *due method*. England, it seems, is too great a morsel for a forreign foe to be chopped up at once; and therefore it must orderly be attempted, and Ireland be first assaulted. Some have conceived, but it is but a conceit (all things being in the bosom of Divine Providence), that, had the Spanish Armado in *Eighty-eight* fallen upon Ireland (when

¹ Fox, Stow, Speed, all our English Historians in the first year of King Edward the Third. F.

² And not yet thoroughly recovered. N.

the *well-affected* therein were *few* and *ill-provided*), they would have given a better account of their service to him who sent them. To rectify which error, the King of Spain sent afterward John de Aquila into Ireland, but with what success is sufficiently known. And if any foreign Enemy hath a desire to try the truth of this Proverb at his own *peril*, both England and Ireland lie for climate in the same posture they were before¹.

“ In England a bushel of March dust is worth a King’s ransom.”]

Not so in Southern sandy Counties, where a dry March is as destructive as here it is beneficial. How much a King’s ransom amounteth unto, England knows by dear experience, when paying *one hundred thousand* pounds to redeem Richard the First, which was shared between the German Emperour and Leopoldus Duke of Austria. Indeed a general good redounds to our Land by a dry March; for, if our clay-grounds be over-drowned in that moneth, they recover not their distemper that year.

However, this Proverb presumeth seasonable showers in April following; or otherwise *March dust* will be turned into *May-ashes*, to the burning up of grass and grain; so easily can God blast the most probable fruitfulness.

“ England a good Land, and a bad People.”]

This is a French Proverb; and we are glad that they, being so much admirers and magnifiers of their own, will allow any goodness to another Country.

This maketh the wonder the less, that they have so much endeavoured to get a share in this good Country, by their former frequent Invasions thereof; though they could never, since the Conquest, peaceably possess a hundred yards thereof for twenty hours, whilst we for a long time have enjoyed large territories in France.

But this Proverb hath a design to raise up the *Land*, to throw down the *People*; *graceing* it to *disgrace* them. We English-men are, or should be, ready humbly to confess our faults before God, and no less truly then sadly to say of our selves, “ Ah, sinful Nation!” However, before men, we will not acknowledge a visible badness above other Nations. And the plain truth is, both France and England have need to mend, seeing God hath formerly justly made them by sharpe wars alternately to whip one another.

“ The High-Dutch Pilgrims when they beg, do sing; the French-men whine and cry; the Spaniards curse, swear, and blaspheme; the Irish and English steal.”]

This is a Spanish Proverb; and I suspect too much truth is suggested therein; the rather because the Spaniards therein spare not themselves, but unpartially report their own black character. If any ask why the Italians are not here mentioned, seeing surely their Pilgrims have also their peculiar humours; know, that Rome and Loretta, the *staples* of Pilgrimages, being both in Italy, the Italians very seldom (being frugal in their Superstition) go out of their own Country.

Whereas Stealing is charged on our English, it is confess’d that our poor people are observed *light-fingered*; and therefore our Lawes are so heavy, making *low Felony highly penal*, to restrain that vice most, to which our *Pezantry* is most addicted.

I wish my Country more true *piety* then to take such tedious and useless journeys; but, if they will go, I wish them more *honesty* then to steal; and the people by whom they pass, more charity than to tempt them to *stealth*, by denying them necessaries in their journey.

PRINCES.

JOHN, eldest son of King Edward the First and Queen Eleanor, was born at Windsor before his Father’s voyage into Syria. His *short life* will not bear a *long Character*, dying in his infancy² 1273 (the last year of the Reign of King Henry the Third); and was buried August the 8th, in Westminster, under a marble tomb, in-laid with his picture in an arch over it.

¹ And, happily for both Countries, in a state of natural union. N.

² J. Speed, History, page 563.

ELEANOR, eldest daughter to King Edward the First and Queen Eleanor, was born at Windsor, anno Dom. 1266¹. She was afterwards married by a *proxy* (a naked sword being in bed interposed betwixt him and her body) to Alphons King of Arragon, with all *ceremonies* of state. And indeed they proved but *ceremonies*, the substance soon miscarrying, the said King Alphons dying anno Dom. 1292, before the consummation of the marriage. But, soon after, this Lady found that a *living Earl* was better than a *dead King*, when married to Henry the third Earl of Berry in France, from whom the Dukes of Anjou and Kings of Sicil are descended. This Lady deceased in the seven and twentieth of her Father's Reign, anno Dom. 1298.

MARGARET, third daughter of King Edward the First and Queen Eleanor, was born at Windsor, in the third year of her Father's Reign, 1275². When fifteen year old she was married at Westminster, July 9th, 1290, to John the second Duke of Brabant, by whom she had issue John the third Duke of Brabant, from whom the Dukes of Burgundy are descended.

MARY, sixth daughter of King Edward the First and Queen Eleanor, was born at Windsor, April the 12th, 1279. Being but ten years of age, she was made a *Nun* at Amesbury in Wilt-shire, without her own, and (at the first) against her Parents' consent, meerly to gratify Queen Eleanor her Grand-mother³. Let us pity her, who probably did not pity herself, as not knowing a *vaile* from a *kerchief*; not understanding the requisites to, nor her own fitness for that profession, having afterwards time too much to bemoan, but none to amend her condition.

As for the other Children of this King, which he had by Eleanor his Queen, probably born in this Castle, *viz.*

HENRY, ALPHONSE, BLANCHE;

dying in their infancy immediately after their baptism, it is enough to name them, and to bestow this joynt epitaph upon them.

“Cleansed at Font we drew untainted breath,
Not yet made bad by Life, made good by Death.”

The two former were buried with their Brother John (of whom before) at Westminster in the same tomb; but where Blanche was interred is altogether unknown.

EDWARD the Third, Son to Edward the Second and Queen Isabel, was born at Windsor, October 13, 1312, (and proved afterwards a pious and fortunate Prince). I behold him as meerly passive in the deposing of his Father, practised on in his minority by his Mother and Mortimer. His French victories speak both of his wisdom and valour; and though the conquests by King Henry the Fifth *were thicker* (atched in a shorter time), his were *broader* (in France and Scotland by Sea and Land), though both of *length* alike, as lost by their immediate Successours.

He was the first English King which coined gold⁴, which with me amounts to a wonder, that before his time all *yellow payments* in the Land should be made in foreign coin. He first stamped the *Rose-Nobles*, having on the one side,

IESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

And on the reverse, his own image with sword and shield, sitting in a ship waving on the Sea. Hereupon an English Rhymer, in the reign of King Henry the Sixth,

“For four things our Noble sheweth to me,
King, Ship, and Swerd, and Power of the See⁵.”

He had a numerous and happy issue by Philippa his Queen; after whose death, being almost seventy years old, he cast his affection on Alice Pierce his paramour, much to his disgrace; it being true what Epictetus returned to Adrian the Emperour, asking of him what Love was, *In puero, pudor; in virgine, rubor; in fœminâ, furor; in juvène, ardor; in sene, risus.* “In a boy, bashfulness; in a maid, blushing; in a woman, fury; in a young man, fire; in an old man, folly.” However, take this King altogether, at home,

¹ J. Speed, History, p. 564.

² Speed's Chronicle, p. 564.

³ Idem ibidem.

⁴ Camden's Remains, under the title of “Money.”

⁵ Manuscript in Bibl. Cotton.

abroad, at Church, in State, and he had few equals, none superiours. He dyed anno Dom. 1378.

WILLIAM, sixth son of King Edward the Third and Queen Philippa, was born at Windsor¹. Indeed his second Son, born at Hatfield, was of the same name, who dyed in his infancy, and his Mother had a fond affection for another William, because her Father's, Brother's, and a *Conquering* name, till his short life also, dying in his cradle, weaned her from renewing her desire. As for King Edward's female children, Isabel, Joan, Blanch, Mary, and Margaret, there is much probability of their French, and no assurance of their English nativity.

HENRY the Sixth, son to Henry the Fifth, was born in Windsor-Castle, against the *will* of his Father, by the *wilfulness* of his Mother. He was fitter for a *coult* than a *crown*; of so easie a nature, that he might well have exchanged a *pound of patience* for an *ounce of valour*; being so innocent to others, that he was hurtful to himself. He was both *over-subjected* and *over-wived*; having marryed Margaret the daughter of Reinier King of Jerusalem, Sicily, and Arragon, a Prince only puissant in titles, otherwise little able to assist his Son-in-law. Through home-bred dissentions, he not onely lost the foreign acquisitions of his Father in France, but also his own inheritance in England to the House of York. His death, or murther rather, happened in 1471.

This Henry was *twice crowned, twice deposed, and twice buryed* (first at Chertsy, then at Windsor), and once half *sainted*. Our Henry the Seventh cheapened the price of his *canonization* (one may see *for his love*, and buy *for his money*, in the Court of Rome), but would not come up to the summe demanded. However, this Henry was a Saint (though not with the Pope) with the People, repairing to this Monument from the farthest part of the land, and fancying that they received much benefit thereby. He was the last Prince whom I find expressly born at Windsor. It seems that afterwards our English Queens grew out of conceit with that place; as unfortunate for Royal Nativities.

SAINTS.

MARGARET } RICH were born at Abbington in this county, and were successively Prio-
ALICE } resses of Catesby in Northampton-shire². They were sisters to St. Edmund, whose life ensueth, and are placed before him by the courtesie of England, which alloweth the *weaker sex* the upper hand. So great the reputation of their holiness, that

The former } dying anno { 1257,
The latter } { 1270,

both were honoured³ for Saints, and many Miracles reported by *crafty*, were believed by *credulous* people, done at their *shrine* by their reliques.

St. EDMUND, son to Edward Rich and Mabel his wife, was born at Abbington in Barkshire⁴, and bred in Oxford. Some will have *Edmund's-Hall* in that University built by his means, but others (more probably) nam'd in his memory. He became Canon of Salisbury, and from thence, by the joint consent of Pope, King, and Monkes (three *cords* seldom twisted in the same *cable*), advanced Arch-bishop of Canterbury, where he sate almost ten years, till he willingly deserted it; partly because offended at the power of the Pope's Legate, making him no more then a mere cypher, signifying onely in conjunction (when concurring with his pleasure); partly because, vexed at his polling and peeling of the English people, so grievous, he could not endure, so general, he could not avoid to behold it. For these reasons he left the land, went (or, shall I say, fled) into France, where he sighed out the remainder of his life, most at Pontiniack, but some at Soyssons, where he dyed anno 1240.

Pope Innocent the Fourth canonized him six years after his death, whereat many much wondered, that he should so much honour one, a professed foe to Papal extortions. Some conceived he did it *se defendendo*, and for a *ne noceat*, that he might not be tormented with

¹ Speed's Hist. p. 602.

² The English Martyrology, in the 15th and 24th of August. F.

³ Matthew Paris, in Hist. Majori. ad ann. Dom. 1217, & deinceps.

⁴ Antiq. Brit. p. 165.

his Ghost¹. But what hurt were it, if all the Enemies of his Holiness were sainted, on condition they took death in their way thereunto? Sure it is that Lewis King of France a year after translated his corps, and, three years after that, bestowed a most sumptuous shrine of gold, silver, and chrystal upon it; and the 16th of November is the Festival appointed for his memorial.

MARTYRS.

It appeareth by the confession of Thomas Man (martyred in the beginning of King Henry the Eighth) that there was at Newberry in this County a glorious and sweet society of *faithful Favourers*, who had continued the space of *fifteen years* together, till at last, by a certain lewd person, whom they trusted and made of their council, they were betrayed; and then many of them, to the number of six or seven score, were abjured, and three or four of them burnt². Now although we know not how to call these Martyrs who so suffered, "their names," no doubt, "are written in the Book of Life."

We see how the day of the Gospel dawned as soon in this County as in any place in England. Surely *seniority* in this kind ought to be respected, which made Paul a *pusney* in piety to "Andronicus" and "Junia," his kinsmen, to enter this *caveat* for their *spiritual precedency*, "who were in Christ before me³." On which account, let other places give the honour to the town of Newberry, because it started the first (and I hope not *tire* for the *earliness* thereof) in the *race of the Reformed Religion*. Yea, Doctor William Twis, the painful Preacher in that Parish, was wont to use this as a *motive* to his *flock*, to quicken their *pace*, and strengthen their *perseverance* in *piety*, because that town appears the *first-fruits* of the Gospel in England. And Windsor the next in the same County had the honour of *Martyrs ashes* therein, as by the ensuing list will appear.

There was in Windsor a company of right godly persons, who comfortably enjoyed themselves until their enemies designed their extirpation, though it cost them much to accomplish it, one of them confessing that for his share he expended an *hundred marks*, besides the killing of three geldings. These, suspecting that the Judges Itinerant in their Circuit would be too favourable unto them, procured a *special Session*, got four arraigned and condemned by the Commissioners, whereof the three following were put to death, on the Statute of the Six Articles.

1. *Anthony Persons*, a Priest and profitable Preacher, so that the great Clerks of Windsor thought their idleness upbraided by his industry. Being fastened to the stake, he laid a good deal of straw on the top of his head, saying, "This is God's hat; I am now arm'd like a souldier of Christ⁴."
2. *Robert Testwood*, a Singing-man in the Quire of Windsor. There hapned a contest betwixt him and another of that Society, singing an Anthem together to the Virgin Mary:

Robert Philips on the one side of the Quire. *Robert Testwood* on the other side of the Quire.
 "Oh Redemtrix et Salvatrix!" "Non Redemtrix, nec Salvatrix."

I know not which sung the deepest base, or got the better for the present. Sure I am, that since, by God's goodness, the *Nons* have drowned the *Ohs* in England. Testwood was also accused for disswading people from Pilgrimages, and for striking off the nose of the Image of our Lady.

3. *Henry Fillmer*, Church-warden of Windsor, who had articed against their superstitious Vicar for heretical doctrine.

These three were burnt together at Windsor, anno 1544; and when account was given of their patient death to King Henry the Eighth, sitting on horse-back, the King, turning his horse's head, said, "Alas, poor innocents!" A better speech from a private person then

¹ "Veritus, ne manes ipsius mortui Romanam sedem ob tot acceptas injurias vindicarent." M. Parker, Antiq. Brit. p. 173.

² Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 817.

³ Rom. xvi. 7.

⁴ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1211. &c.

a Prince, bound by his place not only to pity, but protect oppressed innocence. However, by this occasion, other persecuted people were pardoned and preserved, of whom hereafter, under the ensuing Title of CONFESSORS.

This storm of persecution thus happily blown over, Bark-shire enjoyed peace and tranquillity for full twelve years together, *viz.* from the year of our Lord 1544 till 1556; when Dr. Jeffrey, the cruel Chancellour of Sarisbury, renewed the troubles at Newberry, and caused the death of

JULIUS PALMER. See his Character (being born in Coventry) in *Warwick-shire*.

JOHN GWIN.

THOMAS ASKINE.

These three, July 16, 1556, were burnt in a place nigh Newberry called the Sandpits, enduring the pain of the fire with such incredible constancy, that it confounded their foes, and confirmed their friends in the truth¹.

CONFESSORS.

JOHN MARBECK² was an Organist in the Quire of Windsor, and very skilful therein; a man of *admirable industry* and *ingenuity*, who, not perfectly understanding the Latin tongue, did, out of the Latin, with the help of the English Bible, make an English Concordance, which Bishop Gardiner himself could not but commend as a piece of *singular industry*; professing that there were no fewer then twelve learned men to make the first Latin Concordance. And King Henry the Eighth, hearing thereof, said that "he was better imployed, then those Priests which accused him." Let, therefore, our modern Concordances, of Cotton, Newman, Bernard, &c. as children and grand-children, do their duty to Marbeck's Concordance, as their Parent at first endeavour'd in our language.

This Marbeck was a very zealous Protestant, and of so sweet and amiable nature, that all good men did love, and few bad men did hate him. Yet was he condemned, anno 1544, on the Statute of the Six Articles, to be burnt at Windsor, had not his pardon been procured, divers assigning divers causes thereof;

1. That Bishop Gardiner bare him a speciall affection for his skill in the mystery of Musick.
2. That such who condemned him, procured his pardon out of remorse of conscience, because so slender the evidence against him, it being questionable whether his Concordance was made after the Statute of the Six Articles or before it; and, if before, he was freed by the King's general pardon.
3. That it was done out of design to reserve him for a discovery of the rest of his party. If so, their plot failed them: for, being *as true as steel* (whereof his fetters were made, which he ware in prison for a good time), he could not be *frighted* or *flattered* to make any detection.

Here a mistake was committed by Mr. Fox in his first Edition, whereon the Papists much insult, making this Marbeck burnt at Windsor for his Religion, with Anthony Persons, Robert Testwood, and Henry Fillmer. No doubt Mr. Fox rejoiced at his own mistake, thus far forth; both for Marbeck's sake who escaped with his life; and his enemies, who thereby drew the less guilt of blood on their own consciences. But hear what he pleads for his mistake:

1. Marbeck was dead in Law, as condemned; whereon his errour was probably grounded.
2. He confessing that one of the four condemned was pardoned his life, misnaming him *Fillmer* instead of *Marbeck*.
3. Let Papists first purge their *Lying Legend* from manifest and intentionall untruths, before they censure others for *casuall slips* and *un-meant mistakes*.

¹ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1934.

² To the musical talents of this eminent Organist, Sir John Hawkins bears frequent and honourable testimony. He was the original composer of the music to the Cathedral service in use to this day. N.

4. Recognizing his Book in the next Edition, he with blushing amended his errour. And is not this *penance* enough, according to the principles of his accusers, *confession, contrition, and satisfaction*?

All this will not content some *morose* Cavillers, whom I have heard jeeringly say, "that many who were burnt in Fox in the Reign of Queen Mary, drank sack in the days of Queen Elizabeth. But enough is said to any *ingenuous person*. And it is impossible for any Author of a voluminous book, consisting of several persons and circumstances (Reader, in pleading for Master Fox, I plead for *my self*) to have such *ubiquitary intelligence*, as to apply the same infallibly to every particular. When this Marbeck dyed, is to me unknown: he was alive at the second English Edition of the Book of Martyrs, 1583; *thirty and nine* years after the time of his *condemnation*.

ROBERT BENET was a Lawyer, living in Windsor, and a zealous professor of the true Religion. He drank as deep as any of the cup of affliction, and no doubt had been condemned, with Testwood, Persons, and the rest; had he not at the same time been sick of the *plague sore*, in the prison of the Bishop of London, which proved the means of preservation¹. Thus, "it is better to fall into the hands of God, then into the hands of men." And thus, as "out of the devourer came food, out of the destroyer came life;" yea the *plague-sore* proved a *cordial* unto him: for, by the time that he was recovered thereof, a pardon was freely granted to him; as also to Sir Thomas Cardine, Sir Philip Hobby, (both of the King's Privy-chamber) with their Ladies, and many more designed to death by crafty Bishop Gardner, had not his Majesties mercy thus miraculously interposed.

CARDINALLS.

I have read of many, who would have been Cardinals, but might not. This County afforded one, who might have been one, but would not, *viz.* WILLIAM LAUD; the place being no less freely profered to, then disdainfully refused by him, with words to this effect: "That the Church of Rome must be much mended, before he would accept any such Dignity." An expression which in my mind amounted to the emphaticall periphrasis of NEVER. But we shall meet with him hereafter under a more proper topick.

PRELATS.

WILLIAM of READING, a learned Benedictine, imployed by King Henry the Second in many embassies, and by him preferred Arch-bishop of Bourdeaux, where he dyed in the reign of King Richard the First².

[AMP.] JOHN DE BRADFIELD, *sive de Lato-campo*. Finding *fifteen villages* of the name, I fixt his nativity at Bradfield in Berks, as (in my measuring) the nearest to Rochester, where he was Chanter and Bishop³, 1274. If mistaken, the matter is not much, seeing his sir-name is controverted, and otherwise written, *John de HOE*. However, being charactered "vir conversationis honestæ, decenter literatus, et in omnibus morigeratus," I was desirous to crowd him into our Book where I might with most probability.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP was Brother, saith Bishop Godwin, to Walter Beauchamp (mistaken for William, as may appear by Mr. Camden⁴) Baron of St. Amand, whose chief habitation was at Wydehay in this County. He was bred Doctor in the Laws, and became Bishop first of Hereford, then of Salisbury. He was Chancellour of the Garter, which office descended to his Successors; Windsor-Castle, the seat of that Order, being in the Dioces of Salisbury. He built a most beautiful Chappel (on the South-side of St. Maries Chappel) in his own Cathedral, wherein he lyeth buried. His death happened anno Dom. 1482.

¹ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1220.

³ Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Rochester.

² Matth. Westm. in Flor. Hist.

⁴ In his Britannia, in this County.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS GODWIN was born at Oakingham in this County, and first bred in the Free-School therein¹. Hence he was sent to Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, maintained there for a time by the bounty of Doctor Layton, Dean of York, till at last he was chosen Fellow of the Colledge. This he exchanged on some terms for the School-master's place of Barkley in Gloucester-shire, where he also studied Physick, which afterwards proved beneficial unto him, when forbidden to teach school, in the reign of Queen Mary. Yea, Bonner threatened him with *fire* and *faggot*, which caused him often to obscure himself and remove his habitation. He was an eloquent Preacher, *tall* and *comely* in person; qualities which much endeared him to Queen Elizabeth, who loved *good parts* well, but better when in a *goodly person*. For 18 years together he never failed to be one of the select Chaplains which preached in the Lent before her Majesty. He was first Dean of Christ-church in Oxford, then Dean of Canterbury, and at last Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Being *infirm* with age, and *deseased* with the *gout*, he was necessitated, for a *nurse*, to marry a second wife, a matron of years proportionable to himself. But this was by his *Court-Enemies* (which no *Bishop* wanted in that age) represented to the Queen, to his great disgrace. Yea, they traduced him to have married a *girl of twenty years of age*, until the good Earl of Bedford, casually present at such discourse; "Madam," said he to her Majesty, "I know not how much the Woman is above twenty; but I know a Son of hers is but little under forty²."

Being afflicted with a *quartern fever*, he was advised by his Physicians to retire into this County, to Oakingham, the place of his birth, seeing in such cases *native ayr* may prove *cordial* to Patients, as *Mother's milk* to (and old men are twice) *children*. Here he dyed (breathing his first and last in the same place,) November 19, 1590; and lyeth buried under a Monument in the South-side of the Chancell.

THOMAS RAMME was born at Windsor in this County, and admitted in King's Colledge in Cambridge anno Dom. 1588, whence he was made Chaplain first to Robert Earl of Essex, then to Charles Lord Mountjoy, both Lord Lieutenants in Ireland. After many mediate preferments, he was made Bishop of Fernes and Laghlin in that Kingdom, both which he peaceably enjoyed in the year 1628³.

WILLIAM LAUD was born at Reading in this County, of honest parents, bred in Saint John's Colledge in Oxford, whereof he became President; successively Bishop of Saint David's, Bath and Wells, London, and at last Arch-bishop of Canterbury. One of low stature, but high parts; piercing eyes, chearfull countenance, wherein gravity and pleasantness were well compounded: admirable in his naturalls, unblameable in his morals, being very strict in his conversation. Of him I have written in my "Ecclesiastical History;" though I confess it was somewhat too soon for one with *safety* and *truth* to treat of such a subject. Indeed I could instance in some kind of course venison, not fit for food when first killed; and therefore cunning cooks bury it for some hours in the earth, till, the rankness thereof being mortified thereby, it makes most palatable meat. So the memory of some persons newly deceased are neither fit for a Writer's or Reader's repast, untill some competent time after their interment. However, I am confident that impartial posterity, on a serious review of all passages, will allow his name to be reposed amongst the HEROES of our nation, seeing such as behold his expence on St. Paul's as but a *cypher*, will assign his other Benefactions a very valuable signification; *viz.* his erecting and endowing an Almshouse in Reading, his increasing of Oxford Library with Books, and St. John's Colledge with beautiful buildings⁴. He was beheaded Jan. 10, 1644.

¹ Francis Godwin, his Son, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Bath and Wells. F.

² Sir John Harrington, in his additional supply to Bishop Godwin, p. 115. F.

³ Sir James Ware, de Præsulibus Lageniæ, p. 67. [He died in 1635. N.]

⁴ Mr. Gutch, in his very accurate History of the Colleges in Oxford, p. 542, mentions Laud's legacy to this College of "500l. to be laid out in lands; besides what he had before laid out in building, and other matters." But *what* he built, is not mentioned. The building was a new Quadrangle in 1616; in which Dr. Laud, then president, was particularly active. See some letters on this subject in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. III. p. 153. N.

STATES-MEN.

SIR JOHN MASON, Knight, was born at Abbington (where he is remembred among the Benefactors to the beautifull Almes-house therein,) bred in All-souls in Oxford. King Henry the Eighth, coming thither, was so highly pleased with an oration Mr. Mason made unto him, that he instantly gave order for his education beyond the seas, as confident he would prove an able Minister of State. This was the politick discipline of those days, to select the *pregnancies* of either Universities, and breed them in forraign parts for publique employments. He was Privy-Councillor to King Henry the Eighth, and King Edward the Sixth. One maketh him his Secretary of State¹, which some suspect too high; another, but Master of the Requests², which I believe as much beneath him. He continued Councillor to Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, to whom he was Treasurer of the Household, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Mr. Camden³ gives him this true character, "Vir fuit gravis, atque eruditus:" which I like much better then that which followeth, so far as I can understand it,

"Ecclesiasticorum⁴ Beneficiorum incubator maximus."

Surely he could be no canonical Incumbent in any Benefice, not being in Orders, which leaveth him under the suspicion of being a great ingrosser of long leases in Church-livings, which then used to be let for many years, a pityful pension being reserved for the poor Curate: though possibly in his younger time he might have *tonsuram primam*, or be a Deacon, which (improved by his great power) might qualify, at least countenance him for the holding of his spiritual promotions. He died 1566, and lieth buried in the Quire of St. Paul's (over against William Herbert first Earl of Pembroke); and I remember this distich of his long Epitaph:

*Tempore quinque suo regnantes ordine vidit,
Horum a Consiliis quatuor ille fuit.*

"He saw five Princes, which the sceptre bore;
Of them, was Privy-Councillour to Four.

It appears by his Epitaph, that he left no child of his own body, but adopted his *nephew* to be his *son* and *heir*.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, Knight, was born at Abbington, bred in the University of Oxford. God and himself raised him to the eminency he attained unto, unbefriended with any extraction. He may seem to have had an ingenuous emulation of Sir Thomas Smith senior, Secretary of State, whom he imitated in many good qualities; and had no doubt equalled him in preferment, if not prevented by death. He attained only to be Master of the Requests, and Secretary to King James for his Latine Letters; higher places expecting him, when a period was put to his life November 28, 1609. He lieth buried in the Church of Fullham in Middlesex, under a monument erected by his Lady, Frances daughter to William Lord Chandos, and afterwards Countess of Exeter.

SOULDIERERS.

HENRY UMPTON, Knight, was born (as by all indications in the Heralds' Office doth appear) at Wadley in this County. He was son to Sir Edward Umpton, by Anne (the relick of John Dudley Earl of Warwick, and) the eldest daughter of Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset. He was employed by Queen Elizabeth Embassadour into France, where he so behaved himself right stoutly in her behalf, as may appear by this particular.

In the moneth of March, anno 1592, being sensible of some injury offered by the Duke of Gwise to the honour of the Queen of England, he sent him this ensuing challenge⁵.

"Forasmuch as lately, in the lodging of my Lord Du Mayne, and in publick elsewhere, impudently, indiscreetly, and over boldly, you spoke badly of my Sovereign, whose sacred

¹ Sir John Hayward, in his Edward the VI. p. 105.

² Stow's Annals, Edward VI. p. 612.

³ Camden, Elizabeth, anno 1566, sub finem.

⁴ These words are absurdly rendred by Abraham Darcy (who understood not Latin, and translated Camden out of the French Translation) "He was diligent and careful to the preservation of *Benefits*." F.

⁵ Exemplified in Mills his "Catalogue of Honour," in the edition of Royal paper, in the List of the Earls of Warwick. F.

Person here in this Country I represent: to maintain both by word and weapon her honour (which never was called in question among people of honesty and vertue); I say you have wickedly lyed, in speaking so basely of my Sovereign; and you shall do nothing else but lie, whensoever you shall dare to tax her honour. Moreover that her sacred person (being one of the most complete and vertuous Princesses that lives in this world) ought not to be evil-spoken of by the tongue of such a perfidious Traytor to her Law and Country as you are. And hereupon I do defy you, and challenge your person to mine, with such manner of arms as you shall like or choose, be it either on horse-back or on foot. Nor would I have you to think any inequality of person between us, I being issued of as great a race and noble house (every way) as yourself. So, assigning me an indifferent place, I will there maintain my words, and the Lie which I gave you, and which you should not endure if you have any courage at all in you. If you consent not to meet me hereupon, I will hold you, and cause you to be generally held, for the arrantest coward and most slanderous slave that lives in all France. I expect your answer."

I find not what answer was returned. This Sir Henry, dying in the French King's Camp before Lofear, had his corpse brought over to London, and carryed in a coach to Wadley, thence to Farington, where he was buried in the church on Tuesday the 8th of July, 1596. He had allowed him a Baron's Hearse, because dying Ambassadour Leigier¹.

WRITERS.

[S. N.] HUGH of READING quitted his expectances of a *fair estate*, and, sequestering himself from *worldly delights*, embraced a *monastical life*, till at last he became Abbot of Reading. Such who suspect his sufficiency will soon be satisfied, when they read the high commendation which Petrus Blesensis Arch-deacon of Bath (one of the greatest Scholars of that age) bestoweth upon him. He wrote a Book (of "No Trivial Questions") fetcht out of the Scripture it self; the reason why *J. Bale*² (generally a *back-friend* to Monks) hath so good a character for him, who flourished anno Dom. 1180.

ROGER of WINDSOR³ was undoubtedly born in this Town; otherwise he would have been called Roger of St. Alban's, being Chanter in that Convent. Now in that age Monks were reputed men of best learning and most leasure; the cause why our English Kings alwaies chose one of their order (who passed by the name of *Historicus Regius*, the King's Historian) to write the remarkable passages of his time. Our Roger was by King Henry the Third selected for that service, and performed it to his own great credit and the contentment of others. He flourished in the year of our Lord 1235.

ROBERT RICH, son to Edward and Mabell his wife, brother of St. Edmund Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Abbington in this County. He followed his Brother at very great distance both in parts and learning (though accompanying him in his travells beyond the Seas) and wrote a Book of the Life, Death, and Miracles of his Brother, being much to blame if he did not do all right to so near a Relation. He dyed about the year of our Lord 1250.

RICHARD of WALLINGFORD was born in that Market-town, pleasantly seated on the River Thames, wherein his Father was a Black-smith. He went afterwards to Oxford, and was bred in Merton College; then a Monke; and at last Abbot of St. Alban's, where he became a most expert Mathematician, especially for the *mechanical part* thereof, and (retaining somewhat of his Father's trade) was dexterous at making *pritty engines* and *instruments*.

His master-piece was a most *Artificial Clock*, made (saith my Author⁴) *magno labore, majore sumptu, arte verò maximâ*, with much *pain*, more *cost*, and most *art*. It remain'd in that Monastery in the time of John Bale (whom by his words I collect an *eye-witness* thereof); affirming that Europe had not the like; so that it seemed as good as the

¹ Funerals, by Lee, Clarencieux, marked fol. 45.

² De Script. Brit. Cent. 3. num. 20.

³ I vehemently suspect this man, meerly made by the mistake of Pitseus [anno 1235] for Roger Wendover. F.

⁴ Bale, de Script. Brit. Cent. 5. num. 19.

famous Clock at Strasburg in Germany; and in this respect better, because ancients. It was a *Calendar* as well as a *Clock*, shewing the *fixed Stars* and *Planets*, the *ebbing* and *flowing* of the *Sea*, *minutes* of the *hours*, and what not?

I have heard that when Monopolies began to grow common in the Court of France, the King's Jester moved to have this monopoly for himself, viz. a *gardescie* of every one who carried a *watch* about him, and cared not how he employed his time. Surely the Monks of Saint Alban's were concerned to be carefull how they spent their *hours*, seeing no Convent in England had the like curiosity; this their *Clock* gathering up the least *crum* of *Time*, presenting the *minutary fractions* thereof; on which account, I conceive Richard the maker thereof well prepared for the time of his dissolution, when he died of the leprosie, anno Dom. 1326.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

[AMP.] HENRY BULLOCK was most probably born in this County, where his ancient name appears in a worshipful estate. He was bred Fellow and Doctor of Divinity in Queen's Colledge in Cambridge, a good Linguist, and general Scholar, familiar with Erasmus (an evidence of his Learning, it being *as hard to halt before a cripple*, as to deceive his judgement) calling him *Bovillum* in his Epistles unto him.

By the way, our English Writers, when rendring a surname in Latine which hath an *appellative signification*, content them to retain the body of the name, and only disguise the termination; as, *Cross*, *Peacock*, *Crossus*, *Peacocus*, &c. But the Germans, in such a case, doe use to mould the meaning of the name, either into Latine; as *J. Fierce* they translate *J. Ferus*; *Bullock*, *Bovillus*; or into Greek, as *Swarts* they render *Melancthon*; *Reeck-lin*, *Capnio*.

'Tis confessed our Bullock, compelled by Cardinal Wolsy, wrote against Luther¹; but otherwise his affections were biased to the Protestant Party. The date of his death is unknown.

WILLIAM TWIS was born at Spene in this County, which was an ancient Roman City, mentioned by Antonine in his Itinerary by the name of *Spina*². This mindeth me of a passage in Clemens Alexandrinus³, speaking of sanctified afflictions: "Nos quidem è spinis uvas colligimus." And here, in another sense, God's Church gathered *grapes*; *this good man* out of this *thornie place*. Hence he was sent by Winchester-School to New Colledge in Oxford, and there became a general Scholar. His plaine preaching was good, solid disputing better, pious living best of all. He afterwards became Preacher in the place of his nativity (Spinham lands is part of Newberry); and though generally our Saviour's observation is verified, "A Prophet is not without honour save in his own country" (chiefly because "minutiæ omnes pueritiæ ejus ibi sunt cognitæ"), yet here he met with deserved respect. Here he laid a good foundation; and the more the pity, if since some of his fancifull auditors have *built hay and stubble* thereupon. And no wonder if this good Doctor toward his death was slighted by Sectaries, it being usuall for *New-lights* to neglect those who have borne the *heat of the day*. His Latin Works give great evidence of his abilities in controversial matters. He was chosen Prolocutor in the late Assembly of Divines, wherein his moderation was very much commended; and, dying in Holborn, he was buried at Westminster, anno Dom. 164...

WILLIAM LYFORD was born at Peysmer in this County, and bred in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, where he proceeded Bachelour of Divinity 1631. He was also Fellow of that foundation, on the same token that his conscience *post factum* was much troubled, about his resigning his place for money to his Successor, but (as his friends have informed me) he before his death took order for the restitution thereof.

The modesty of his mind was legible in the comeliness of his countenance, and the meekness of his spirit visible in his courteous carriage. He was afterwards fixed at Shirbourne in Dorsetshire, where his large *vineyard* required such an able and painfull *vine-*

¹ Bale, de Script. Brit. Cent. 9. num. 7.

² Camden's Britannia, in Bark-shire.

³ Lib. 2. Pædagogici; ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐξ ἀκανθῶν τρυγῶμεν σαφυλήν.

dresser. Here he layed a good foundation (before the beginning of our Civil Wars) with his learned Preaching and Catechising; and indeed, though Sermons give most *sail* to mens souls, Catechising layeth the best *ballast* in them, keeping them stedy from "being carried away with every wind of Doctrine." Yet he drank a deep draught of the bitter cup with the rest of his brethren, and had his share of obloquie from such factious persons as could not abide the wholesome words of sound Doctrine. But their candle (without their repentance) shall be put out in darkness, whilst his memory shall shine in his learned works he hath left behind him. He died about the year of our Lord 1652.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

THOMAS HYDE was born at Newberry in this County, and bred a Master of Art in New Colledge in Oxford¹: he was afterwards Canon of Winchester, and chief Master of the school therein. He, with John Martial the second Master, about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, left both their School and their Land, living long beyond the Seas. This Hyde is characted by one of his own perswasion "to be a man of upright life, of great gravity and severity²." He wrote a book of Consolation to his Fellow-exile; and died anno Dom. 1597.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

ALFREDE, the fourth Son to King Athelwolph, was born at Wantage, a Market-town in this County³; an excellent Scholar, though he was past *twelve years of age* before he knew *one letter in the Book*⁴. And did not he *run fast*, who *starting so late came soon to the mark*? He was a curious Poet, excellent Musician, a valiant and successfull Souldier, who fought seven Battles against the Danes in one year, and at last made them his subjects by conquest, and God's servants by Christianity. He gave the first Institution, or (as others will have it) the best Instauration, to the University of Oxford. A Prince who cannot be painted to the life without his losse, no *words* reaching his *worth*.

He divided {

1. Every *natural day* (as to himself) into three parts; *eight hours* for his devotion, *eight hours* for his imployment, *eight hours* for his sleep and refection.
2. His *revenues* into three parts; one for his expences in *War*, a second for the maintenance of his *Court*, and a third to be spended on *pious uses*.
3. His *Land* into *Thirty-two Shires*, which number since is altered and increased.
4. His *Subjects* into *Hundreds* and *Tythings*, consisting of *ten persons*, mutually *pledges* for their *good behaviour*; such being accounted suspicious for their *life* and *loyalty* that could not give such *security*.

He left Learning, where he found Ignorance; Justice, where he found Oppression; Peace, where he found Distraction. And, having reigned about four and thirty years, he dyed, and was buryed at Winchester, anno 901. He loved Religion more than Superstition, favoured *learned men* more than *lasie Monks*, which [perchance] was the cause that his *memory* is not loaden with *Miracles*, and he not solemnly *Sainted* with other Saxon Kings who far less deserved it.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

PETER CHAPMAN was born at Cokeham in this County, bred an Iron-monger in London, and at his death bequeathed *five pounds* a year to two Scholars in Oxford, as much to two in Cambridge; and *five pounds* a year to the poor in the town of his Nativity; besides *threescore pounds* to the Prisons in London, and other Benefactions⁵. The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

JOHN KENDRICK was born at Reading in this County, and bred a Draper in the City of London. His state may be compared to the mustard-seed, very little at the beginning, but

¹ Register of New College, anno 1543. ² Pits. de Script. Brit. anno 1597. ³ Camden, Britannia, in Barkshire.

⁴ Mr. Selden, in his notes on Polyolbyon, page 192.

⁵ Stow's Survey of London, page 98.

growing so great, that the birds made nests therein¹; or rather he therein made nests for many birds, which otherwise, being either *infledged* or *maimed*, must have been exposed to *wind and weather*.

The Worthiest of David's WORTHIES were digested into *Ternions*, and they again subdivided into two *Ranks*². If this double *dichotomie* were used to methodize our Protestant Benefactors since the Reformation, sure I am that Mr. Kendrick will be (if not the *last* of the *first*) the *first* of the *second Three*. His charity began at his *kindred*; proceeded to his *friends* and *servants* (to whom he left large legacies); concluded with the *Poor*, on whom he bestowed above *twenty thousand pounds*; Reading and Newberry sharing the deepest therein³. And if any *envious* and *distrustfull Miser* (measuring other men's hearts by the narrowness of his own) suspecteth the truth hereof, and if he dare hazard the smarting of his *bleered eyes* to behold so bright a *Sun of Bounty*, let him consult his *Will*, publickly in print. He departed this life on the 30th day of September, 1624; and lyes buried in St. Christopher's, London; to the Curate of which Parish he gave twenty pounds *per annum* for ever.

[S. N.] RICHARD WIGHTWICK, Bachelor of Divinity, was Rector of East-Illesley in this County: What the yearly value of his living was I know not, and have cause to believe it not very great. However, one would conjecture his Benefice a Bishoprick, by his bounty to Pembroke Colledge in Oxford, to which he gave *one hundred pounds per annum*, to the maintenance of three Fellows and four Scholars. When he departed this life, is to me unknown.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS COLE, commonly called *the rich Clothier of Reading*. Tradition and an *authorless pamphlet* make him a man of vast wealth, maintaining an hundred and fourty meniall servants in his house, besides three hundred *poor people* whom he set on work; inso-much that his *wains* with cloth filled the *high-way* betwixt Reading and London, to the stopping of King Henry the First in his Progress; who notwithstanding (for the incouraging of his Subjects' industry) gratified the said Cole, and all of his profession, with the *set* measure of a *yard*, the said King making his own *arme* the standard thereof, whereby Drapery was reduced in the *meteing* thereof to a greater certainty.

The truth is this; Monkes began to *lard* the lives of their Saints with *lies*, whence they proceeded in like manner to flourish out the facts of famous Knights (King Arthur, Guy of Warwick, &c.); in imitation whereof some meaner *Wits* in the same sort made description of *Mechanicks*, powdering their lives with improbable passages, to the great prejudice of truth; seeing the making of *broad-cloath* in England could not be so ancient, and it was the *arme* (not of King Henry) but King Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the adequation of a *yard*.

However, because *omnis fabula fundatur in Historia*, let this Cole be accounted eminent in this kind; though I vehemently suspect very little of truth would remain in the midst of this story, if the grosse falshoods were pared from both sides thereof.

JOHN WINSCOMBE, called commonly *Jack of Newberry*, was the most considerable Clothier (without *fancy* and *fiction*) England ever beheld. His *looms* were his *lands*, whereof he kept *one hundred* in his *house*, each managed by a man and a boy. In the expedition to Flodden-field against James King of Scotland he marched with an hundred of his own men (as well armed, and better clothed, then any) to shew that the *painfull* to use their *hands* in *peace*, could be *valiant*, and imploy their *armes* in *War*. He feasted King Henry the Eighth and his first Queen Katharine at his own house, extant at Newberry at this day, but divided into many *tenements*. Well may his *house* now make *sixteen Clothiers houses*, whose wealth would amount to *six hundred* of their estates. He built the Church of Newberry from the Pulpit Westward to the Tower inclusively; and died about the year 1520: some of his name and kindred of great wealth still remaining in this County.

¹ Matth. xiii. 32.

² 2 Sam. xxiii. 19.

³ Stow's Survey of London, p. 193.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. John Parveis - -	John Parveis - -	Erlgeston - -	Fishmonger -	1432.
2. Nicholas Wyfold -	Thomas Wyfold -	Hertley - - -	Grocer - - -	1450.
3. William Webbe -	John Webbe - - -	Reading - - -	Salter - - -	1591.
4. Thomas Bennet -	Thomas Bennet -	Wallingford -	Mercer - - -	1603.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

Robert Bishop of Sarum, }
 William Lovel, Chivaler, } Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Robert Shotsbroke, }
 William Fyndern, } Knights for the Shire.

Johan. Prendegest, Præceptor Hospitalis St. Johan. Jerus. in Angliâ, de Grenham.	Thomæ Lanyngton. Thomæ Denton. Nicholai Whaddon.	Johannis Parker de Doington. Willielmi Standard.
Johannis Golefre, Armigeri.	Petri Delamare.	Richardi Collis.
Willielmi Warbelton, Ar.	Johannis Martyn.	Nicholai Long.
Willielmi Danvers, Ar.	Thomæ Frankeleyn.	Roberti Chevayn.
Johannis Shotesbrooke, Ar.	Willielmi Felyce.	Richardi Walker.
Thomæ Foxle, Ar.	Richardi Hamwell.	Walteri Canonn, de Croke- ham Parke.
Philippi Inglefeld, Ar.	Roberti Wodecok.	Roberti Rove de Abendon.
Thomæ Rothewell, Ar.	Johannis Warvyle.	Johannis Richby de Reding.
Willielmi Perkyngs, Ar.	Johannis Rokys.	Johannis Stokes de Abendon.
Thomæ Drewe, Ar.	Johannis Seward.	Johannis Whitwey.
Richardi Ristwold, Ar.	Willielmi Walrond.	Willielmi Umfray.
Richardi Makeney, Ar.	Johannis Medeford.	Simonis Kent.
Johannis Rogers, Ar.	Rogeri Merlawe.	Johannis Hatter.
Willielmi Stanerton, Ar.	Willielmi Latton.	Willielmi Brusele.
Willielmi Floyer, Ar.	Richardi Shayle.	Richardi Irmonger.
Thomæ Bullok, Ar.	Thomæ Coterell.	Richardi Vayre.
Richardi Bullok, Ar.	Johannis George.	Gilberti Holeway.
Johannis Estbury, Ar.	Johannis Sewalle.	Johannis London.
Johannis Kentwode, Ar.	Johannis Sturmy.	Willielmi Pleystow.
Richardi Hulcote, Ar.	Thomæ Hammes.	Johannis Bancbury.
Johannis Gargrave, Ar.	Johannis Wering.	Thomæ Liford.
Johannis Chaumpe, Ar.	Roberti Beche.	Henrici Ildesle.
Willielmi Baron, Ar.	Johannis Coventre.	Johannis Chebeyn.
Willielmi Fitzwaryn, Ar.	Johannis Lokwode.	Johannis Mortymer.
Johannis Stowe.	Johannis Fitzwarwin.	Johannis Spynache.
Willielmi Hales.	Henrici Samon.	Johannis Moyn de Faryndon.
Johannis Hyde.	Thomæ Plesance.	Johannis Ely.
Johan. Stokys de Brympton.	Edwardi Gybbes.	Johannis Goddard.
Willielmi Fachell.	Will. Coke de Kingeston Lyle.	Willielmi Ditton.
Roberti Vobe.	Johannis Firry.	Walteri Sutton.
Thomæ Pynchepole.	Nicholai Hunt.	Nicholai Barbour.
Johannis Yorke.	Hugonis Mayne.	Willielmi Jacob.
Johannis Ildesle.	Willielmi Newman senioris.	Johannis Benet de Newberry.
Thomæ Ildesle.	Davidis Gower.	Johannis Magot.
Johannis Collè.	Johannis Dienys.	Willielmi Croke de Newberry.
Richardi Wydeford.	Richardi Dancastre.	Willielmi Clement.
Richardi Abberbury.	Willielmi Drew de Hungford.	Johannis Moyn de Moryton.

Roberti

Roberti Freman.	Thomæ Hony.	Rogeri Felter.
Johannis Lewes.	Walteri Waryn.	Willielmi Felde.
Thomæ Steward.	Johannis Yernemouth.	Johannis Billesby.
Willielmi Sydmanton.	Henrici Russell.	Johannis Gunter.
Richardi Waltham.	Roberti Ivenden.	Johannis Glover.
Johannis Babeham.	Henrici Berkesdale.	Richardi Atteforde.
Johannis Clere.	Johannis Absolon.	Johannis Stacy.
Johannis Botele de Newberry.	Johannis Berkesdale.	Johannis Baron de Wytenham
Richardi Meryvale.	Johannis Clerk de Inkpenny.	Johannis Horwode.
Willielmi Waleys.	Richardi Bertlot.	Willielmi More.
Johannis Beneton.	Gilberti Cohenhull.	Willielmi At-mille.
Willielmi Croke de Welford.	Gilberti Vyell.	Henrici de la River.
Willielmi Charectour.	Gilberti Attewyke.	Johannis Poting.
Willielmi Hertrugge.	Richardi Attepitte.	Henrici Brown.
Johannis Kybe.	Thomæ Padbury.	Johannis Brown.
Willielmi Wylton.	Hugonis Rose.	Richardi Rissul.
Richardi Coterell.	Johannis Woderove.	Johannis Yatynden.
Laurentii Alisandre.	Thomæ Pert.	Johannis Kete.
Thomæ Bevar.	Johannis Merston.	Johannis Pernecote.
Vincentii Bertilmewe.	Richardi Grove.	Rogeri Gunter.
Johannis Pynkeney.	Rogeri Bury mill.	Thomæ Swyer.
Thomæ Attevyne.	Thomæ Grece.	Richardi Bocher de Thacham.
Johannis Crouchfeld.	Richardi Pekke.	Johannis Elys de Thacham.
Johannis Smewyn.	Richardi Mullyng.	Thomæ Mery.
Johannis Sifrewast.	Johan. Parker de Wokingham.	Richardi Phelipp.
Johannis Batell.	Johannis Whitede.	Johannis Thoursey, &
Johannis Bythewode.	Johan. Sherman de Wyndesor.	Johannis Bassemore.
Thomæ Bowell.	Willielmi Wodyngton.	

Gardiners complain that some kind of Flowers and Fruits will not grow prosperously and thrive kindly in the Suburbs of London. This they impute to the smoak of the City, offensive thereunto. Sure I am that ancient Gentry in this County, sown thick in former, come up thin in our Age.

Antiqua è multis nomina pauca manent.

“Of names which were in days of yore,
Few remain here of a great store.”

I behold the vicinity of London as the cause thereof: for, though Bark-shire be conveniently distanced thence (the nearest place *sixteen*, the farthest *sixty* miles from the same); yet the goodness of the ways thither, and sweetness of the seats there (not to speak of the River Thames, which uniteth both in commerce) setteth Bark-shire really nearer then it is locally to London; the cause, I believe, that so few Families remain of the forenamed Catalogue.

The paucity of them maketh such as are extant the more remarkable; amongst whom, *William Fachel*, or *Vachel* (the 29th in number) was right ancient, having an estate in and about Reading, as by the ensuing Deed will appear:

“Sciãnt presentes & futuri, quod ego Joannes Vachel dedi, concessi, & hãc presente chartã meã confirmavi Rogero le Dubbare, pro servicio suo, & pro quadam summã pecunie quam mihi dedit primò in manibus, totum & integrum illud tenementum, cum pertinentiis suis, quod habui in veteri vico *Rading*, inter tenementum quod quondam fuit Thome Goum in parte Boreali, & tenementum quod quondam fuit Jordani le Dubbar in parte Australi, habend. & tenend. dicto Rogero, & heredibus suis vel assignatis, liberè, quietè, integrè, in bonã pace, in perpetuum, de capitalibus dominis illius feodi, per servicium inde debitum & consuetum; reddendo inde annuatim mihi, & heredibus vel assignatis meis, duos solidos & sex denarios, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servicio seculari, exactione, & demandã.

Et ego predictus Johannes, et heredes mei, vel mei assignati, totum predictum tenementum, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, dicto Rogero, & heredibus vel assignatis suis, warrantizabimus, & contra omnes gentes defendemus in perpetuum, per servitium predictum. In cujus rei testimonium, presenti charte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Radulpho de la Batili, Thomâ de Leicester, Nicholao Bastat, Waltero Gerard, Roberto le Taylur, Johanne le Foghel, Bardolpho le Foghellar, Gilberto de Hegfeild, & aliis. Dat. apud Rading, duodecimo die Februarii, anno Regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici vicesimo nono."

The descendants of this name are still extant in this County, at Coley, in a worshipfull condition.

SHERIFFS.

Anciently this County had sometimes the same, sometimes a distinct Sheriffe from Oxfordshire, as by the ensuing Catalogue will appear, so well as we can distinguish them.

Of Barkshire.	Of both.	Of Oxfordshire.
<i>Anno</i>	HENRY II.	<i>Anno</i>
1 Willielm. de Pontearch.		1 Restoldus.
2 Richardus de Charvill.		2 Henr. de Oille.
3 Gilbertus de Pinchigen.		3 Henricus de Oille.
4		4
5 Gulielmus Pinchigen.		5 Henricus de Oille.
6		6
7 Richard. Lucy.		7 Manassar Arsic.
8 Adam. le Cadinns.		8 <i>Idem.</i>
9 Adam. de Catmer.		9 <i>Idem.</i>
10 <i>Idem.</i>		10 Thomas Basset.
	11 Adam. de Catmer.	
	12 <i>Idem.</i>	
	13 <i>Idem.</i>	
	14 <i>Idem.</i>	
	15 <i>Idem.</i>	
16 Hugo de Bockland.		16 Adam. Banaster.
17 <i>Idem.</i>		17 <i>Idem.</i>
18 <i>Idem.</i>		18 <i>Idem.</i>
19 <i>Idem.</i> & Hug. de Bockland.		19 <i>Idem.</i>
20 Hugo de Bockland.		20 Alard. Banaster.
21 <i>Idem.</i>		21 <i>Idem.</i>
22 <i>Idem.</i>		22 Rob. de Turvill.
23 Hugo.		23 <i>Idem.</i>
24 <i>Idem.</i>		24 <i>Idem.</i>
25 Hugo de Sto Germano.		25 <i>Idem.</i>
26 <i>Idem.</i>		26 Galf. Hose.
27 <i>Idem.</i>		27 Galf. Hosatts.
28 <i>Idem.</i>		28 <i>Idem.</i>
29 <i>Idem.</i>		29 Rob. Witefield.
30 <i>Idem.</i>		30 <i>Idem.</i>
31 <i>Idem.</i>		31 Alan. de Furnell.
32		32 <i>Idem.</i>
33 Rogerus <i>filius</i> Renfr.		33 <i>Idem.</i>
<i>Anno</i>	RICHARD I.	<i>Anno</i>
1 Robertus <i>filius</i> Renfr.		1 Rob. de la Mara.
	2 Robertus de la Mara.	
	3 Willielmus Briewere.	
		4 Willielmus

Anno	Of Barkshire.	Of both.	Of Oxfordshire.
		4 Willielmus Briewere.	
		5 <i>Idem.</i>	
		6 <i>Idem.</i>	
7	Willielmus <i>filius</i> Rad.		7 Henricus de Oille.
8	{ Philippus <i>filius</i> Rob. Alan. de Marton.		8 { Henr. de Oille & Pag. de Chaderington.
9	{ Philip. <i>filius</i> Rob. Alan. de Manton.		9 { Hugo de Nevill. Galfr. de Savage.
10	{ Stephan. de Turnham. Johannes de Ferles.		10 { Hugo de Nevill. Galfr. de Salvage.
JOHANNES.			
Anno			Anno
1	{ Stephan. de Turnham. Johannes de Ferles.		1 { Hugo de Nevill. Galfr. Slavagius.
2	{ Gilbert. Basset. Richard. Caverton.		2 { Rob. de Cantelu. Fulk. de Contelu. Nich. de Kent.
3	Will. Briewere.		3 { Will. Briewere & Rich. de Parco.
5	Hubert. de Burgo.	4	5 Jo. de Wickeneholt jun.
6			6 Thom. Banaster.
		7 Richard. de Tus.	
		8 Tho. Basset.	
		9 Rob. de Amnari.	
10	Richardus de Tus.		10 Tho. Basset.
11	Robert. de Magre.		11 <i>Idem.</i>
12	Joan. de Wikenholton.		12 <i>Idem</i> , & Rob. de Magre
13	<i>Idem.</i>		13 <i>Idem.</i>
15	Johan. de Wikenholton.	14 Johan. de Wikenholton.	
16	<i>Idem.</i>		15 { Tho. Basset. Rob. e Magre.
			16 { Tho. Basset. Rich. Letus.
		17 Johan. de Wikenholton.	
HENRY III.			
Anno			Anno
1			1
2	{ Richardus <i>filius</i> Reg. Hen. de Saio.		2 { Fulco de Breantee. Rad. de Bray.
3	<i>Idem.</i>		3 <i>Idem.</i>
4	<i>Idem.</i>		4 <i>Idem.</i>
6	Hen. de Saio.	5 <i>Idem</i> , cum filiis Radulph. de Bray.	6 <i>Idem.</i>
7	<i>Idem.</i>		7 { Falkesius de Breantee. Ric. de Brakele.
8	Fakesius de Breantee.		8 Ric. de Ripariis.
9	Hen. de Saio.		9 Ric. de Brakele.
		10 Henricus de Saio.	
11	Hugo de Batonia.		11 { Galfr. de Craucombe. Rob. de Haya.
12	Hugo de Bada.		12 Phillippus de Albritaco.
			13 Rob.

	Of Barkshire.	Of both.	Of Oxfordshire.
<i>Anno</i>			<i>Anno</i>
13	Rob. de Haya.		13 Galfr. de Craucombe.
14	Hen. de Saio.		14 { Galfr. de Craucombe. Rob. de Haya.
15	<i>Idem.</i>		15 <i>Idem.</i>
16	<i>Idem.</i>		16 <i>Idem.</i>
		17 Johan. de Hulcot.	
		18 Rob. de Maplederham.	
19	{ Engelard de Cicomaco. Nich. de Hedington.		19 Johan. Bruus.
20	<i>Idem.</i>		20 <i>Idem.</i>
21	Rob. Bren.		21 Johan. de Tiwe.
22	Simon de Lauchmore.		22 <i>Idem.</i>
23	<i>Idem.</i>		23 <i>Idem.</i>
24	Sim. de Lauchmore.		24 { Johan. de Plesseto. Will. Hay.
25	<i>Idem.</i>		25 Will. Hay.
26	<i>Idem.</i>		26 <i>Idem.</i>
27	<i>Idem.</i>		27 <i>Idem.</i>
28	Alanus de Farnham.		28 Will. Hay.
29	<i>Idem.</i>		29 <i>Idem.</i>

SHERIFFS OF BARKSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE.

<i>Anno</i> HENRY III.	5 Hen. de Shoctebroke.	3 Rich. de Ameray.
30 Aland. de Farnham.	6 Jacob. de Patebery.	4 Tho. Danvers.
31 <i>Idem.</i>	7 { Hen. de Shoctebroke. Alanus <i>filius</i> Rol.	5 <i>Idem.</i>
32 Widom. <i>filius</i> Roberti.	8 <i>Idem.</i>	6 <i>Idem.</i> & Phil. de la Beach.
33 <i>Idem.</i>	9 { Jac. Croke. Joh. de Cridemers.	7 Phil. de la Beach.
34 <i>Idem.</i>	10 Johan. de Cridemers.	8 Richar. de Windsor.
35 Nich. de Henred, <i>for nine years together.</i>	11 <i>Idem.</i>	9 Richar. de Poltiampton.
44 Walter. de la Knivere.	12 <i>Idem.</i>	10 <i>Idem.</i>
45 <i>Idem.</i>	13 { Johan. de Tudemers. Radul. de Beauyes.	11 Otvelus Pursell, & Richar. de la Bere.
46 <i>Idem.</i>	14 Radul. de Beauyes.	12 Richar. de la Bere, & Joh. de Brumpton.
47 Fulco de Kucot.	15 Thom. de Duners.	13 Johan. de Brumpton.
48 <i>Idem.</i>	16 <i>Idem.</i>	14 <i>Idem.</i>
49 John de S ^{to} Walerico.	17 <i>Idem.</i>	15 Drogo Barentine, <i>for five years together.</i>
50 <i>Idem.</i>	18 Willielmus de Gresmull.	<i>Anno</i> EDWARD III.
51 <i>Idem.</i>	19 Richar. de Wilniescote.	1 Johan. de Brumpton.
52 Nich. de Wiffrewash.	20 Will. de Bremchele, <i>for four years together.</i>	2 <i>Idem.</i>
53 Tho. de S ^{to} Wigore.	24 Hen. de Thistelden, <i>for five years together.</i>	3 Johan. de Bockland.
54 <i>Idem.</i>	29 Nich. de Spershete, <i>for seven years together.</i>	4 Philip. de la Beach.
55 { Will. de Insula. Rog. Epis. Cov. & Lich.		5 Rich. de Colshul.
56 <i>Idem.</i>		6 <i>Idem.</i>
<i>Anno</i> EDWARD I.	<i>Anno</i> EDWARD II.	7 Johan. de Brumpton.
1 Gilb. Kirkby.	1 Tho. Danvers.	8 Willielm. de Spershalt.
2 <i>Idem.</i>	2 Rich. de Ameray.	9 Johan. de Alveton.
3 <i>Idem.</i>		10 Willielm. de Speshalt.
4 Hen. de Shoctebroke.		10 Johan.

11 Johan. de Alveton, <i>for</i>	29 Johan. de Willamscot.	40 Roger. de Elmerugg, <i>for</i>
four <i>years together.</i>	30 Johan. Laundeles.	3 <i>years together.</i>
15 Edward. de Morlins.	31 <i>Idem.</i>	43 Roger. de Cottesford.
16 Robert. Fitz-Ellis.	32 <i>Idem.</i>	44 Tho. de la Mare.
17 Johan. de Alveton, <i>for</i> five	33 Robert. de Moreton.	45 <i>Idem.</i>
<i>years together.</i>	34 <i>Idem.</i>	46 Gilbert. Wace.
22 Johannes Laundeles, <i>for</i>	35 Roger. de Elmerugg.	47 Roger de Elmerugg.
six <i>years together.</i>	36 <i>Idem.</i>	48 Johan. James.
28 { Johan. de Alveton	37 Roger. de Cottesford.	49 Gilbert. Wace.
	38 <i>Idem.</i>	50 Regind. de Maliris.
	39 <i>Idem.</i>	51 Johan. de Rothwell.

Reader, let me freely confess my self to thee, Had I met with equall difficulty in the Sheriffs of other Counties as in this the first Shire, it had utterly disheartened me from proceeding. The Sheriffs of Barkshire and Oxfordshire are so indented, or (pardon the metaphor) so *intangled* with *elflocks*, I cannot *comb* them out.

I will not say that I have done always right in dividing the Sheriffs respectively; but have endeavoured my utmost; and may be the better believed, who in such a subject could meet with nothing to bribe or bias my judgment to partiality.

Be it premised, that though the List of Sheriffs be the most comprehensive Catalogue of the English Gentry, yet is it not exactly adequate thereunto: for I find in this County the Famil of the *Pusays* so ancient, that they were Lords of Pusay (a village nigh *Faringdon*) long before the Conquest, in the time of King Canutus, holding their lands by the tenure of *Cornage* (as I take it); *viz.* by winding the *Horn* which the King aforesaid gave their family, and which their posterity, still extant, at this day do produce¹. Yet none of their name (though persons of *regard* in their respective generations) appear ever Sheriffs of this County.

I am glad of so pregnant an instance, and more glad that it so seasonably presenteth it self in the front of our Work, to confute their false *logick*, who will be ready to *conclude negatively*, for this our Catalogue of Sheriffs excluding them *the lines of ancient Gentry* whose Ancestors never served in this Office. On the other side, no ingenuous Gentleman can be offended with me if he find not his name registered in this Roll, seeing it cannot be in me any *omission* whilst I follow my *Commission*, faithfully transcribing what I find in the *Records*.

RICHARD II.

3 WILLIELMUS BRIEWERE.]

He was so called (saith my Author²) because his Father was born upon an *Heath*, though by the similitude of the name, one would have suspected him born among *briers*. But see what a poor man's child may come to. He was such a *minion* to this King Richard the First, that he created him Baron of Odcomb in Somersetshire. Yea, when one Fulk Paynell was fallen into the King's displeasure, he gave this William Briewere the town of Bridge-water, to procure his reingratiating. His large inheritance (his son dying without issue) was divided amongst his daughters, married into the honourable families of Breos, Wake, Mohun, La-fert, and Percy.

8. { PHILIPPUS *filius* ROBERTI.
ALAN. de MARTON.]

It is without precedent, that ever *two persons* held the Shrevalty of one County jointly, or in *co-partnership*, London or Middlesex alone excepted (whereof hereafter). However, if *two Sheriffs* appear in *one year* (as at this time, and frequently hereafter), such *duplica-tion* cometh to pass by one of these accidents:

¹ Camden's Britannia, in this County.—Of the Pusey Horn, see an Essay in the Archæologia, vol. III. p. 13. N.

² Camden's Britannia, in Somersetshire.

1. *Amotion* of the first, put out of his place for misdemeanor (whereof very rare precedents), and another placed in his room.
2. *Promotion*. When the first is advanced to be a Baron in the year of his Shrevalty, and an other substituted in his office.
3. *Mort*. The former dying in his Shrevalty, not priviledged from such *arrests* to pay his *debt to Nature*.

In these cases *two* (and sometimes *three*) are found in the same year, who successively discharged the office. But, if no such mutation happened, and yet two Sheriffs be found in one year, then the second must be understood *Sub-vice-comes* (whom we commonly also call *Mr. Sheriffe*, in courtesie), his Deputy, acting the affaires of the County under his authority. However, if he who is named in this our Catalogue in the second place appear the far more eminent person, there the intelligent Reader will justly suspect a *transposition*, and that by some mistake the *Deputy* is made to precede him whom he only represented.

Be it here observed, that the place of Under-Sheriffs in this age was very honourable, not hackneyed out for profit. And although some uncharitable people (unjustly I hope) have now-adays fixed an ill character on those who twice together discharged the place, yet anciently the office befitted the best persons; little difference betwixt the High-Sheriffe and Under-Sheriffe, save that *he was under him*, being otherwise a man of great credit and estate.

HENRY III.

2. FULCO de BREANTEE. *Oxf.*]

This *Fulco*, or *Falkerius*, or *Falkesius de Breantee*, or *Breantel*, or *Brent*, (so many several ways is he written,) was, for the first six years of this King, High-Sheriffe of Oxford, Cambridge, Huntington, Bedford, Buckingham, and Northampton shires (Counties continued together); as by perusing the Catalogues will appear. What this *Vir tot locorum*, "man of so many places," was, will be cleared in Middlesex¹, the place of his Nativity.

56 ROG. EPIS. COVENT. & LICH.]

That Bishops in this age were Sheriffs of Counties in their own Dioceses, it was usuall and obvious. But Bark-shire lying in the Dioceses of Sarum, Oxfordshire, and Lincolne, that the far distant Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield should be their Sheriffe, may seem extraordinary and irregular.

This first put us on the inquiry who this Roger should be; and, on search, we found him surnamed *de Molend*, *aliàs Longespe*, who was *Nephew* unto King Henry the Third², though how the kindred came in I can not discover. No wonder then if his Royal Relation promoted him to this place, contrary to the common course; the King, in his own great age, and absence of his Son Prince Edward in Palestine, desiring to place his Confidants in offices of so high trust.

EDWARD II.

6 PHIL. de la BEACH.]

Their Seat was at Aldworth in this County, where their Statues on their Tombs are extant at this day³, but of *stature* surely exceeding their *due dimension*. It seems the Grecian Officers have not been here, who had it in their charge to order Tombs, and proportion Monuments to the persons represented. I confess, *corps do stretch and extend* after their *death*; but these *figures* extend beyond their *corps*; and the people there living extend their *fame* beyond their *figures*, fancying them *Giants*, and fitting them with *proportionable performances*. They were indeed most *valiant men*; and their *Male Issue* was extinct in the next King's Reign, whose Heir Generall (as appeareth by the Heralds' Visitation) was married to the ancient Family of WHITLOCK.

¹ In the Title SOULDIERS.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield.

³ "Effigies justo majores impositæ." Camden, Britannia, in Barkshire.

SHERIFFS OF BARK-SHIRE AND OXFORD-SHIRE.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
RICHARD II.			
1	Edmund Stoner	- - - - -	Az. two bars dancettée O. a cheif G.
2	Thomas Barentyn	- - - - -	S. two eaglets displayed Arg. armed O.
3	Gilbertus Wace.		
4	Johannes Jeanes.		
5	Richardus Brines.		
6	Thomas Barentyn	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Johan. Hulcotts	- - - - -	Fusilée O. and G. a border Az.
8	Robertus Bullocke	Arborfield	G. a chevron twixt three bulls' heads Arg. armed O.
9	Johannes Holgate.		
10	Thomas Barentyn	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Gilb. Wace, mil.		
12	Thomas Pool.		
13	Williel. Attwood.		
14	Hugo Wolfes.		
15	Robertus Bullock	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Williel. Wilcote.		
17	Thomas Farington	- - - - -	S. three unicorns in pale, current, Arg. armed O.
18	Thomas Barentyn	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Edrum. Spersholt.		
20	Williel. Attwood.		
21	Johannes Golafre.		
22	<i>Idem.</i>		
HENRY IV.			
1	Willielm. Wilcote.		
2	Thomas Chaucer - Johannes Wilcote.	Ewelme, Oxf.	Partée per pale Arg. and G. a bend counterchanged.
3	Robertus James.		
4	<i>Idem.</i>		
5	Thomas Chaucer -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Williel. Langford.		
7	Rob. Corbet, mil.	- - - - -	O. a raven proper.
8	Johannes Wilcote.		
9	Th. Harecourt, m.	Stanton, Oxf.	G. two barrs O.
10	Petrus Besiles -	Lee, Berkshire.	Arg. three torteauxes.
11	Rob. Corbet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Williel. Lisle, mil.	- - - - -	O. a fess betwixt two cheverons S.
HENRY V.			
1	Thomas Wykham	- - - - -	Arg. two cheverons S. betwixt three roses G.
2	Johannes Golofre.		
3	Johannes Wilcote	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Robertus Jeames.		
5	Tho. Wikham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Robertus Andrews.		
7	Johannes Wilcote.		
8	Willielmus Lysle	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
HENRY VI.			
1	Willielmus Lisle	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Thomas Stonore	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes:
3 Joh. Gowfre, at.		
4 Ric. Walkested, mil.		
5 Thomas Wykham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Thomas Stonar -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Robertus James.		
8 Philip. Englefield	Inglefield - -	Barry of six, G. and Arg. on a cheif O. a lion [passant Az.
9 Tho. Wikham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Williel. Finderne.		
11 Willielmus Darell	- - - - -	Az. a lion rampant Arg. crowned O.
12 Steph. Haytfield.		
13 Rich. Restwold -	- - - - -	Arg. three bends S.
14 Thomæ Fetiplace	Childre - -	G. two cheverons Arg.
15 Ric. Quatermayns	OXFORD - -	G. a fess betwixt four hands O.
16 Johannes Norys -	- - - - -	Quarterly, Arg. and G. a fret O. with a fess Az.
17 Edwardus Rede -	- - - - -	G. a saltyre twixt four garbs O.
18 Walter Skull -	- - - - -	Arg. a bend between six lions'-heads erased of [the field.
19 Johan. Stokes.		
20 Petrus Fetiplace -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Johannes Norys -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Johan. Charles.		
23 Johan. Lidyard	Benham - -	Arg. on a chief O. a flower de luce G.
24 Joh. Roger, juri.		
25 Edw. Langford.		
26 <i>Idem.</i>		
27 Johannes Penicok		
28 Williel. Wikham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Edwardus Rede -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Joha. Chalers, mil.		
31 Johan. Roger, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Thomas Stonore -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Ric. Quatermayns	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Rob. Harecourte -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Wal. Mantell.		
36 Johannes Noris, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Williel. Brocas, ar.		
38 Tho. de la More, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. six martlets three two and one S.

Anno EDWARD IV.

1 Rich. Harecourte -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Ric. Restwood, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 <i>Idem.</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Thomas Roger, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Jo. Barantyn, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Tho. Stonore, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Ric. Harecourt, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Joh. Howard, mil.	NORFOLK - -	G. a bend inter six croslets fitchie Arg.
9 Will. Norys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Thomas Prout, ar.		
11 Edw. Langford, ar.		
12 Williel. Staverton.		
13 Will. Bekynham.		
14 Johann. Langston.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
15 Hump. Forster, ar.	Aldermaston -	S. a cheveron between three arrows Arg.
16 Tho. de la Moremi	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Thomas Restwold	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 James Vyall.		
19 Johan. Norys, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Hum. Talbot, mil.	- - - - -	G. a lion rampant, within a border engrailed O.
21 Tho. de la More -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Will. Norys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD III.		
1 Tho. Kingeston.		
2 Johannes Barantyn	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Edwardus Frauke.		
<i>Anno</i> HENRY VII.		
1 Edw. Mountford.		
2 Will. Norys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Thomas Say.		
4 Willielm. Besilles	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Th. Delamore, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Johan. Horne, mil.		
7 Williel. Harecourt	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Ro. Harecourt, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Geo. Gainford, ar.		
10 <i>Idem.</i>		
11 Joh. Ashfield, ar.		
12 Hugo Shirley, ar.	- - - - -	Paly of six, O. and Az. a canton Erm.
13 Ant. Fetiplace, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Ge. Gainsford, ar.		
15 Johannes Basket.	- - - - -	Az. a cheveron E. betwixt three leopards heads O.
16 Willi. Besilles, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Rich. Flower, mil.		
18 Jo. Williams, mil.	Tame, Oxford	{ Az. an organ-pipe in bend sinister saltirewise surmounted of another dexter betwixt four crosses patée Arg.
19 Williel. Harecourt	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Edw. Grevill, ar.		
21 E. Chamberlain -	- - - - -	G. a cheveron Arg. betwixt three escallops O.
22 Jo. Horne, ar.		
23 <i>Idem.</i>		
24 Jo. Langford, mil.		
<i>Anno</i> HENRY VIII.		
1 Williel. Essex, ar.	Lamborn. -	{ Az. a cheveron Erm. betwixt three eagles displayed Arg.
2 Williel. Harecourt	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Will. Barantin, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Tho. Haydock, ar.		
5 Wal. Raducy, mil.		
6 Si. Harecourt, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Jo. Dauncy, mil.	- - - - -	Az. a dragon O. and lion combatant Arg.
8 Geor. Foster, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Ed. Chamberl. mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Williel. Essex, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Tho. Englefeld, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Hen. Brugges, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's-head O.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
13 Jo. Oswalston, ar.		
14 Simon Harecourt	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Jo. Fetiplace, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Williel. Essex, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Will. Barantin, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Tho. Denton, ar.	- - - - -	G. a cheveron betwixt three cressents Arg.
19 Thomas Ellyot, ar.		
20 Si. Harecourt, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Will. Stafford, ar.	Bradfield - -	O. a cheveron G. and a canton Erm.
22 Hen. Brugges, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Tho. Umpton, ar.	Wadley - -	{ Az. on a fess engrailed O. between three spear- heads Arg. a greyhound cursant S.
24 Hum. Forster, mil.		
25 Will. Farmar, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. a fess S. betwixt three leopards' heads erased G.
26 Walt. Stoner, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Thomas Carter, ar.		
28 Anth. Hungerford	- - - - -	S. two bars Arg. in chief three plates.
29 Si. Harecourt, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Joh. Williams, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Rich. Brigges, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Williel. Essex, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Walt. Stoner, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Wil. Barantin, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Williel. Farmor, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Joh. Williams, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Hum. Foster, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Le. Chamberlain -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDWARD IV.

1 Fra. Englefeld, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Anth. Cope, mil.	Hanwel - -	{ Arg. on a cheveron Az. between three roses G. slipp'd and leav'd V. three flowers de luce O.
3 Will. Rainsf. mil.		
4 Richard Fines, ar.	Broughton -	Az. three lions rampant O.
5 Willielm. Hide, ar.	S. Denchw. -	G. two cheverons Arg.
6 Le. Chamberl. mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno REX PHIL. & MAR. REGINA.

1 { Jo. Williams, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
1 { & Jo. Brome, mil.		
1,2 Ric. Brigges, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2,3 Will. Rainsford.		
3,4 Tho. Brigges, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4,5 Johan. Denton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5,6 Richard. Fines, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno ELIZABETH.

1 Edw. Ashfeld, ar.		
2 Edw. Fabian, ar.		
3 Johan. Doyle, ar.	- - - - -	O. two bendlets Az.
4 Henric. Norys, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Ric. Wenman, ar.	- - - - -	Quarterly G. and Az. a cross patonce O.
6 Joh. Croker, ar. -	Tame P. Ox.	{ Arg. on a cheveron engrailed G. between three crows, as many mullets O. pierced.
7 Tho. Stafford, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Christ. Brome.		

HENRY IV.

2. THOMAS CHAUCER.]

He was sole son to Geffery Chaucer, that famous Poet, from whom he inherited fair lands at Dunnington-Castle in this County, and at Ewelme in Oxfordshire. He married Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir John Burwash, by whom he had one only daughter named Alice, married unto William de la Pole Duke of Suffolk. He lyeth buried under a fair tomb in Ewelme Church, with this inscription: "Hic jacet Thomas Chaucer, Armiger, quondam Dominus istius villæ et Patronus istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit 18 die mensis Novembris, anno Dom. 1434; et Matilda uxor ejus, quæ obiit 28 mensis Aprilis, anno Domini 1436."

HENRY V.

1. THOMAS WIKHAM.]

I behold him as kinsman and next heir to William Wykham, that famous Bishop of Winchester, to whom the Bishop left, notwithstanding above¹ six thousand pounds bequeathed by him in legacies (for the discharge whereof he left ready mony), one hundred pound lands a year. As for his arms, viz. Argent, two cheverons Sable between three roses Gules, a most ingenious Oxfordian² conceiveth those cheverons (aliàs *couples* in Architecture) given him in relation to the two Colledges he built, the one in Oxford, the other in Winchester. It will be no sin to suspect this no original of, but a post-nate-allusion to his *armes*, who was (whatever is told to the contrary) though his parents were impoverished, of a Knightly extraction³. But if it was his assigned and not hereditary Coat, it will be long enough ere the Heralds Office grant another to any upon the like occasion.

HENRY VI.

3. JOHANES GOWFRE, Ar.]

No doubt the same with him who 2 Henry V. was written *John Golofre*. He is the first person who is styled *Esquire*, though surely all who were before him were (if not *Knights*) Esquires at the least; and afterwards this *addition* grew more and more fashionable in the reign of King Henry the Sixth: for, after that Jack Straw (one of the grand founders of the Levellers) was defeated, the English Gentry, to appear above the common sort of people, did in all publick instrument's insert their *native* or *acquired qualifications*.

EDWARD IV.

8. JOHN HOWARD, Miles.]

He was son to Sir Robert Howard, and soon after was created a Baron by this King, and Duke of Northfolk by King Richard the Third, as *kinsman* and one of the heirs of Anne Dutchess of York and Northfolk, whose Mother was one of the Daughters of Thomas Mowbray Duke of Northfolk. Soon after he lost his life in his quarrell who gave him his honour, in Bosworth field.

From him descended the *noble* and *numerous* family of the Howards, of whom I told four Earls and two Barons sitting in the last Parliament of King Charles⁴. I have nothing else for the present to observe of this name, save that a great Antiquary will have it originally to be *Holdward*⁵ (*L* and *D* being omitted for the easier pronounciation) which signifieth the Keeper of any Castle, Hold, or Trust committed unto them, wherein they have well answered unto their name. Did not Thomas Howard Earl of Surry well *hold his ward* by *land*, when in the reign of King Henry the Eighth he conquered the Scots in Floddon-field, and took James the Fourth their King Prisoner? And did not Charles Howard (afterwards Earl of Nottingham) *hold his ward* by *sea* in 88, when the Armado was defeated? But hereof (God willing) hereafter.

¹ Bishop Godwin, in Bishops of Winchester.

² Sir Isaac Wake, in his *Musæ Regnantes*.

³ Harpfield, Ecclesiastical History, p. 550.

⁴ Earls Arundel, Nottingham, Suffolk, Barkshire. Barons Mowbray, Estrick. F.

⁵ Verstegan, of decayed Intelligence, p. 320.

15. HUMPHRY FOSTER, Ar.]

This must be he (consent of times avowing it) who was afterwards knighted, and lyeth buried in Saint Martin's in the Fields, London, with the following inscription¹:

“Of your charity, pray for the soul of Sir Humphery Foster knight, whose body lyeth buried here in earth under this marble-stone; which deceased the 18. day of the month of September, 1500; on whose soul Jesu have mercy, Amen.”

HENRY VII.

S. ROBERT HARECOURT, Miles.]

Right ancient is this family in France, having read in a French Herald², who wrote in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, that it flourished therein *eight hundred years*, as by a Genealogy drawn by him should appear.

Of this *Family* (for both give the same Coat at this day, *viz.* Gules two barrs Or,) a younger branch, coming over at the Conquest, fixed itself in the Norman Infancy at Staunton Harecourt in Oxfordshire³. And I find that in the reign of King John, Richard de Harecourt of Staunton aforesaid, marrying Orabella daughter of Saer de Quincy Earl of Winchester, had the rich manor of Bosworth in Leicester-shire bestowed on him for his wife's portion³.

I cannot exactly distinguish the several Harecourts contemporaries in this County, and Sheriffs thereof, so as to assign them their severall habitations; but am confident that this Robert Harecourt (Sheriffe in the reign of King Henry the Seventh) was the same person whom King Edward the Fourth made Knight of the Garter. From him lineally descended the valiant Knight Sir Simon Harecourt, lately slain in the wars against the Rebels in Ireland, whose Son, a hopefull gentleman, enjoys the manor of Staunton at this day.

15. JOHN BASKET.]

He was an Esquire of remark and martiall activity in his younger days, who in some years after removed to Devenish in Dorsetshire, to whom King Henry the Eighth, going over into France, committed the care of that County, as by his following Letter will appear:

“By the King.

“Trusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. And whereas We at this time have written as well to the Sheriff of that Our Shire, as also to the Justices of Our Peace within Our said Shire, commanding and straightly charging, that as well the said Sheriff as the said Justices, endeavour them for the keeping of Our peace and the entertainment of Our subjects, in good quiet and restfulness, durying the time of Our journey into the parties of beyond the Sea; to the which We entend to dispose us about the latter end of this present month of May: And forasmuch also as We have for your great ease spared you of your attendance upon Us in Our said journey, and left you at home to do Us service in keeping of Our Peace, and good Rule amongst Our said Subjects. We will therefore and command you, that during the time of Our said absence out of this Our Realme, ye have a special over-sight, regard, and respect, as well to the Sheriff as to the said Justices, how and in what diligence they do and execute Our Commandement, comprised in Our said Letters. And that ye also from time to time as ye shall see meet quickly and sharply call upon them in Our name, for the execution of Our said Commandement; and if you shall find any of them remiss or negligent in that behalf, We will that ye lay it sharply to their charge, advertising that in case they amend not their defaults, ye will thereof advertise Our Councell remaining with Our dearest Daughter the Princess, and so We charge you to do indeed: And if Our said Sheriffe or Justice, or any other Sheriffe or Justice of any Shire next to you, upon any side adjoining, shall need or require your Assistance, for the Execution of Our said Commandements, We will and desire you that what the best power ye can make of

¹ Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 447.

² Jean Le Feron, en le Chapter des Mareschaviz, de France, fol. 5.

³ See an ample Pedigree of the Harecourts in the “History of Leicestershire,” vol. IV. p. 520. N.

Our Subjects in Harneys, ye be to them aiding and assisting from time to time as the Case shall require. Not failing hereof as you intend to please Us, and as We specially trust you. Given under Our Signet at Our Manor of Greenwich, the 18 day of May."

HENRY VIII.

1. WILLIAM ESSEX, Ar.]

He was a worthy man in his generation, of great command in this County (whereof he was four times Sheriffe), and the first of his family who fixed at Lambourn therein, on this welcome occasion. He had married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Rogers of Benham, whose Grandfather John Rogers had married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Shotesbroke of Bercote in this County (whose ancestors had been Sheriffs of Barke-shire in the fourth, fifth, and sixth of King Edward the Third), by whom he received a large inheritance.

Nor was the birth of this Sir William (for afterwards he was knighted) beneath his estate, being Son unto Thomas Essex Esquire, Remembrancer and Vice-Treasurer unto King Edward the Fourth; who dyed November 1, 1500; lyeth buried with a plain Epitaph in the Church of Kensington, Middlesex. He derived himself from Henry de Essex, Baron of Rawley in Essex, and Standard-bearer of England (as I have seen in an exact Pedigree attested by Master Camden); and his posterity have lately assumed his Coat, viz. Argent, an orle Gules. There was lately a Baronet of this family, with the revenues of a Baron; but "Riches endure not for ever¹," if providence be not as well used in preserving as attain- ing them.

24. HUMPHRY FORSTER, Knight.]

He bare a good affection to Protestants, even in the most dangerous times, and spake to the Quest in the behalf of Master Marbeck, that good Confessor²; yea, he confessed to King Henry the Third, that never any thing went so much against his conscience, which under his Grace's authority he had done, as his attending the execution of *three poor men* martyred at Windsor³.

EDWARD VI.

1. FRANCIS INGLEFIELD, Mil.]

He afterwards was Privy-Councillor unto Queen Mary, and so zealous a Romanist, that after her death he left the land, with a most large inheritance, and lived for the most part in Spain. He was a most industrious agent to sollicite the cause of the Queen of Scots, both to his Holiness, and the Catholick King; as also he was a great Promoter of, and Benefactor to, the English Colledge at Valladolit in Spain, where he lyeth interred; and a family of his alliance is still worshipfully extant in this County.

QUEEN MARY.

1. JOHN WILLIAMS, Miles.]

Before the year of his Sherivalty was expired, Queen Mary made him Lord Williams of Tame in Oxfordshire; in which town he built a small Hospitall, and a very fair School⁴: he, with Sir Henry Bennyfield, were joynt-keepers of the Lady Elizabeth, whilst under restraint, being as civil as the other was cruel unto her. Bishop Ridley, when martyred, requested this Lord to stand his friend to the Queen, that those leases might be confirmed which he had made to poor tenants; which he promised, and performed accordingly⁵. His great estate was divided betwixt his two daughters and coheirs, one married to Sir Henry Norrice, the other to Sir Richard Wenman.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

4. HENRY NORRICE, Ar.]

Son-in-law to the Lord Williams aforesaid. He was by Queen Elizabeth created Baron Norrice of Ricot in Oxfordshire; it is hard to say whether this *Tree of Honour* was more

¹ Prov. xxvii. 24.² Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1219.³ Idem, p. 1221.⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Oxfordshire.⁵ See the picture of Bishop Ridley's burning, in Mr. Fox. F. remarkable

remarkable for the root from whence he sprung, or for the *branches* that sprang from him. He was Son to Sir Henry Norrice, who suffered in the cause of Queen Anne Bullen, Grandchild to Sir Edward Norrice, who married Fridswide, sister and coheir to the last Lord Lovell. He was Father (though himself of a meek and mild disposition) to the martiall brood of the Norrices, of whom hereafter¹.

Elizabeth his great Grandchild, sole daughter and heir unto Francis Norrice Earl of Barkshire, and Baroness Norrice, was married unto Edward Wray, Esquire, whose only Daughter Elizabeth Wray, Baroness Norrice, lately deceased, was married unto Montague Bertie Earl of Lindsey; whose son, a minor, is Lord Norrice at this day.

SHERIFFS OF BARKESHIRE ALONE.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	REG. ELIZA.		
9	Edw. Unton, mil.	Wadley - -	{ Az. on a fess eng. O. twixt three spear-heads Arg. a hound cursant S. collered G.
10	Jo. Fetiplace, ar.	Chilrey - -	G. two chev. Arg.
11	Will. Forster, ar.	Aldermerston	Sable, a chev. betwixt three arrows Arg. a chev.
12	Will. Dunch, ar.	Litlewitham -	{ O. betwixt two toures in cheife and a flour de lice in base Arg.
13	Joha. Winchcomb	Budebury.	
14	Hen. Nevill, mil.	Billingber.	
15	Tho. Essex, ar. -	Limborn - -	Az. a chevron betwixt three eagles Arg.
16	Ric. Lovelace, ar.	Hurley - -	G. on on a chiefe indented S. three marvets O.
17	Anth. Bridges, ar.	Hemsted-Marshal.	
18	Thom. Parry, ar.		
19	Jo. Fetiplace, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Tho. Stafford, ar.	Bradfeld - -	O. a chev. G. and canton E.
21	Tho. Stephans, ar.		
22	Hum. Foster, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Tho. Bullock, ar.	Arborfield - -	G. a chev. twixt three bulls-heads Ar. armed O.
24	Tho. Read, ar. -	Abington - -	G. a saltyre twixt four garbs O.
25	Mich. Molens, ar.	Clapgate.	
26	Be. Fetiplace, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Edw. Fetiplace, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Chris. Lillcot, ar.	Rushcomb - -	O. two bars vairry Arg. and S.
29	Edm. Dunch, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Thomas Parry, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Tho. Dolman, ar.	Shaw - - -	Az. a fess dancette inter six garbes O.
32	Johan. Latton, ar.		
33	Rich. Ward, ar. -		
34	Fr. Winchcombe	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Hum. Forster, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Ricar. Hide, ar. -	S. Denchw. -	G. two cheverons Arg.
37	Hen. Nevill, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Edm. Wiseman, ar.	Stephenton -	S. a chev. twixt three bars of spears Arg.
39	Chri. Lidcotte, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40	Hen. Pool, mil. -		
41	Tho. Reede, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42	Sa. Backhouse, ar.	Swallofield.	
43	Johan. Norris, mil.		
44	Ed. Fetiplace, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
	Ed. Dunch, ar. & 1 Ja.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

¹ In the description of Oxfordshire, Title SOULDIERE.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
J A C. R E X.			
1	Edm. Dunch, ar.	- - - - -	S. a chev. betwixt three towers Arg.
2	Ant. Blagrave, ar.	- - - - -	{ O. on a bend S. three greaves errased at the ankle Ar.
3	Thomas Read, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Will. Stonhou. ar.	Radley - - -	{ Arg. on a fess S. between three falcons volant Az. a leopard's-head and two mullets O.
5	Fr. Winchcombe	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Will. Foster, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Anth. Barker, mil.	Suning.	
8	Ric. Lovelace, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Tho. Vachell, mil.	Colly - - -	Bendy of six pieces, Erm. and Az.
10	Tho. Hinton, ar.		
11	Car. Wiseman, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Jo. Ayshcombe, ar.		
13	Will. Young, mil.		
14	Will. Standin, ar.	Arborfield.	
15	Val. Knightley, m.	- - - - -	Quarterly, Erm. and O. three pales G.
16	Joh. Catcher, ar.		
17	Hum. Foster, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Gabriel Pyle, mil.	Compton.	
19	Jo. Winchcombe	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Jo. Marrycot, ar.		
21	William Hide, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Jo. Blagrave, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23			
24			
C A R. I. R E X.			
1	Joh. Darrel, Bar.	W. Woodh. -	Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.
2	Edr. Clark, mil. -	Ardigton.	
3	Gor. Willmot, ar.	Charlton.	
4	Edw. Yates, Barr.	Buckland.	
5	Sam. Dunch, ar.	<i>ut prius</i> - - -	{ Per fess embattel'd Arg. and S. three yates counterchanged.
6	Jo. Fetiplace, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Hen. Samborn, mi.	Moulsford.	
8	Henry Powle, ar.		
9	Edm. Dunch, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Hum. Dolman, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Will. Barker, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Ric. Harrison, mi.	Hurst - - -	O. on a cheife S. three eagles displaied of the first.
13	Ge. Stonhouse, B.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Hump. Hide, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Geo. Puresy, ar.	Wadley - - -	S. three pair of gantlets dipping, Arg.
16	Peregrine Hobby	Bisham - - -	Arg. three fusiles upon slippers G.
17	Tanfield Vachel -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18			
19			
20			
21			
22	Jo. Southleg, ar.		

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

9. EDWARD UNTON, or UMPTON, Miles.]

This ancient and worshipfull name was extinct in the days of our fathers for want of issue male, and a great part of their lands devolved by an heir-general to George Purfey of Wadley Esquire, whose care is commendable in preserving the Monuments of the Umptons in Farington Church, and restoring such as were defaced in the war to a good degree of their former fairness.

26. BESILIUS FETIPLACE.]

Some may colourably mistake it for *Basilus*, or *Basil*, a Christian-name frequent in some families, whereas indeed it is *Besil*, a surname. These liv'd in great regard at Lee, thence called *Besiles-Lee*, in this County, until Elizabeth daughter and heir of William Besiles, last of that name, was married unto Richard Fetiplace, whose great-great-grandchild was named *Besile*, to continue the remembrance of their Ancestors.

Reader, I am confident an instance can hardly be produced of a Surname made Christian in England, save since the Reformation; before which time the Priests were scrupulous to admit any at Font, except they were baptized with the name of a Scripture or Legendary-Saint. Since, it hath been common; and although the Lord Coke was pleased to say he had noted many of them prove unfortunate, yet the good success in others confutes the generall truth of the observation.

KING JAMES.

8. RICHARD LOVELACE, Knight.]

He was a gentleman of mettall; and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, making use of letters of mart, had the successe to light on a large *remnant* of the King of Spain's *Cloth of silver*, I mean his *West-Indian Fleet*; wherewith he and his posterity are the warmer to this day. King Charles created him Lord Lovelace of Hurley.

KING CHARLES.

1. Sir JOHN DARELL, Baronet.]

He being the first who, in the Catalogue of Sheriffs, occurreth of that order, a word of the institution thereof. We meddle not with ancient *Baronets*, finding that word formerly promiscuously blended with *Bannerets* (Sir Ralph Fane, in a Patent passed unto him, is expressly term'd a *Baronet*); but insist on their new erection in the ninth of King James.

Their Qualifications.

1. They were to be persons *morum probitate spectati*.
2. Descended at least of Grand-father, by the Father's side, that bare Arms.
3. Having a clear estate of one thousand pounds *per annum*; two thirds thereof at least in possession, the rest in reversion expectant on one life only, holding in dower or in joyn-ture.

Their Service.

1. Each of them was to advance, towards the planting of the Province of Ulster in Ireland, with Colonies and Castles to defend them, money enough to maintain thirty Foot for three years, after the rate of eight pence a day for every one of them.
2. The first year's wages was to be paid down on the passing of their Patent; the remainder, as they contracted with the King's Commissioners authorized to treat and conclude thereof.

Their Dignity.

1. They were to take place, with their wives and children respectively, immediately after the Sons of Barons; and before all Knights-bachelours of the Bath, and Bannerets; save such solemn ones as hereafter should be created in the Field by the King there present, under the Standard Royall displayed.
2. The addition of *Sir* was to be prefixed before theirs; of *Madam*, their wives' names.
3. The Honour was to be hereditary; and Knighthood not to be denied to their eldest sons of full age, if desiring it.
4. For an augmentation in their Arms, they might bear a bloody hand, in a canton or escutcheon, at their pleasure.

The King did undertake that they should never exceed two hundred; which number completed, if any chanced to die without issue-male, none were to be substituted in their place, that so their number might daily diminish, and honour increase. He did also promise, for himself and his Heirs, that no new Order under another name should be superinduced.

THE BATTLES.

NEWBERRY; the first, 1643, Septemb. 20.

The Earl of Essex having raised the Siege of Gloucester, and returning towards London, was rather *followed* then *overtaken* by the King's army. Both sides might be traced by a *tract* of bloody foot-steps, especially at Auborn in Wilts, where they had a smart encounter. At Newberry the Earl made a stand. Here happen'd a fierce fight on the East-side of the Town, wherein the Londoners did shew that they could as well use a *sword* in the Field, as a *met-ward* in a *Shop*. The Parliament was conceived to lose the most, the King the most considerable persons; amongst whom the Earls of Carnarvon and Sunderland, the Viscount Falkland, Colonel Morgan, &c. Both armies may be said to *beat* and be *beaten*, neither winning the *day*, and both the *twi-light*. Hence it was that both sides were so sadly filled with their *supper* over night, neither next morning had any stomach to *break-fast*; but, keeping their stations, were rather contented to *face*, then willing to *fight* one another.

NEWBERRY; the second, 1644, Octob. 27.

One would wonder, where the Earl of Essex, so lately stript out of all his Infantry in Cornwall, so soon reinvested himselfe with more Foot, save that London is the *Shop-general* of all Commodities. Recruited with *fresh* (but not *fresh-water*) Souldiers, he gave the King battle. This fight was as long and fierce as the former; but the conquest more clear on the Parliament's side. The Cornish (though behaving themselves valiantly) were conceived not to doe so well, because expected to have done better.

The Royalists were at night fain to hang lighted matches on the hedges (so to *similate* their aboad thereabouts); whilst they drew off, securing their cannon in Dunnington-castle (the Governour whereof, Sir J. Bois, did the King *Knight's* service); and so, in a pace *slower* then a *flight*, and *faster* then a *retreat*, returned in as good order as their condition was capable of. Many here lost their lives, as if Newberry were so named by a *sad prolepsis*, fore-signifying that that Town should afford a *new-burying* place to many slain in two bloody Battles.

THE FAREWELL.

Being to take my leave of this Shire, I seriously considered what *want* there was therein, that so I might wish the supply thereof. But I can discover no naturall defect; and I therefore wish the inhabitants a thankfull heart to that God, who hath given them a Country so perfect in profit and pleasure. Withal it is observed, that the lands in Barkshire are very skittish, and often cast their Owners; which yet I impute not so much to the unruliness of the *Beasts*, as to the unskillfullness of the *Riders*. I desire heartily, that hereafter the Barkshire Gentry may be better settled in their saddles, so that the sweet places in this County may not be subject to so many mutations.

[*** Since Dr. FULLER's time, this County may in some degree be said to have had its legitimate Historian, by the publication of Mr. Ashmole's "Antiquities of Berkshire;" though, as Mr. GOUGH (the late eminent BRITISH TOPOGRAPHER) observes, "that work consists of little more than Church Notes, transferred from three folio volumes in his Library."—The "Magna Britannia" may also be consulted with advantage; as may Mr. Gough's Edition of "Camden," in which many particulars relative to this County were inserted from Aubrey's MS. intituled "Monumenta Britannica."—"The Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica" contains descriptions of several single parishes in Berkshire. The whole County has been accurately illustrated by Messrs. Lysons; and briefly described, in "The Beauties of England," by Messrs. Britton and Brayley.—Many articles also relative to English Antiquities in general will be found in the "Archæologia;" in "The Topographer," published by the late Rev. Stebbing Shaw and Sir Egerton Brydges, K. J.; and in "The Gentleman's" and "European" Magazines; which latter Works it is sufficient thus to mention once for all the Counties. N.]

BEDFORD-SHIRE.

BEDFORD-SHIRE hath Northampton-shire on the North, Huntington and Cambridge-shires on the East, Hartford-shire on the South, Buckingham-shire on the West thereof. It lieth from North to South in an oval form, and may be allowed two and twenty miles in length, though the generall breadth thereof extendeth not to full fifteen.

The soil consisteth of a deep clay, yet so that this County may be said to wear a *belt* or *girdle of sand about*, or rather *athwart* the body thereof (from Woburne to Potton), affording fair and pleasant, as the other part doth fruitfull and profitable places for habitation, which partakes plentifully in the partage of all English conveniences.

Here let this Caveate be entered, to preserve its *due* [but invaded] *right* to much *grain* growing in this County: for Corne-chandlers (the most *avouchable Authors* in this point) will inform you, that when Hartford-shire Wheat and Barley carries the credit in London, thereby much is meant (though miscalled) which is immediately *bought in* and *brought out* of Hartford-shire, but *originally growing* in Bedford-shire, about Dunstable and else where. But let not the dry *Nurse*, which onely *carried* the *Child* in her *armes* and *dandled* it in her *lap*, *lay claime* to that *Babe* which the true *Mother* did *breed* and *bear* in her *body*.

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

BARLEY.

White, large, plump, and full of flower. The Country-man will tell you, that of all our grains this is most nice, and must be most observed in the severall seasons thereof. It doth not onely *allay hunger*, but also in a manner *quenbeth thirst*, when ordered into *Malt*. It is (though not so toothsome) as wholesome as *Wheat* it self, and was all the *Staff of Bread*, which *Christ's* body leaned on in this life; *eating*, to attest his *humanity*, *Barley loaves* to evidence his *humility*¹.

MALT.

This is Barley with the property thereof much altered, having passed both *water* and *fire*, *steeped* and *dried* on a kilne. That the use hereof was known to the Greeks, plainly appears by the proper word wherewith they expresse it, *Βύνη*; and no Maltster of Bedford can better describe the manner thereof then is done by Aetius; "Est hordeum madefactum, quod germen emisit, deindè cum ligulis enatis tostum est"². Besides, we read of *Οἶνος κριθίνος*, and Athenæus maketh mention of such, who were

— *Κριθίνον πεπωκότες οἶνον*³, "Drinkers of Barley-wine,"
a liquor probably more wholesome for Northern bodies then that which groweth in grapes.

What great estates Maltsters got formerly in this County, may be collected from the wealth of the *Ale-brewers* therein, there being so near a relation betwixt the two callings. For I read in the reign of King Henry the Fifth, of William Murfley an Ale-brewer of Dunstable (accounted, I confess, a Lollard, and follower of the Lord Cobham) who, when

¹ John vi. 9.

² Lib. x. c. 29.

³ Lib. i. & x.

taken, had two horses trapped with gilt armour led after him, and had a pair of gilt-spurs in his bosome; expecting (say they) Knight-hood from the Lord Cobham¹. And although I believe not the report in full habitude, it is enough to intimate unto us, that in that age it was a wealthy imployment.

FULLERS-EARTH.

Great store of this is digged up not far from Woburne in this County, whence it is commonly called *Woburne-earth*. Such the use thereof in Drapery, that good cloth can hardly be made without it, forreign parts affording neither so much, nor so good of this kind². No wonder then if our Statutes strictly forbid the transportation thereof, to preserve the perfection of clothing amongst our selves. But were this *Fullers-earth* like *terra lemnia*, or *sigillata*, and all the parcells thereof locked up under a seal, yet the Dutch (so long as they are so cunning, and we so careless) will stock themselves hence with plentiful proportions thereof.

LARKS.

The *most* and *best* of these are *caught* and *well-dressed* about Dunstable in this Shire. A harmless bird whilst living, not trespassing on grain; and wholesome when dead, then filling the *stomack* with meat, as formerly the *ear* with *musick*. In winter they *fly* in *flocks*, probably the reason why *Alauda* signifieth in Latine both a *Lark* and a *Legion of Souldiers*; except any will say a *Legion* is so called because *helmetted* on their heads and *crested* like a *Lark*, therefore also called in Latine *Galerita*. If men would imitate the early rising of this bird, it would conduce much unto their healthfulness.

THE MANUFACTURES.

Fat folke (whose *collops* stick to their sides) are generally lasie, whilst *leaner people* are of more activity. Thus fruitfull Countries (as this is for the generality thereof) take to themselves a *Writ of Ease*; the principall cause why Bedford-shire affords not any Trades peculiar to it self.

THE BUILDINGS.

This County affordeth no Cathedral, and the Parochial Churches intitle not themselves to any eminency. Onely I hear such high commendations of a Chappel and Monument erected at Maldon by Thomas Earl of Elgin to the memory of his deceased Lady Diana Cecil, that I am impatient till I have beheld it, to satisfie my self whether it answereth that character of curiosity which credible persons have given thereof.

Taddington, Amptill, and Woburn, carry away the credit amongst the Houses of the Nobility in this County.

WONDERS.

At Harles-wood, commonly called *Harold*, in this County, the River of Ouse, anno 1399, parted asunder, the *water* from the *fountain* standing still, and those towards the *sea* giving way, so that it was passable over on foot for three miles together, not without the astonishment of the beholders³. It was an omniuous presage of the sad Civil Wars betwixt the two Houses of York and Lancaster.

There is a Rivolet in this County (though confining on Buckingham-shire) near a village called Aspeley; and take the strange operation thereof from his pen, who (though a Poet) is a credible Author:

“ The Brook which on her bank doth boast that earth alone,
Which, noted of this Ile, converteth wood to stone.
That little Aspeley's earth we anciently instile,
Mongst sundry other things, A Wonder of the Isle⁴.”

¹ Harpfield, History of Wickliffe, p. 708; and Holinshed, p. 544.

² See more hereof in Surrey, Title, NATURAL COMMODITIES.

⁴ Draiton's Poly-olbion, the 22nd Song.

³ Hypodagma, p. 163.

But, by his leave, there is another of the same nature in Northampton-shire; which because lesse known, I will there enlarge my self on that subject.

PROVERBS.

“As plain as Dunstable Road.”]

It is applied to things *plain* and *simple*, without either *welt* or *guard* to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found without any difficulty or direction. Such this Road; being *broad* and *beaten*, as the confluence of many leading to London from the North and North-west parts of this Land.

“As crooked as Crawley brook.”]

This is a nameless brook arising about Wobourn, running by Crawley, and falling immediately into the Ouse. But this Proverb may better be verified of Ouse it self in this Shire, more *mæandrous* then *Mæander*, which runneth above *eighty* miles in *eighteen* by land. Blame it not, if, sensible of its sad condition, and presaging its fall into the *foggy fens* in the next County, it be loth to leave this *pleasant place*; as who would not prolong their own happiness?

“The Baylife of Bedford is coming.”]

This Proverb hath its *originall* in this, but *use* in the next County of Cambridge. The River Ouse running by is called the *Baylife* of *Bedford*, who, swelling with rain, snow-water, and tributary brooks in the Winter, and coming down on a suddain, arresteth the Ile of Ely with an inundation. But I am informed that the Drayners of the Fenns have of late, with incredible care, cost, art, and industry, wrested the *mace* out of this *Bayliff's* hand, and have secured the Country against his power for the future.

PRINCÉS.

MARGARET BEAUFORT Countess Richmond and Derby. No person of *judgement* or *ingenuity* will find fault with her *posture* under this *title*, who was *great-great-grand-child* to King Edward the Third, and *Mother* to King Henry the Seventh, besides her (almost incredible) alliance to so many Forreign Princes¹.

Thus, Reader, I am confident, I have pleased thee as well as my self, in disposing her in this place. And yet I am well assured that, were she alive, she would (*half-offended* hereat) be more contented to be ranked under another and lower topick of *Benefactors to the Publick*; yea, (if left to her own liberty) would chuse that *reposing-place* for her *memory*. This is not onely most consonant to her humility and charity (desiring rather to be *good* then *great*); but also conformable to her remarkable expression (according to the devotion of those darker days) “that, if the Christian Princes would agree to march with an Army for the recovery of Palestine, she would be their Landress.”

This is she who, besides a Professor of Divinity placed in both Universities, founded the two fair Colledges of Christ and Saint John in Cambridge. By the way be it observed, that Cambridge hath been much beholden to the *strength* of *bounty* in the *weaker* sex. Of the four Halls therein, two, *viz.* Clare and Pembroke, were (as I may say) *feminine foundations*; and of the twelve Colledges, one third, Queen's, Christ's, Saint John's, and Sidney, owe their original to worthy Women; whereas no female ever founded Colledge in Oxford (though bountifull Benefactors to many); seeing Queen's Colledge therein, though commended to the Queens of England for its successive Patronesses, had Robert Eglesfield for the *effectual Founder* thereof.

And Cambridge is so far from being *ashamed of*, she is *joyfull at*, and *thankfull for such charity*; having read of our Saviour himself, that “Mary Magdalen, and Joanna, and Susanna, and many other women, ministred unto him of their substance².” But this worthy Lady Margaret being too high *for a mean man* to commend, is long since gone to

¹ See their number in her Funeral Sermon preached by Bishop Fisher. F.

² Luke viii. 3.

the great God to *reward*, dying in the beginning of the Reign of her Grand-child King Henry the Eighth.

SAINTS.

AINULPHUS of Royal British blood was an holy Hermit, who, waving the vanities of this wicked world, betook himself in this County to a solitary life, renowned for the *sanctity* (or rather *sanctimony*) thereof. The age he lived in is not exactly known; but sure it is, that *Ainulphs-bury* (a Town in the confines of this and Huntington-shire), was erected in his memory, part whereof (corruptly called *Ainsbury*) is extant at this day, and the rest is disguised under the new name of *Saint Neot's*.

MARTYRS.

THOMAS CHASE, an ancient and faithfull labourer in God's vineyard, led his *life* most in Buckingham-shire, but found his *death* in this County, long kept in durance, and hanged at last, in the Bishop's prison at Wobourn. His Executioners, to palliate their *murder*, and asperse his *memory*, gave it out that he had destroyed himself; a loud lye, seeing he was so loaden with chaines, that he could not lift up his own body¹. But the clearing hereof must be remitted to that day wherein all things done in *secret* shall be made *manifest*. His Martyrdome happened in the Reigne of King Henry the Seventh, anno Domini 1506.

PRELATES.

SILVESTER de EVERTON, for so is he written in the Records of Carlile² (though *Eversden* and *Everseen* in other books) which are most to be credited, as passing under the pens of the *best* (and to his particular the most knowing) Clearks, no doubt, took his name from *Everton*, a village in this (but the confines of Cambridge) shire. He was a man memorable for his preferment, and very able to discharge the Lay-part thereof, receiving the Great Seal *anno* the 29th of King Henry the Third, 1246, and is commended for one most *cunning* in *customs* of *Chancery*³. The same year he was chosen Bishop of Carlile, though demurring on the acceptance thereof (conscious to himself, perchance, as unqualified) his consecration was deferred untill the next year.

He with the rest of the English Bishops addressed themselves to King Henry the Third, and boldly enough *requested-required* of him, that all Forreigners and insufficient persons might be put out of their Bishopricks. Now, as to the point of *insufficiency*, the King, singling out this Silvester, thus bespake him⁴:

“*Et tu, Silvester Carliolensis, qui diu lambens Cancellariam, Clericorum meorum Clericulus extitisti, qualiter post-positis multis Theologis, & personis reverendis, te in Episcopum sublimavi, omnibus satis notum est.*”

“And thou, Silvester of Carlile, who, so long licking the Chancery, was the little Clark of my Clergy-men, it is sufficiently known to all, how I advanced thee to be a Bishop, before many reverend persons, and able Divines.”

His expression “*licking the Chancery*” hath left posterity to interpret it, whether taxing him for *ambition*, liquorishly longing for that *place*; or for *adulation*, by the soft smoothing of flattery making his way thereunto; or for *avarice*, *licking it so*, that he gained *great* (if *good*) profit thereby. As for his expression “*little Clark*” it is plain it referred not to his *stature*, but *dwarfness in learning*. However, all this would not perswade him into a resignation of his Bishoprick, though it was not long before he lost both *it* and his life, by a fall from a skittish-horse, anno Domini 1254.

I find no Bishop born in this County *since the Reformation*; and therefore we may go on in our *propounded method*.

¹ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 775.

² Whence Bishop Godwin transcribed his Catalogue of Bishops. F.

³ John Philipot, in his Chancelors of England, p. 20.

⁴ Matthew Paris, anno 1253.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

Sir JOHN COKEYN Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of King Henry the Fourth, founded a worshipfull Family at, and imparted his Sirname to Cokeyn-Hatley in this County. But, being convinced that he was born at Ashbourn in Derbyshire, I have reserved his character for that County.

EDMOND WINGATE Esq. was a Native of this County, whose family flourisheth at Hartington therein. He was bred in Grey's-Inn in the study of our Common Law, whereof he wrote, besides others, a book intituled, "The Reason of the Common Law;" and is lately deceased.

WRITERS.

JOHN of DUNSTABLE, so called from a Market-town in this County wherein he was born. If hitherto the Reader hath not, it is high time for *him* now, to take notice of a person of such perfection. Indeed at first my pen feared famishing, finding so little; since surfetting, meeting so much of this man. For this John of Dunstable was *John of all Arts*, as appeareth by his double Epitaph, one inscribed on his *monument*, the other written on his *memory*. But be it premised of both, that we will not avouch the truth of the Latine, or quantity in these verses; but present them here as we find them, with all their *faults*, and his vertues on whom they were made.

On his tombe in Saint Stephen's Wallbrook,
London.

*Clauditur hoc tumulo qui cœlum pectore
clausit,*

*Dunstable I, Juris Astrorum conscius ille,
. novit . . . abscondita pondere cœli;*

*Hic vir erat tua Laus, tua Lux, tua Mu-
sica Princeps* [Artes,

Quique tuas fulces per Mundum sparserat

Suscipiant proprium Civem Cœli sibi Cives.

The second, made by John Wheathamsted,
Abbot of Saint Albans¹.

*Musicus hic Michalus alter, novus & Pto-
lomœus.*

Junior ac Atlas supportans robore cœlos.

Pausat sub cinere; melior vir de muliere

Nunquam natus erat, vitii quia labe carebat.

Et virtutis opes possedit unicus omnes.

*Perpetuis annis celebretur fama Johannis
Dunstable; in pace requiescat & hic sine*

fine.

What is true of *the bills* of some unconscionable Trades-men, "if ever paid, over paid;" may be said of this hyperbolic Epitaph, "*if ever believed, over believed.*" Yea, one may safely cut off a *third* in any part of it, and the remainder will amount to make him a most admirable person. Let none say that these might be two distinct persons, seeing (besides the concurrence of *time* and *place*) it would *bank-rupt* the Exchequer of Nature to afford two such persons, *one Phoenix at once* being as much as any will believe. This Dunstable died anno 1455.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GEORGE JOY was born in this County, though the exact place be not expressed². He was a great friend to Master Tindall³, and therefore perfectly hated by Woolsey, Fisher, and Sir Thomas Moor. The particulars of his sufferings, if known, would justly advance him into the reputation of a Confessor. He translated some parts of the Bible into English, and wrote many books reckned up by Bale; notwithstanding many machinations against his life, he found his *coffin* where he fecht'd his *cradle*, "in sua patriâ sepultus," being peaceably buried in his native Country 1553, the last year of King Edward the Sixth.

FRANCIS DILLINGHAM was born at Dean in this County, and bred Fellow in Christ-Colledge in Cambridge. He was an excellent Linguist, and subtle Disputant. My Father was present in the Bachillors-Scholes, when a Greek Act was kept, between him and William Alabaster of Trinity-Colledge, to their mutuall commendation; a disputation so famous that it served for an æra, or epoche, for the Scholars in that age, thence to date their seniority.

¹ Extant in Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 577.

² Bale, de Script. Brit. Cent. 9.

³ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1027.

He was afterwards chosen, anno 1607, to be one of the Translators of the Bible; and, being richly beneficed at Wilden in this County, died a single man, leaving a fair estate to his brother Master Thomas Dillingham, who was chosen one of the late Assembly (though, for age, indisposition, and other reasons, not appearing therein); and for many years was the humble, painfull, and faithfull Pastor of Deane, the place of his Nativity.

WILLIAM SCLATER was born at Layton-buzard in this County¹, son to Anthony Sclater the Minister thereof for *fifty* years together, who died well nigh an *hundred* years of age. This William his son was bred in Eaton, then in King's Colledge in Cambridge, where he commenced Bachillor, and (after many years discountinace) Doctor of Divinity. Hence he was invited to be Preacher at Walsal in Stafford-shire, where he began his Sermons (afterwards printed) on the three first Chapters of the Romans. Afterwards, John Coles Esquire of Sommerset-shire over-intreated him into the Western parts, where he presented him Vicar of Pitmister. Here he met with manifold and expensive vexations, even to the jeopardy of his life; but, by the goodness of God, his own innocency and courage, with the favour of his Diocesan, he came off with no lesse honour to himself, then confusion to his adversaries.

He was at first not *well-affected* to the *ceremonies* of the Church; but, afterwards, on his profound *studying* of the *point*, he was reconciled to them, as for order and decency; and, by his example, others were perswaded to conforme.

Constancy of studying contracted the *stone* upon him, which he used to call *flagellum studiosorum*. Nor was his health improved by being removed to a wealthier living, when John Lord Pawlet of Hinton (at the instance of Elizabeth his lady, in whose inheritance it was, a worthy favourer of piety and pious men) preferred him to the rich Parsonage of Limpsam in Somerset-shire, where indeed there was scarce any *element* good; save the *earth* therein. Whereupon, for his own preservation, he was re-perswaded to return to Pitmister; there continuing till the day of his death, which happened in the year of our Lord 1627, in the fifty-first year of his age, leaving many learned works behind him; as, his "Comment on the Romans," and on "the Thessalonians," "Sermons at Paul's cross," and the Treatise of Tithes, styled "the Minister's Portion," with other *posthume* works, some since set forth *by*, more remaining in the hand of his son, William Sclater, Doctor of Divinity, and Minister at London, lately deceased.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

Sir WILLIAM, son to *William HARPER*, was born in the Town of Bedford, but bred a Merchant-taylor in the City of London; where God so blessed his endeavours, that, anno 1561, he was chosen Lord Mayor thereof. In gratitude to God and the place of his Nativity, he erected and endowed a Free-schole in Bedford, in which Town he lyeth buried².

HENRY GREY, son to *Henry Grey*, was born at Wrest in this County. Something must be premised of his extraction. Richard Grey, third Earl of Kent of that family, was so profuse a person, that he wilfully wasted his estate; giving away what he could not spend, to the King and others; so little he reflected on Sir Henry Grey his Brother (but by a second venter) of Wrest in this County. Hereupon the said Sir Henry, though heir to his Brother Richard after his death, yet perceiving himself *over-titled*, or rather *under-stated*, for so high an honour (the undoubted right whereof rested in him) declined the assuming thereof. Thus the *Earldome* of *Kent* lay (though not *dead*) *asleep* in the family of the *Greys* almost 50 years; *viz.* from the 15th of King Henry the Eighth till the 13th of Queen Elizabeth, when she advanced Reginald Grey, grandchild to Sir Henry Grey aforesaid (who had thriftily recruited himself with competence of Revenues) to be Earl of Kent, anno 1571.

This Reginald dying issuelesse within the year, Henry his Brother (the subject of our present description) succeeded to his honour; a person truly noble, expending the income of his own estate and of his Ladies fair joynter (Mary the Relict of Edward Earl of Darby) in hospitality.

¹ So was I informed by his son Doctor Sclater, late Minister of Peter's Poor, London. F.

² Stow's Survey of London, p. 62.

He was a most cordial Protestant, on the same token that, being present at the execution of the Queen of Scots, when she requested the Nobility there to stand by and see her death, he (fearing something of Superstition) hardly assented thereunto. Yet was he as far from the *Faction as Superstition*¹, deserving the character given unto him,

“Omnibus veræ nobilitatis ornamentis vir longè Honoratissimus².”

He left no issue, except some will behold him in some sort Parent of Sidney Colledge in Cambridge, as one of the *Executors* to the *Foundress* thereof, who did both *prove* and *improve* her will, besides his personall benefaction thereunto; and, being the *surviving executor*, he did *perpetuate* the Fellowships (formerly *temporary*) according to the *implicite trust* deposited in him, to the advantage of that Foundation. He died anno Domini 1613.

FRANCIS CLEARK Knight was born at Eaton-socon in this Shire, near to Saint Neot's, in the Lordship there commonly called *The Parsonage*. He was a noble Benefactour to Sidney Colledge, augmenting all the Scholarships of the Foundation, and erecting a fair and firme range of building. Such his skill in Arithmetick and Architecture, that, staying at home, he did provide to a brick what was necessary for the finishing thereof. He founded four new Fellowships; and, had he been pleased to consult with the Colledge, the settlement with the same expence might have proved more advantageous: for though, in gifts to private persons, it be improper that the Receiver should be the Director thereof, a Corporation may give the best advise to improve the favours conferred upon it. But it is a general practice, that men desire rather to be *broad* than *thick* Benefactours.

However, seeing every one may do with his own as he pleaseth, blessed be the memory of this worthy Knight, whose gift in effect was felt by the Colledge before the Giver thereof was seen, being himself a meer stranger unto it. Some say, that because this was the youngest Foundation in the University (generally the last child hath the least left it), his charity pitched upon it. But I have been informed, that Sir Francis coming privately to Cambridge, to see *unseen*, took notice of Doctor Ward's daily presence in the Hall, with the Scholars conformity in caps, and diligent performance of exercises; which indeared this place unto him. Thus the observing of old Statutes is the best *load-stone* to *attract* new Benefactours. His death happened anno Domini 163..

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

A woman, whose name I cannot recover, lived, died, and is buried at Dunstable in this County. It appeareth by her Epitaph³ in the Church, that she had *nineteen children at five births*; viz. *three* several times *three children* at a birth, and *five* at a birth two other times. How many of them survived to man's estate is unknown⁴. Here I must dissent from an Author maintaining that more Twins were born in the first age of the world, then now-a-days⁵; whereas we meet with none but *single births* in the Patriarchs before the Flood; and, more then six hundred years after the Deluge, Esau and Jacob were the first Twins mentioned in Scripture.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1587.

² Idem, in his Britannia, in Kent.

³ Hakewill's Apology, p. 253.

⁴ The Epitaph to which Dr. Fuller here alludes (first published by Hakewill, and since by Browne Willis) is simply that of Mr. Mulso, who, by two wives, was father of nineteen children. The words are these:

“Hic William Mulso sibi quem sociavit & Alice,
Marmore sub duro conclusit mors generalis.
Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere
Per sponsas binas. Deus hic clemens miscrere.”

This, Dr. Fuller by mistake ascribes to one woman having 19 children at five births; and the tradition of the place confirms the error. Bishop Gibson also, in his Additions to Camden, repeats it implicitly, gravely adding “that after the coronation of King Charles II. the wives of two blacksmiths were at the same time delivered of three children each, one of three boys, the other of three girls.” See the “History of Dunstable,” in Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. VIII. p. 173. N.

⁵ Huartes, in the “Trial of Wits.”

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Thomas Chalton	- Thomas Chalton	- - Dunstable	- Mercer - - -	1449
2. William Stoker	- Thomas Stoker	- - Eaton	- - Draper - - -	1484
3. William Butler	- Richard Butler	- - Biddenham	- Grocer - - -	1515
4. William Harper	- William Harper	- - Bedford	- Merchant-Taylor	1561

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

William Bishop of Lincoln, John de Fanhope, Chivaler.	} Knights for the Shire.	} Commissioners.
John Wenlock, Armig. John Gascoigne, Armig.		

Abbatis de Woborn, & sui Celerarii.	Willielmi Peeke.	Johannis Coke de Crawley.
Abbatis de Wardon.	Johannis Glove, junioris.	Willielmi Sileham.
Prioris de Dunstable.	Johannis Turvey de Turvey.	Willielmi Purvey.
Prioris de Chekesond.	Johannis Ferrou de Bedford.	Willielmi Rede.
Prioris de Nunham.	Johannis Gerveys de Maldon.	Thomæ Blondell.
Prioris de Chaldwell.	Henrici Etewell.	Willielmi Milward.
Prioris de Buschemede.	Roberti Bollock.	Roberti Ratele.
Simonis Filbrigge, Chivaler.	Willielmi Wale.	Johannis Kiggill de Todinton.
Henrici Bronnflete, Chivaler.	Nicholai Ravenhull.	Johannis Pestell de Nunham.
Thomæ Wauton, Chivaler.	Nicholai Low.	Thomæ Chopper de Turvey.
Thomæ Maningham.	Valentini Bailli de Luton.	Johannis Marram.
Thomæ Hoo.	Willielmi White de eadem.	Thomæ Jakes.
Johannis Broughton.	Johannis Boughton.	Johannis Pikot.
Johannis Enderby.	Hugonis Hasselden.	Willielmi Molso.
Roberti Mordant.	Thomæ Bailli de Houghton.	Johannis Sewell.
Johannis Hertusherne.	Willielmi Trought.	Henrici Sewell.
Henrici Godfrey.	Henrici Mantell.	Radulphi Falwell.
Johan. Boteler de Northzele.	Roberti Valence.	Hugonis Billington.
Humphrei Acworth.	Johannis Attehay.	Johannis Baldoe.
Johannis Ragon.	Willielmi Ypping.	Willielmi Palmer.
Thomæ Ragon.	Johannis Petifer.	Roberti Davy, junioris.
Johannis Fitzgeffrey.	Thomæ Purvey.	Johannis Stanlow.
Johannis Radwell.	Willielmi Purvey.	Richardi Lincoln.
Johannis Fyse.	Willielmi Shotfold.	Walteri Taillard.
Johannis Coldington.	Willielmi Wingate.	Thomæ Spencer de Geton.
Christophori Preston.	Willielmi Kene.	Johannis Spencer.
Stephani Cruker.	Thomæ Stokker.	Johannis King de Harrowdon.
Thomæ Roxston.	Ade Alford.	Johannis Wait.
Willielmi Lancelin.	Johannis Morton.	Willielmi Bochell.
Henrici de Lye.	Thomæ Morton.	Thomæ William.
Joh. Conquest de Houghton.	Thomæ Stratton.	Roberti Ratull.
Thomæ Lonnde.	Thomæ Chamberlain.	Roberti Warner de le Hethe.
Walteri Lonnde.	Radulphi Cleark.	Johannis Potter.
Johannis Lonnde.	Math. Stepeing.	Johannis Grecell.
Richardi Merston.	Nicholai Harding.	Willielmi Bocher de Henlow.
Johannis Peeke, junioris.	Willielmi Marham.	Will. Halle de Chitingdon.
Thomæ Peeke.	Richardi Sampson.	Johannis Halle.
	Roberti Warner.	Willielmi Ludsopp.

Joh. Conquest de Houghton.	Thomæ Ragon.	Hugonis Billington.
Stephani Cruker.	Johannis Mepurshale.	Thomæ Pekke.
Thomæ Rokeston.	Johannis Fitz.	Willielmi Pekke.
Willielmi Lancelein.	Johannis Pekke, junioris.	Johannis Glove, junioris.
Henrici de Lye.		

Hungry Time hath made a *Glutton's meal* on this Catalogue of Gentry, and hath left but a very little *morsell for manners* remaining; so few of these are found extant in this *Shire*, and fewer continuing in a *gentile equipage*. Amongst whom I must not forget the family of the Blundels, whereof Sir Edward Blundell behaved himself right valiantly, in the unfortunate expedition to the Isle of Ree.

SHERIFFS OF BEDFORD AND BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE.

<i>Anno</i> HENRY II.	10 Rob. de Braybrook, <i>for three years.</i>	38 Simon de Glendon.
1 Rich. Basset, & Albertus de Veer, Rob. Carun.	13 Rob. de Braybrook, & Hen. <i>filius ejus.</i>	39 <i>Idem.</i>
2 Henric. de Essex constituit Simonem Fitz. Petre Vicecomitem, <i>for four years.</i>	14 Hen. Braybrook, & Rob. <i>pater ejus.</i>	40 Rob. le Savage, Rich. le Savage, <i>filius Johan.</i>
6 Gal. <i>filius</i> Radulph.	15 <i>Idem.</i>	41 Rob. de Tottenhall.
7 Rich. <i>filius</i> Osberti, <i>for three years.</i>	16 Hen. Braybrook.	42 <i>Idem.</i>
10 Hug. de la Lega, & Rich. <i>filius</i> Osberti, <i>for six years.</i>	17 <i>Idem.</i>	43 Alex. de Hamden, <i>for four years.</i>
16 David. Archidea. & Will. <i>filius</i> Rich.	<i>Anno</i> HENRY III.	47 Alex. de Hamden, & Simon de Pateshill, <i>for five years.</i>
17 Will. <i>filius</i> Rich. & David Arch. <i>for three years.</i>	1 Fulco de Breantel.	52 Edw. <i>filius</i> Regis Primogenitus.
20 Will. <i>filius</i> Rich. <i>for six years.</i>	3 <i>Idem.</i>	53 <i>Idem.</i>
26 Will. Rufus, <i>for seven years.</i>	4 Ful. de Breantel, & Rad. de Bray, <i>for four years.</i>	54 Edw. <i>filius</i> primo-genitus, & Barthol. de Townen Subvic. <i>ejus, for three years.</i>
33 Will. Rufus, & Oger. <i>filius</i> Ogeri, pro dimid. Anni.	8 Ful. de Breantel.	<i>Anno</i> EDWARD I.
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD I.	9 Walt. de Pateshull de Accestane, <i>for four years.</i>	1 Thomas de Bray.
1 Will. Rufus, <i>for six years.</i>	13 Steph. de Wegrave, & Will. de Martiwaste.	2 <i>Idem.</i>
7 Simon. de Belchampe, <i>for three years.</i>	14 Steph. de Segne.	3 Hugo de Stapleford, <i>for four years.</i>
10 Will. de Albeny, & Rob. Braybrook.	15 Steph. de Segne, & Rich. de Atteneston, <i>for three years.</i>	7 Johan. de Chedney, <i>for four years.</i>
<i>Anno</i> JOHANNIS R.	18 Steph. de Segne, & Joh. Ulecot.	11 Radul. de Goldington, <i>for three years.</i>
1 Will. de Albeny.	19 Radus. <i>filius</i> Reginald.	14 Will. de Boyvill, <i>for three years.</i>
2 Galf. <i>filius</i> Petri, & Rob. de Braybrook, <i>for four years.</i>	20 Will. de Bello Campo, & Ric. de Porchhalt.	17 Will. de Tarrevill.
6 Rob. de Braybrook, & Rob. <i>filius</i> Hemer.	21 Will. de Bello Campo.	18 Joh. de Popham.
7 Rob & Rober.	22 Reginald. de Albo Monasterio.	19 <i>Idem.</i>
8 Rob. <i>filius</i> Hemeri.	23 Rob. de Hega.	20 Will. de Turrevill, <i>for five years.</i>
9 <i>Idem.</i>	24 Paulus Penire.	25 Sim. de Bradenham.
	25 <i>Idem.</i>	26 Walter. de Molesworth, <i>for ten years.</i>
	26 Joh. Grumband.	<i>Anno</i> EDWARD II.
	27 Will. Holdwell, <i>for seven years.</i>	1 Gil. de Holme, & Wal. de Molesworth.
	34 Alex. de Hammeden, <i>for three years.</i>	2 Will. Merre, <i>for four years.</i>
	37 Nul. Titl. Com. in Rotulo.	6. Walt.

6 Walt. de Molesworth, & Joh. de Pabenham, for three years.	4 Phil. de Aylesbury, for three years.	25 Joh. Chastilion, & Tho. Fernibrand.
9 Joh. de la Hay.	7 Nul. Titl. Com. in Rotulo.	26 Joh. Chastilion.
10 <i>Idem.</i>	8 Rad. de Wedon.	27 Ger. de Braybrook.
11 Joh. de la Hay, & Rog. de Tiringham.	9 <i>Idem.</i>	28 <i>Idem.</i>
12 Phil. de Aylesbury, & Rich. de Cave.	10 Rich. Ward.	29 Pet. de Salford, & Ger. Braybrook.
13 Rich. de Cave, & Ingilran de Berenger.	11 Rad. de Wedon.	30 Pet. de Salford.
14 <i>Idem.</i>	12 Nich. de Passelow, & Will. Aloton.	31 Joh. de Hampden, & Hug. Chastilion.
15 Ingelramus Berenger.	13 <i>Idem.</i>	32 Joh. de Hampden.
16	14 Nich. Passelow.	33 <i>Idem.</i>
17 Rog. de Tiringham.	15 Ger. de Braybrook.	34 Pet. de Salford.
18 Rog. de Tiringham, & Joh. de la Hay.	16 Henric. Chalfhunt, & Gerrard. de Braybrook.	35 Joh. de Hampden.
19 Johan. de la Hay, & Phil. de Aylesbury.	17 Joh. Aygnell, & Hen. Chalfhunt.	36 Pet. de Salford, for four years.
<i>Anno</i> EDWARD III.	18 Hen. Chalfhunt, & Joh. Wignell.	40 Joh. de Aylesbury, for six years.
1 Johan. de la Mareschall, & Phil. de Aylesbury.	19 Tho. de Swinford.	46 Johan. Chyne.
2 <i>Idem.</i>	20 <i>Idem.</i>	47 Johan. Ragoun.
3 Joh. de Mareschall.	21 Will. Croyser.	48 Johan. Aylesbury.
	22 <i>Idem.</i>	49 Johan. de Arden.
	23 Tho. Fernibrand.	50 Johan. de Broughton.
	24 <i>Idem.</i>	51 Johan. de Ollueyge.

HENRY II.

1. RICHARDUS BASSET, & ALBERICUS de VEER.]

The Catalogue of the Sheriffs of Cambridge and Huntingdon-shires, as also of Essex and Hartford-shire, beginneth with the same names; so that Six Counties (but all lying together) were under their inspection. None need to question, but that this Albericus de Veer was the very same with him who by Maud the Empress was made the first Earl of Oxford, of whom hereafter this year in Cambridgeshire. Mean time we take notice of an *Usterosis*, beholding Richard Basset (though first named) as his *Under Sheriff*.

2. HENRY de ESSEX.]

He is too well known in our English Chronicles, being Baron of Raleigh in Essex, and Hereditary Standard-bearer of England. It happened in the Reign of this King there was a fierce battle fought in Flintshire, at Coleshull, betwixt the English and Welch, wherein this Henry de Essex *animum & signum simul abjecit*, "betwixt Traitor and Coward cast away both his Courage and Banner together," occasioning a great overthrow of English¹.

But he that had the *baseness* to doe, had the *boldness* to deny the doing of so foul a fact; untill he was challenged in combate by Robert de Momford, a Knight, eye-witness thereof, and by him overcome in a duell; whereupon his large inheritance was confiscated to the King, and he himself, partly thrust, partly going into a *Convent*, hid his head in a *coule*, under which, betwixt shame and sanctity, he blushed out the remainder of his life.

16. DAVID ARCHIDIACONUS, &c.]

It may justly seem strange, that an *Archdeacon* should be Sheriff of a Shire; and one would have sought for a person of his Profession rather in a *Pulpit*, than in a Shire-Hall.

Some will answer, that in that age *Men in Orders* ingrossed not onely *Places of Judicature*, but also such as had *Military* and *Martial* relations, whereof this Sheriff did in some sort partake. But, under correction, I conceive, that though Bishops (who had also temporall Baronies) were sometimes Sheriffs, yet no inferiour Clergymen, being in Orders, were ever advanced to that *Office*, neither in *ancient* nor in *modern times*. Sure I am

¹ Compare Camden's Britannia in Essex with him in Flintshire. F.

that, in the Reign of King Charles, one being pricked Sheriff of Rutland escaped, pleading that he was a *Deacon*.

Yet we meet with many, whose surnames sound of Church-relation, both in the Catalogue of ancient and modern Sheriffs.

1. <i>Abbot</i>	} of	[London, Cornwall, Sussex, Norfolke, Northamptonshire, Essex,	7. <i>Frier</i>	} of	[Oxfordshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, London.
2. <i>Archdeacon</i>			8. <i>Moigne</i>		
3. <i>Bishop</i>			9. <i>Monk</i>		
4. <i>Chaplain</i>			10. <i>Parson</i>		
5. <i>Clerk</i>			11. <i>Pope</i>		
6. <i>Dean</i>			12. <i>Prior</i>		

It addeth to the difficulty, that whereas persons of their profession were formerly enjoined single lives, we find in this list some of their sons in the next generation Sheriffs also.

But take one answer to all. As these were Laymen, so probably their Ancestors were Ecclesiasticks, and did officiate according to their respective orders and dignities. These afterwards, having their patrimony devolved unto them by the death of their elder brethren, were dispenced with by the Pope to marry, yet so that they were always afterwards called by their former profession, which was fixed as a surname on their posterity. Thus we read how in France *Hugh de Lusignian*, being an Archbishop (and the last of his family), when, by the death of his Brethren, the Signieuries of Partnay, Soubize, &c. fell unto him, he obtained licence to marry, on condition that his posterity should bear the name of *Archevesque*, and a Miter over their Arms for ever.

As for the Surname of *Pope* in England, it is such a transcendent, I cannot reach it with mine own, and must leave it to more judicious conjectures.

KING JOHN.

13. ROB. de BRAYBROOK, & HEN. *filius ejus.*]

14. HEN. BRAYBROOK, & ROB. *pater ejus.*]

Here is a loving reciprocation. First, a son Under Sheriff to his Father; *that was his duty*. Secondly, the father Under Sheriff to his Son; *that was his courtesie*. Indeed I can name one Under Sheriff to his own Father¹, being a gentleman of right worthy extraction and estate, which Son afterwards (in my memory) became Lord Chief Justice and Treasurer of England.

HENRY III.

52. EDVARD. *filius REGIS primo-genitus.*]

It soundeth not a little to the honour of these two Shires, that Prince Edward, afterwards the most renowned King of England (first of his Christian name since the Conquest) was their Sheriff for five years together. Yea, the Imperial Crown found him in that office, when it fell unto him, though then absent in Palestine. We may presume, that Bartholomew de Fowen, his Under Sheriff, was very sufficient to manage all matters under him.

SHERIFFS OF BEDFORD AND BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	RICHARD II.		
1	Joh. de Aylesbury	Aylesbury	- - Az. a cross Arg.
2	Thomas Peynere.		
3	Egidius Daubeney	SOMERSETSHIRE	G. four lozenges in fess Arg.
4	Thomas Sackwell	SUSSEX	- - - Quarterly O. and G. a bend vayre.
5	Joh. de Aylesbury	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	<i>Idem</i>	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Widevill	Northam.	- - Arg. a fess and canton G.

¹ In London and Middlesex, in modern times, this practice (for substantial and weighty reasons) is not at all uncommon. N.

- 8 Rob. Dikeswell.
 9 Thomas Covell - - - - - Az. a lion ramp. Arg. a file of three lambeaux G.
 10 Joh. de Aylesbury *ut prius.*
 11 Rad. Fitz. Rich.
 12 Thomas Peynere.
 13 Thomas Sackvill - *ut prius.*
 14 Edm. Hampden - Hampden, Buc. Arg. a saltire G. betw. four eaglets displayed Az.
 15 Will. Teringham - Teringham, Buc. Az. a cross ingrailed Arg.
 16 Thomas Peynere.
 17 Phil. Walwane.
 18 Johannes Longvile Wolverton, Buc. G. a fess indented betwixt six cross croslets Arg.
 19 Edm. Hampden - *ut prius.*
 20 Regin. Ragon.
 21 Johannes Worship.
 22 *Idem.*

Anno HENRY IV.

- 1 Thomas Eston.
 2 { Edw. Hampden *ut prius.*
 { Ro. Beauchamp Eaton, Bed. - G. a fess between six martlets O.
 3 Reg. Ragon.
 4 Johannes Boys - KENT - - - O. a griffin segreant S. within two borders G.
 5 *Idem.*
 6 Edw. Hampden - *ut prius.*
 7 Thomas Peynere.
 8 Richardus Hay.
 9 Bald. Pigott - - Stratton, Bed. - S. three pick-axes Arg.
 10 Tho. Strickland - YORKSHIRE - - G. a chev. O. between three crosses formée Arg.
 11 Richardus Wyott. [on a canton Erm. a buck's-head erased S.
 12 Bald. Pigott - - *ut prius.*

Anno HENRY V.

- 1 Tho. Strickland - *ut prius.*
 2 Edw. Hampden - *ut prius.*
 3 Thomas Wauton.
 4 Richard Wyott.
 5 Joh. Gifford.
 6 Will. Massy.
 7 Walt. Fitz. Rich.
 8 Johan. Radwell.
 9 Joh. Radwellet.
 10 Will. Massy.
 11 *Idem.*

Anno HENRY VI.

- 1 Johan. Wauton.
 2 Joh. Cheney, mil. Cheneys, Buc. - Checky O. & Az. a fess G. fretty Erm.
 3 Richardus Wyott.
 4 Johan. Cheney - *ut prius.*
 5 Will. Massy, ar.
 6 Hum. Stafford, ar. - - - - - O. a chev. G. a quarter Erm.
 7 Tho. Wauton, mil.
 8 Thomas Hoo - - - - - Quarterly S. and Arg.
 9 Joh. Cheney - - *ut prius.*
 10 Egid. Daubeny, m. *ut prius.*
 11 Tho. Wauton, mil.
 12 Johan. Glove.

- 13 Joh. Hampden, ar. *ut prius.*
 14 Joh. Broughton.
 15 Rob. Manfeld.
 16 Hum. Stafford, mi. *ut prius.*
 17 Joh. Hampden - *ut prius.*
 18 Walt. Strickland - *ut prius.*
 19 Joh. Brekenoll.
 20 Edw. Campden - *ut prius.*
 21 Edw. Rede.
 22 Tho. Singleton.
 23 Joh. Wenlock - - - - - Arg. a chev. between three black-moreheads
 24 Thomas Rokes. [couped proper.
 25 Thomas Gifford.
 26 Gor. Longvile - *ut prius.*
 27 *Idem* - - - - *ut prius.*
 28 Will. Gedney.
 29 Joh. Hampden - *ut prius.*
 30 Ro. Whittingham.
 31 Rob. Olney.
 32 { Edw. Rede, ar.
 { Joh. Poulter - HARTFORD-SHIRE Arg. a bend voided S.
 33 Tho. Singleton.
 34 Tho. Charlton, m.
 35 Joh. Hampden - *ut prius.*
 36 Joh. Maningham.
 37 Joh. Heyton, ar.
 38 Johan. Broughton - - - - - Arg. a chev. betwixt three mullets G.
- Anno* EDWARD IV.
 1 Edw. Rede, ar.
 2 Thomas Reynes.
 3 *Idem.*
 4 Pet. House, ar.
 5 Joh. Broughton - *ut prius.*
 6 Joh. Bottiler, mil. Biddenham, Bed. G. a fess componé Arg. & S. betwixt six crosses
 7 Tho. Hampden - *ut prius.* [croslets O.
 8 Joh. Foster, ar. - BERK-SHIRE - - S. a chev. engrailed between three arr. A.
 9 Will. Lucy, ar. - - - - - G. crusuly O. three pikes hauriant Arg.
 10 Rob. Dooth, ar. - CHESHIRE - - Arg. three boars'-heads erased S. tusked O.
 11 Regin. Grey - - Wrestlingw. Bed. Barry of six Ar. & Az. in chief three torteauxes.
 12 Joh. Lanoston, ar.
 13 John Botiler, mil. *ut prius.*
 14 Rich. Bulstrode - - - - - See our Notes in BUCKS.
 15 Hugo Brudenell - BUCKINGHAMSH. Arg. a chevron G. between three chappews Az.
 16 Edward Molinen.
 17 Jo. Rotheram, ar. Luton, Bed. - V. three roe-bucks tripping O. a baston G.
 18 Thomas Rokes.
 19 Thomas Fowler.
 20 Rich. Enderby, ar. - - - - - Arg. three bars dancetté S. a pale in chief E.
 21 Joh. Verney - - - - - Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets G.
 22 Tho. Hampden - *ut prius.*
- Anno* RICHARD III.
 1 Dru. Brudnell - *ut prius.*
 2 Thomas Fowler.
 3 Joh. Boone, mil.

- 28 Tho. Longvile, ar. *ut prius.*
 29 Will. Windsor. m. Bradenham, Buc. G. a saltier Arg. betw. twelve cross croslets O.
 30 Rob. Dormer, mil. *ut prius.*
 31 Tho. Rotheram - *ut prius.*
 32 Rad. Verney, mil. *ut prius.*
 33 Joh. Gostwick, m. Willington, Bed. Arg. a bend G. cotized S. betwixt six cornish
 34 *Idem* - - - - *ut prius.* [choughes proper; on a chief O. 3 mullets V.
 35 Thomas Giffard, ar.
 36 Mich. Fisher, mil.
 37 Lod. Dyve, ar. - *ut prius.*
 38 Rob. Drury, mil. - - - - - { Arg. on a chief V. the letter Tau betwixt two
 mullets pierced O.

Anno EDWARD VI.

- 1 Fran. Russell, mil. Cheneis, Buc. - A lion ramp. G. on a chiefe S. three escalops of
 2 Fran. Pigott, ar. *ut prius.* [the first.
 3 Joh. St. John, mil. *ut prius.*
 4 Tho. Rotheram - *ut prius.*
 5 Oliv. St. John, ar. *ut prius.*
 6 Tho. Pigott, ar. - *ut prius.*

Anno MARIA REG.

- 1 Will. Dormer, mi. *ut prius.*

Anno REX PHIL. & MA. REGINA.

- 1 Arth. Longvile, ar. *ut prius.*
 2 Rob. Drury, mil. *ut prius.*
 3 Rob. Peckham, mi.
 4 Tho. Pigott, ar. - *ut prius.*
 5 Hum. Ratcliff, m. - - - - - Arg. a bend engrailed S.

Anno REG. ELIZA.

- 1 Will. Hawtry, ar. Checkers, Buc. - Arg. four lioncells passant S. betwixt two ge-
 2 Tho. Teringham *ut prius.* [mews in bend.
 3 Rob. Drury, mil. *ut prius.*
 4 Joh. Goodwin, ar.
 5 Paul Damil, ar.
 6 Tho. Fleetwood - Vache, Bu. - - - Parte per pale nebulé Az. & O. six marteletts
 7 Hen. Cheyne, mi. Tuddington, Bed. [counterchanged.
 8 AMP. Joh. Cheny, ar.
 9 Joh. Burlacy, ar.
 10 Will. Dormer, mi. *ut prius* - - - S. a fess engrailed between three flower-de-luce
 11 Edw. Ashfeld, mi. [Arg.
 12 Lod. Mordant, mi. *ut prius.*
 13 Tho. Pigott, ar. - *ut prius.*
 14 Lodo. Dive, ar. - *ut prius.*
 15 Gor. Peckham, mi.
 16 Rad. Astry, ar. - Harlington, Bed. Barry-wave of six Arg. & Az.; on a chief G.
 [three bezants.

HENRY VI.

8. THOMAS HOO.]

If any ask me the place of his residence in these Counties, I must returne, *Non sum in-
 formatus*¹. But this is he who is caractered by Master Camden “*Vir egregius*²,” whom

¹ Dr. Fuller's want of information in this instance may be supplied from the History of Luton, in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. VIII. pp. 27, 53; where it will be seen that *Luton Hoo*, the residence of the present Marquis of Bute, was possessed by Robert (the grandfather of Thomas), who took the addition of *de Hoo* from this place. Thomas was created Lord Hastings and Hoo in 1447; and settled ten parts of the tithes of the Hoo on the Abbey of St. Alban's, for the use of strangers. N.

² Britannia, in Sussex. F.

King Henry the Sixth made Knight of the Garter, and Lord Hoo and Hafstings. He left four daughters, thus married:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Anne to Sir Jeffry Bollen. | 3. Jane to Robert Cople, Esq. |
| 2. Eleanor to Sir Richard Carew. | 4. Elizabeth to Sir John Devenish. |

From the *first* of these was Queen Elizabeth descended. Some of the Issue Male of the same family were very lately extant in Hertford-shire.

23. JOHN WENLOCK.]

His surname seemeth to have something in it of Salopian reference, to a Market-town therein so called; however, his principal residence was (but where to me unknown¹) in this County, whereof he was returned Knight to the Parliament, in the twelfth of this King's Reign; the very same whom afterwards this King created Baron Wenlock and Knight of the Garter, and who afterwards lost his life in His cause, valiantly fighting in the battle of Teuxbury. It is charity to enter this memorial of him, the rather because he died without issue (and his fair estate, forfeited to King Edward the Fourth, was quickly scattered amongst many Courtiers); but from his Cousin and Heire-general, the Lauleys in Shropshire are lineally descended.

HENRY VII.

17. Sir JOHN SAINT JOHN, Mil.]

There were three Sir John Saint Johns successively in the same family, since their fixing in this County:

1. The Father (this year Sheriffe) being son to Sir Oliver Saint John, by Margaret daughter and sole heir to Sir John Beauchamp. This Margaret was afterwards married to John Duke of Somerset, to whom she bare Margaret, Mother to King Henry the Seventh.
2. The Son [Sheriffe in the seventh year of King Henry the Eighth.]
3. The Grand-child, Sheriffe in the third of Edward the Sixth, and father to Oliver the first Lord Saint John.

This we insert to avoid confusion; it being the general complaint of Heralds, that such *homonymie* causeth many mistakes in Pedigrees.

22. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE.]

Much wondering with my self how this Northern name stragled into the South, I consulted one of his Family, and a good Antiquary; by whom I was informed that *this* William was a younger Brother of Gauthorpe-house in York-shire, and was settled at Cardinton nigh Bedford in this County, by marrying the Inheritrix thereof. He was afterwards twice Sheriffe under King Henry the Eighth, knighted, and Controler of the House of Cardinall Woolsey. *A rough Gentleman*; preferring rather to *profit* than *please* his *Master*. And although the *pride* of that *Prelate* was far above his *covetousnesse*; yet his *wisedome*, well knowing *Thrift* to be the *fuell* of *Magnificence*, would usually disgest advice from this his *Servant*, when it plainly tended to his own *emolument*. The *name*, and (which is worse) the *estate*, is now quite extinct in this County.

HENRY VIII.

1. JOHN MORDANT, Ar.]

He was extracted of a very ancient Parent in this County, and married one of the Daughters and Heirs of Henry Vere, of Addington in Northampton-shire, whereby he re-

¹ This second *Incognitus* will also be found in the same number of the Bibliotheca, pp. 25. 45. His mansion was at Somerys, about two miles to the North-west of Luton, where, as Leland informs us, Lord Wenlock had begun sumptuously a house, but never finished it; but that the gateway of brick was very fair and large. This gateway and part of a tower are yet to be seen.—He was buried in a Chapel of his own foundation, adjoining to the Church of Luton; and on his tomb is said to have been a native of Wenloke, “et hujus ville dominus.”—“At Luton,” says Mr. Camden, “I saw a fair church, but the choir then roofless and overrun with weeds; and adjoining to it an elegant chapel founded by Lord Wenlocke, and well maintained by the family of Rotherham, planted here by Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York and Chancellor of England in the time of King Edward IV.—Edward IV. bestowed Wenlock's estate on his courtiers, of whom it is probable the Archbishop procured Luton, and placed his heir there; for in the next reign we find John Rotherham, Esq. seated at Luton, and High Sheriff of the county of Bedford.” N.

ceived a great inheritance, being by aged persons in those parts remembered by the name of *John of the Woods*; (Reader, I was born under the *shadow*, and felt the *warmth* of them;) so great a master he was of Oaks and Timber in that County, besides large possessions he had in Essex and elsewhere. King Henry the Eighth, owning him deservedly for a very wise man, created him Baron Mordant of Turvey.

29. WILLIAM WINDSOR, Mil.]

He was descended from Walter Fitz Otho¹, Castle-keeper of Windsor in the time of King William the Conqueror, and was by King Henry the Eighth created Baron Windsor of Bradenham in Buckingham-shire, Ancestor to the present Lord Windsor, descended from him by an Heir-general; so that *Hickman* is his Surname.

EDWARD VI.

1. FRANCIS RUSSEL, Mil.]

He was son to John Lord Russel, afterward Earl of Bedford. Succeeding his Father in his honour, so great was his hospitality, that Queen Elizabeth was wont to say pleasantly of him, "That he made all the beggars." He founded a small School at Wobourne; and, dying in great age and honour, was buried at Cheneys, 1585.

5. OLIVER SAINT JOHN, Ar.]

He was by Queen Elizabeth made Lord Saint John of Bletso in this County; and left two sons, who succeeded to his honour. First, John, whose onely daughter Anne was married to William Lord Effingham, and was mother to Elizabeth now Countess Dowager of Peterborough. His second son was Oliver, blessed with a numerous issue, and Ancestor to the present Earl of Bullinbrook.

QUEEN MARY.

1. WILLIAM DORMER, Mil.]

He was son to Sir Robert Dormer (Sheriffe the 14th of King Henry the Eighth) by Jane Newdigate his wife; which Lady was so zealous a Papist, that after the death of Queen Mary she left the land, and lived beyond the Seas. This Sir William, by Mary Sidney his wife, had a daughter, married to the Count of Feria, when he came over hither with King Philip.

This Count, under pretence to visit his sick Lady, remaining here, did very earnestly move a match betwixt King Philip, his Master, and Queen Elizabeth, which *in fine* took no effect². He then also mediated for Jane Dormer, his grand-mother, and some other fugitives, that they might live beyond the seas, and receive their revenues out of England; which favour the Queen thought not fit to indulge; whereat the Count was so incensed, that he moved Pope Pius the Fourth to excommunicate her, though his wife did with all might and maine oppose it³.

SHERIFFS OF THIS COUNTY ALONE.

Anno.	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	REG. ELIZABETHA.		
17	Ge. Rotheram, esq.	Farly - - -	V. three roe-bucks tripping Or, a baston Gules.
18	John Barnardeston	Jewelbury - -	G. a salter engrailed Arg.
19	Ge. Kenesham, esq.	Temsford.	
20	John Spencer, esq.	Cople.	
21	Nicholas Luke, esq.	Woodend - -	Arg. a bugle-horn S.
22	Henry Butler, esq.	Biddenham - -	G. a fess checkee Ar. and S. between six cross
23	Joh. Tompson, esq.	Crawley.	[croslets Arg.
24	Ric. Conquest, esq.	Houghton - -	Quarterly, Arg. and S. a label with three points.
25	Lodo. Dive, esq.	Brumham - -	Party per pale Arg. and G. a fess Az.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Bark-shire.

² Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1558.

³ "Uxore frustra obnitente." Idem, anno 1560.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
26 Joh. Rowe, esq. and Ric. Charnock, esq.	Holcot - - -	Arg. on a bend S. three crosses croslet of the field.
27 Oliver St. John, esq.	- - - - -	Arg. on a chief G. two mullets O.
28 Ric. Charnock, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Will. Butler, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Rad. Astry, esq. -	Westning - -	Barry wavée of six Arg. and Az. on a chief G.
31 Oliver St. John, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[three bezants.
32 Ge. Rotheram, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Ex. Hoddeson, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Will. Duncombe -	Batlesden - -	Party per cheveron counterfloré G. and Arg.
35 Nicholas Luke, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[three talbots-heads erased counterchanged.
36 John Dive, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Wil. Gostwick, esq.	Willington -	Arg. a bend G. cotized S. betwixt six Cornish
38 Ric. Conquest, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[choughes proper; on a chief O. three mullets V.
39 Tho. Cheney, esq.	Sundon.	
40 Edr. Ratcliffe, knt.	Elstow - - -	Arg. a bend engrailed S.
41 Will. Butler, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42 John Croft, knt.		
43 Ri. Charnocks, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 George Francklyn	Malvern.	
45 John Dive, knt. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> JACOBUS REX.		
1 John Dive, knt. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 John Leigh, esq.		
3 Edr. Sands, knt.	Eaton.	
4 Fra. Anderson, esq.	Eworth - -	Arg. a cheveron betwixt three cross croslets S.
5 Tho. Snagge, knt.	Marson.	
6 Edw. Mordant, esq.	Ockley - - -	Arg. a cheveron between three estoyles S.
7 Tho. Ancell, esq.	Barford - - -	{ G. on a saltire O. between four bezants a mascle of the first.
8 Fran. Ventres, knt.	Campton - -	Az. a lucie between two bends wavy Arg.
9 Robert Sandy, esq.		
10 Will. Beecher, esq.	Hooberry.	
11 Ric. Sanders, esq.	Marson - - -	Parte per cheveron Arg. and S. three elephants
12 Edw. Duncombe -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[heads erased counterchanged.
13 Will. Plomer, esq.	Holms - - -	{ V. a cheveron between three lions-heads erased O. billited G.
14 Roger Burgoyne -	Sutton - - -	G. a cheveron O. between three talbots; on chief
15 Oliver Luke, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[embattled Arg. as many martlets S.
16 Ed. Conquest, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Ge. Keynsham, esq.		
18 Fran. Stanton, esq.	Birchmore.	
19 Will. Bryers, esq.	Woodbery.	
20 Wil. Hawkins, esq.	Tilbrook.	
21 Fran. Clerke, knt.		
22 Math. Denton, esq.	Barton.	
<i>Anno</i> CAROLUS I. REX.		
1 John Wingate, esq.	Harlington -	S. a bend E. cotized O. between six martlets Arg.
2 Ed. Gostwick, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 John Moore, esq.		
4 Anth. Chester, bart.	- - - - -	{ Per pale, Arg. and S. a cheveron between three rams-heads erased, armed O. within a border ingrailed roundly, all counterchanged.
5 Michael Grigg, esq.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
6 William Cater, esq.	Kempston - -	E. on a pile G. a lion passant gardant O.
7 Edmund Anderson	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Ja. Beverley, esq.	Clapwell - -	E. a rose G.
9 Ouff. Winch, esq.	Everton.	
10 Hum. Monoux, esq.	Wootton.	
11 Richard Gery, esq.	Bushmede.	
12 Henry Chester, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Will. Boteler, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Will. Plomer, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Richard Child, esq.	Puddington -	G. a cheveron engrailed E. betwixt three doves Arg.
16 Joh. Burgogne, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Tho. Alston, kt. bart.	Wodhill - -	Az. ten stars O.
18		
19		
20 Nich. Denton, esq.		
21		
22 Math. Taylor, esq.	Eaton.	

THE FAREWELL.

Being to take my Farewell of this County, I am minded of the mistake (what Writer is free from them?) in Mr. Stowe, telling us of *tide-boats, till-boats, and barges*, which come from Bedford-shire down the Thames to London¹, which surely must row over many miles of drie-land in their passage thereunto. But, if there be a possibility of such a conveyance by art and industry to be effected², may his words prove true by way of prediction, seeing certainly such a conveniency must needs be advantagious to this County!

¹ Stowe, in Survey of London, p. 18, writing of the river Thames. F.

² This modern ingenuity and enterprize have in many places effected by Canals. N.

* * * "Of the FORTY Counties of England, NINE have found no Antiquary hardy enough to attempt their general illustration; and the Collections for EIGHT others are still withheld from the publick. BEDFORDSHIRE still wants the very rudiments of geographical and historical descriptions." Gough's Anecdotes of British Topography, Preface, p. x.—Some useful Collections for this County will be found in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica;" in the "Magna Britannia;" in Mr. Gough's Additions to "Camden;" in the laborious researches of Messrs. Lysons; and in the "Beauties of England."—I have also a good Collection of the Epitaphs in this County, taken before the year 1750, in the hand-writing of that industrious Antiquary the Rev. Robert Smyth of Woodston. N.

BUCKINGHAM - SHIRE.

IT is a long narrow County (the miles therein proportioned accordingly) stretching forty-four miles from North to South, whilst the breadth is content with fourteen at the most. A fruitfull Country, especially in the vale of Alesbury, where one [lately] intire Pasture, called Beryfield (now part of the Inheritance of Sir Robert Lee, Baronet), in the Manor of Quarendon, is let yearly for *eight hundred pounds*, the tenant not complaining of his bargaine.

This County takes its name from *Buckingham*, the chief town therein; as that from *Beeches* (called in the Saxon tongue *Buccen*) growing plentifully thereabouts, as in other places in this County, and therefore placed first amongst its

NATURALL COMMODITIES.

BEECH.

This was esteemed sacred amongst the Romans: *Manius Curius juravit se ex prædâ nihil attigisse, præter guttum faginum quo sacrificaret*; “protested, that he touched nothing of the prey besides a Beech-cup, wherewith he should sacrifice¹.” It is also *medicinall*; though we would wish none sore *lips* or *eyes*, to try the truth of Pliny’s report, whether *Beech-leaves* cure the *one*, or the *ashes* of *Beech-mast* heal the *other*². Our ordinary use thereof (besides making of many Utensils) is for building of Houses. One asked, when *Beach* would make the *best Timber*, meaning what season of the year was best to cut it down for that purpose. It was answered, “that Beech would make the best Timber when no Oake was to be had;” a time, I assure you, which daily approacheth in our Land³.

Hence it was, that such care was taken in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth (when Woods were in a far better condition then now adays) for the preserving of the *Standells* of *Beech*⁴. As also it was provided in the first of Queen Elizabeth, that no Timber-trees of *Oak*, *Beech*, and *Ash* (where *Beech* deservedly is made second), being one foot square at the stub, and growing within fourteen miles of the Sea, or any Navigable River, should be converted to *coal* or *fewell*⁵, as the debasing of that which, if *Nature* did not first *intend*, *Necessity* must employ for better service.

SHEEP.

The best and biggest-bodied in England are the Vale of Ailsbury in this County, where it is nothing to give *ten pound* or more for a *Breed-ram*⁶. So that, should a Forrainer hear of the price thereof, he would guess that *Ram* rather to be some *Roman Engine of battery*, than the creature commonly so called.

¹ Plin. lib. decimo sexto, p. 287. cap. 38. ver. 44.

² Plin. lib. vigesimo quarto, p. 442. cap. 5. ver. 37.

³ The prospect of Oak Timber becoming scarce, therefore, is not a modern chimera. N.

⁴ Stat. 35 Hen. VIII. cap. 17.

⁵ Stat. 1 Eliz. cap. 15.

⁶ How comparatively trifling is this *large* sum to the prices obtained in modern times, by Mr. Bakewell of Dishley in Leicestershire, and his successors in the art of breeding and fattening sheep! N.

I know

I know not whether his observation, with the reason thereof, be worth the inserting, who first took notice, that our Cattle for food are *English* when feeding in the field, but *French* when fed on in a family.

<i>English.</i>	1. Sheep.	2. Ox.	3. Calfe.	4. Hog.	5. Pigg.
<i>French.</i>	1. Mutton.	2. Beef.	3. Veal.	4. Bacon.	5. Pork.

Whereof he assigned this reason, that, after the Norman Conquest the French so tyrannized over the English tenants, that they forced them to keep and feed their Cattle; but the Monsieurs eat all their good meat after it was slaughtered.

Forraigners much admire at our English Sheep, because they doe not (as those beyond the Seas) follow their Shephards like to a *pack of dogs*, but wander wide abroad; and the Popish Priests tell their simple flocks, that this disobedience of our Sheep happeneth unto us, because (*Risum teneatis, amici?*) we have left the great Shephard the Pope¹, whereas they did so long before our separation from Rome, because, freed from the fear of wolves (infesting them in forraine parts), they feed safely in the fields, needing neither guide to direct, nor guard to defend them.

TAME PHEASANTS.

They first took their name from *Phasis*, a River in Asia; and long their flight thence into England; a Fowl fair in the feathers, a Cock especially (Males by Nature, though Female by Art, the finest of both Sexes), and dainty in the flesh. Aboundance of these are kept about Wicombe; the care being more then the cost, seeing their generall repast is on Pismires. Whether these *tame* be as good as *wild* Pheasants, I leave to *Pallatemen* to decide.

THE MANUFACTURES.

It is true of this County, that it liveth more by its *lands* than by its *hands*. Such the fruitfulness, venting the native Commodities thereof at great rates (thank the vicinity of London, the best Chapman), that no handy-crafts of note (save what common to other countries) are used therein, except any will instance in *Bone-lace*, much thereof being made about Owldney in this County; though more, I believe, in Devonshire, where we shall meet more properly therewith.

PROVERBS.

“ Buckingham-shire Bread and Beef².”]

The former is as *fine*, the latter as *fat* in this as in any other County. If, therefore, the inhabitants thereof come with *hearty grace* and *hungry appetites*, no doubt both *strength* and *health* will follow on their repast.

“ Here if you beat a Bush, it's odds you'd start a Thief³.”]

No doubt there was just occasion for this Proverb at the original thereof, which then contained *satyricall truth*, proportioned to the place before it was *reformed*; whereof thus our great Antiquary⁴:

“ It was altogether unpassable in times past by reason of Trees, untill that Leofstane Abbot of St. Alban's did cut them down, because they yielded a place of refuge for thieves.”

But this Proverb is now antiquated as to the truth thereof, *Buckingham-shire* affording as many *Maiden Assizes* as any County of equall populousness. Yea, hear how she pleadeth for her self, that such High-way-men were never her Natives, but fled thither for their *shelter* out of neighbouring Counties.

¹ Sam. Hartlib's Legacie, p. 84.

² Michael Drayton, in his Polyolbion.

³ Idem, ibidem.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Buckinghamshire.

SAINTS.

St. EDBURG, daughter unto Redwald King of the East-Angles, embraced a monasticall life at Aylesbury in this County, where her body was deposited, and removed afterwards to Edburton (now Edburton) in Suffolk, her native Country. It seems her person would make one County proud, which made two happy: Alesbury observing her *memory* on the day of —, whilst Edburton was renowned for her *miracles*. By the way, it seems wonderfull that in Scripture we onely meet with one *Posthume-Miracle*, viz. the *Grave-fellow* of Elisha raised with the *touch* of his *bones*; whilst most of Popish Miracles are [reported] born after the Saints' death, meerly to mold men's minds to the adoration of their Reliques.

St. RUMALD was the same with St. Rumbald (commonly called by Country people St. Grumbald), and St. Rumwald, as others spell him; but distinct from another St. Rumwald of Irish extraction, a Bishop and Martyr, whose passion is celebrated at Mechlyn in Braband. This criticisme, Reader, I request thee to take on my credit for thy own ease, and not to buy the truth of so *difficult a trifle* with the trouble I paid for it.

Entring now on the legend of his *life*, I writ neither what I believe, nor what I expect should be believed, but what I find written by others. Some make him Son of a British King¹, which is sufficiently confuted by his own Saxon name. More probable their tale who relate him Son to a King of Northumberland, by a Christian daughter of Penda King of Mercia. Being born at King's Sutton in this County, as soon as he came out of his Mother's womb, he cryed three times, "I am a Christian²;" then, making a plain confession of his faith, he desired to be *baptized*, chose his *godfathers*, and his own name *Rumwald*.

He also, by his *fingers*, directed the *standers-by* to fetch him a great *hollow' stone* for a *font*, which sundry of his father's servants essayed in vain, as much above their strength; till the two *Priests* (*his designed Godfathers*) did goe and fetch it easily at his appointment³. Being *baptized*, he for three days discoursed of all the common-places of Popery; and, having confirmed their truth, he bequeathed his body to remain at Sutton *one year*, at Brackly *two*, and at Buckingham ever after. This done, he expired.

Reader, I partly guess by my own temper how thine is affected with the reading hereof, whose soul is much divided betwixt several actions at once:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. To frown at the <i>impudency</i> of the first inventors of | } such improbable untruths. |
| 2. To smile at the <i>simplicity</i> of the believers of | |
| 3. To sigh at that <i>well-intended</i> devotion abused with | |
| 4. To thank God that we live in times of better and brighter knowledge. | |

Now, although St. Rumwald was born in this County, he was most honoured at Boxley in Kent; and thereon a story depends.

There was in the Church of Boxley a *short Statue* of St. Rumwald (as of a *Boy-saint*) *smal, hollow, and light*, so that a child of seven years of age might easily lift it. The moving hereof was made the *criterion of women's chastity*. Such who paid the Priest well might easily remove it, whilst others might tugg at it to no purpose; for this was the contrivance of the cheat—that it was fastened with a pin of wood by an *invisible stander behind*⁴. Now when such offered to take it who had been bountifull to the Priest before, they bare it away with ease, which was impossible for their hands to remove who had been *close-fisted* in their Confessions. "Thus," saith my Author, "it moved more *laughter* then *devotion*; and many chast virgins and wives went away with blushing faces, leaving (without cause) the suspicion of their wantonness in the eyes of the beholders; whilst others came off with more *credit* (because with more *coyn*), though with less *chastity*⁵." The certain time of his life is unknown, but may be guessed about the year 680.

¹ The English Martyrology, on the 28th of August.

² Nova Legenda Anglica, in the Life of Saint Rumwald.

³ Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, p. 187.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Buckinghamshire:

⁵ Idem, ibidem.

MARTYRS.

JOHN SCRIVENER was martyred at Amersham, anno Domini 1521; on whom an extraordinary piece of cruelty was used, his own children being forced to set the first fire upon him¹; for which the law (Deut. xiii. 6) was most erroneously pretended, as will appear by the perusing thereof:

“If thy brother, the son of thy mother, or thy son, or thy daughter, or the wife of thy bosome, or thy friend, which is as thy own soul, entice thee secretly, saying, Let us go and serve other gods; thou shalt not consent unto him, nor hearken unto him: but thou shalt surely kill him, thine hand shall be first upon him to put him to death.”

See we here how in the case of Idolatry one is to spare none related unto them, either as *equals* or *inferiors*. But this law injoines not *children* to *accuse* or *execute* their own *parents*, as Scrivener's children were compelled to do; a barbarous cruelty, especially seeing the *Civil law* among the Heathen Romans did provide, that *filius non torquetur in caput parentis*, “A son shall not be examined on the rack to accuse his father, in such cases wherein his life is concerned.” Others, besides Scrivener, were martyred, and more Confessors molested in this small County, anno 1521, then in all England elsewhere for *twenty* years together².

PRELATES.

RICHARD de WENDOVER (a place well known in this Shire) was Rector of Bromley in Kent, where the Bishop of Rochester hath a Palace; and, that See being vacant, he was lawfully chosen the Bishop thereof. But Edmond Archbishop of Canterbury (afterwards *sainted*) refused to give him *consecration*, because he was *rude* and *unlearned*³. Hereupon Wendover appealed to the Pope, whom he found his better *friend*, because Edmond (a bitter inveigher against *Papal extorsions*) was a *foe* unto him, and so was *consecrated*. Now none will grudge him his place amongst our WORTHIES, seeing what he lacked in *learning* he had in *holiness*; and such his *signal sanctity*⁴, that, after his death, he was, by speciall mandate of King Henry the Third, buried in the Church of Westminster (as another Jehoadah) for his public goodness⁵, anno 1250.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM (for so his *name* is truly written), *alias Bokingham* and *Bukingham*, took *his name* and *nativity*, no doubt, from Buckingham in this County, *à-la-mode* of that age. He was bred at the University of Oxford; and, although since by some causelesly slandered for want of Learning, was a great Disputant, and well-studied Scholar, as his Works do declare⁶. He was afterwards preferred Bishop of Lincoln, where several contests happened betwixt him and Pope Boniface the Ninth, who, in revenge, *ex plenitudine potestatis*, removed him from Lincoln to Litchfield; that is, from the *Hall* into the *Kitchen*; a bishoprick of less credit and profit. Buckingham grew sullen hereat, and would rather *shut himself out* than *play at a less game*; and so, quitting Episcopacy, 1397, lived and died a *private Monck* at Canterbury, where he lies buried the lowermost in the body of Christ-Church, under a very fair grave-stone, as my industrious Friend hath well retrived his memory⁷, though the brasse on his Monument be *worn* or rather *torn away*. He indented with the Prior and Convent at Canterbury to build him a Chantry-Chappel near his Sepulcher, which I find *not performed*.

JOHN YOUNG was born at Newton-longvile in this County⁸, and bred in New-Colledge in Oxford, on the same token that there are no fewer than *ten Youngs* in their Register, reckoned Fellows of that Foundation; and one said, that “Seeing the Colledge was always *New*, well may many Fellows be *Young therein*.” This John Young became Warden thereof, and afterwards was made Bishop of the fair City of Callipoli in Greece; an excellent place to fat a—neither *Camel* nor *Lion* but—*Camelion* in; and seeing the great *Turk*

¹ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 838.

³ Godwin, in the Bishops of Rochester.

⁶ J. Bale and J. Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

⁷ William Sommers, in his Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 181.

² See Fox's Acts and Monuments, in that year.

⁴ Idem, ibidem.

⁵ 2 Chron. xxiv. 16.

⁸ New College Register, anno 1482.

was his *Tenant*, little the rent he paid to this his *Landlord*. However, this titular Bishoprick gave him precedence, a vote in General Councils, and power of Ordination. But some *English earth* doth not well with such *Grecian aire*; and, for his better support, he was made Master of the Rowles, Jan. 12, in the first of King Henry the Eighth, and either died or resigned his office some eight years after¹. As I remember, he lieth buried, with a brass Inscription, in New-Colledge Chappel.

JOHN HOLYMAN was born at Codington in this County, bred in New-Colledge in Oxford², and afterwards became a Benedictine in Reading, untill that Monastery was dissolved. Queen Mary, in the first of her Reign, preferred him Bishop of Bristoll, whilst his predecessor Paul Bush (deprived for being married) was yet alive. He lived peaceably, not embrewing his hands in Protestants' blood; and died, seasonably for himself, a little before the death of Queen Mary, 1558.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN HARLEY was born in the Parish of Newport-Paganel in this County, as a learned Antiquary³ (a Native of the same place) hath informed me, where some of his kindred were lately (if not still) in being. He was bred first Fellow, then Schoolmaster in Magdalen College in Oxford. In the dangerous days of King Henry the Eighth, he was an hearty but concealed Protestant.

In the first week of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, whilst most men's minds stood at a gaze (it being *dead water* with them which way the tide would turn), Master Harley, in the Parish Church of Saint Peter's in Oxford, in a solemn *Lent Sermon*, publicly preached Antipapal doctrine, and powerfully pressed justification by Faith alone; whereupon the over-officious Vice-Chancellor hurried him up to London for an Heretick, there to answer for his contempt⁴.

But the case was soon altered: Harley was acquitted, commended, preferred to be Tutor to the sons of John Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. He was thence made Bishop of Hereford.

It is said of Abraham, "he was buried in a good old age⁵." It cannot be said of our Harley, he died in an *old age* (finding him not above fifty), though expiring in a *good age*, in two respects—in relation to the piety of his life past, and in reference to the future troubles which immediately followed. Surely, had he survived a little longer, he had lost his life, as he did his Bishoprick, for being married, in the first of Queen Mary⁶.

Doctor Laurence Humphred, Harley's Scholar in Magdalen-Colledge, hath consecrated this distick to the memory of his Master, though the Muses in my mind looked very solemnly, without the least smile at the making thereof,

"Flos domui Harlæus, socius ludique Magister,
Celsus deinde throno, celsior inde polo."

He died anno Domini 1554, shifting from place to place, the cause why there is no certain intelligence where he was interred.

ROBERT ALDRICH, although he lived but in the twilight of Religion, he is justly to be placed not on the *dark* but *light* side of Reformation; for, though his actions were but weak, his affections were sincere therein. Born he was at Burnham in this County, bred in King's-Colledge in Cambridge, Proctor of that University anno 1525⁷; about which time, many letters passed betwixt him and his familiar friend Erasmus, who styleth him, "*blandæ eloquentiæ juvenem*." He was afterward Schoolmaster, then Fellow and Provost of Eaton, and at last made Bishop of Carlile, anno 1537, by King Henry the Eighth. He was never a *through-paced Papist* (much lesse a persecutor of Protestants),

¹ J. Philpot, in his Catalogue of the Masters of the Rowles.

² New-Colledge Register, anno Domini 1512.

³ Mr. Martin, beneficed near Northampton. F.

⁴ Laurence Humphred, in the Latine Life of Bishop Jewell.

⁵ Gen. xv. 15.

⁶ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Hereford.

⁷ Mr. Hatcher, in his Manuscript Catalogue of the Fellows of King's-Colledge.

though a complier with some superstitions. He died at Horncastle in Lincolnshire (a house belonging to his See), in the Reign of Queen Mary, 1555¹.

WILLIAM ALLEY was born at Wickham in this County, bred first at Eaton, then in King's-Colledge, where he was admitted anno Domini 1528². Hence he went away being Batchelour of Arts, and afterwards became Lecturer in Saint Paul's; I say *Lecturer*³, which name, though since it hath sounded ill in some *jealous ears* as infected with *faction*, was an ancient office founded in some Cathedralls, to *read Divinity* there; and this Master Alley's learned Lectures (according to that age) are extant in print. He was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, July 14, 1560; and, dying 1576, lyeth buried under a fair Marble in his own Cathedrall.

RICHARD COX was born at Whaddon in this County, and bred for some years in King's-Colledge in Cambridge⁴; even when Cardinal Woolsey was erecting Christ-church in Oxford. This great-Prelate, desiring that this his Colledge should be as fair *within* as *without*, and have *learning* answerable to the *building* thereof, employed his Emisaries to remove thither the most hopefull Plants of Cambridge, and this Richard Cox amongst the rest. He became afterwards School-master of Eaton, which was happy with many flourishing Wits under his endeavours, and Haddon amongst the rest, whom he loved with *filiat affection*; nor will it be amisse to insert the *Poetical Passe* betwixt them.

Walter Haddon to Doctor Cox, his Schoolmaster.

“ Vix caput attolens è lecto scribere carmen
Qui velit, is voluit, scribere plura, Vale.”

Doctor Cox to Walter Haddon, his Scholar.

“ Te magis optarem salvum sine carmine, Fili,
Quam sine te salvo, carmina multa, Vale.”

Hence he was sent for to be Instructor to Prince Edward, which, with good conscience, to his great credit he discharged. Here, Reader, forgive me in hazarding thy censure, in making and translating a distick upon them.

“ *Præceptor doctus, docilis magis an puer ille?
Ille puer docilis, Præceptor tu quoque doctus.*”

“ Master more able, child of more docility?
Docil the child, Master of great ability.”

At last he was preferred Bishop of Ely 1559, commendably continuing therein, whatever causless malice hath reported to the contrary, twenty-one years, and dying anno Domini 1580.

THOMAS BICKLEY was born at Stow in this County, bred first Chorister, then Scholar, then Fellow, in Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford⁵. In the first of Edward the Sixth, his detestation of Superstition may rather be commended, then his discretion in expressing it, when (before the publique abolishing of Popery) at Evening-prayer he brake the consecrated Host with his hands, and stamped it under his feet, in the Colledge-chappel⁶. Afterwards he fled over into France, living an exile at Paris and Orleans all the reign of Queen Mary. Returning into England, he became Chaplain to Arch-bishop Parker, who preferred him Warden of Merton-Colledge, wherein he continued twenty years. When pass'd the age of a man (eighty years old) he began the life of a Bishop, and was rather contented then willing to accept the Bishoprick of Chichester, freely offered unto him⁷: yet lived he eleven years therein, and died *ninety years* of age, April 30, 1596, and had a most sumptuous funerall, all the Gentry of the Vicinage doing their homage to “the crown of his old age, which was found in the way of truth.” He led a single life, left an hundred pound to Merton-Colledge, and other moneys to pious uses.

JOHN KING was born at Warnhall, nigh Tame, in this County, Robert King, the last Abbot of Osney and first Bishop of Oxford, being his Great Uncle. He was first Deane of Christ-church, then Bishop of London, being full fraught with all Episcopal qualities; so that he who endeavoureth to give a perfect account thereof will rather discover his own defects, then describe this Prelate's perfections. He died anno Domini 1618, being buried

¹ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

² Mr. Hatcher, ut prius.

³ The modern adaptation of this office, as applied to the Lecturers in London and some other populous towns, had not then come into use. N.

⁴ Mr. Hatcher, ut prius.

⁵ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops of Chichester.

⁶ Dr. Humfred, in his Latine Life of Bishop Jewel, p. 73.

⁷ “ *Episcopatum oblatum ultrò, non nimis cupidè accepit.*” Godwin, ut prius.

in the Quire of Saint Paul's, with the plain Epitaph of *Resurgam*; and I cannot conceal this elegant Elegie made upon him :

“ Sad Relique of a blessed soul, whose trust
 We sealed up in this religious dust ;
 O do not thy low exequies suspect,
 As the cheap arguments of our neglect.
 'Twas a commanded duty that thy grave
 As little pride as thou thyself should have.
 Therefore thy covering is an humble stone,
 And but a word * for thy inscription ;
 When those that in the same earth neighbour thee,
 Have each his Chronicle and Pedigree ;
 They have their waving pennons and their flaggs
 Of matches and alliance, formal braggs ;
 When thou (although from ancestors thou came
 Old as the Heptarchy, great as thy name)
 Sleep'st there inshrin'd in thy admired parts,
 And hast no Heraldry but thy deserts.
 Yet let not them their prouder marbles boast,
 For they rest with less *honor*, though more *cost*.
 Go search the world, and with your mattok wound
 The groaning bosom of the patient ground ;
 Digg from the hidden veins of her dark womb
 All that is rare and precious for a tomb :
 Yet when much treasure, and more time is spent,
 You must grant his the nobler monument,
 Whose faith stands ore him for a hearse, and hath
 The Resurrection for his *Epitaph*.”

* *Resurgam*.

See more of the character of this most worthy Prelate, in our “ Ecclesiasticall History,” anno 1620, wherein he diéd.

RICHARD MONTAGUE was born at Dorney (where his Father was Vicar of the Parish), within three miles of Eaton, and só (though not within the reach) within the sight of that *Staple Place* for Grammar-learning, wherein he was bred¹: thence was he chosen successively Fellow of King's-Colledge in Cambridge, Fellow of Eaton, Parson of Stanford Rivers in Essex, Canon of Windsor, Parson of Petworth, elected Bishop of Chichester, and at last of Norwich. He spent very much in repairing his Parsonage-house at Petworth, as also on his Episcopal house at Allingbourn near Chichester.

He was most exact in the Latin and Greek; and, in the Vindication of Tithes, wrestled with the grand Antiquary of England, and gave him a fair flat fall in the point of a Greek Criticisme, taxing him justly for mistaking a *God* (amongst the Ægyptians) more then there was, by making a *Man* amongst the Grammarians fewer then they should be.

He hath many learned works extant against the Papists, some in English, some in Latin; and one, called his “ Appello Cæsarem,” which (without his intent and against his will) gave occasion of much trouble in the land. He began an Ecclesiasticall History, and set forth his *apparatus*, and, alas! it was but an apparatus; though, through no *default* of his, but defect of his *health*; sicknesse, troublesome times, and then Death, surprizing him. Had it been finished, we had had *Church-Annals* to put into the *ballance* with those of Baronius; and which would have *swayed* with them for *Learning*, and *weighed them down* for *Truth*. He dyed anno Domini 1641.

HENRY KING, D. D. son to John King (lately mentioned), Bishop of London, and his wife (of the ancient family of the Conquests), was born in this County, in the same town,

¹ So am I informed by his Son-in-law, Doctor David Stokes. F.

house, and chamber, with his Father; a local *coincidence*, which in all considerable particulars cannot be parallel'd.

We know the Scripture Proverb, used in exprobration, "As is the Mother, so is the Daughter ¹;" both wicked, both wofull. But here it may be said, by way of thankfulness to God, and honour to the persons, "As was the Father, so is the Son;" both pious, both prosperous, till the calamity of the times involved the later.

Episcopacy, anno 1641, was beheld by many in a *deep consumption*, which many hoped would prove mortal. To cure this, it was conceived the most probable cordiall, to prefer persons into that order, not only unblameable for their life, and eminent for their learning, but also generally beloved by all disingaged people; and amongst these, King Charles advanced this our Doctor Bishop of Chichester.

But all would not do. Their Innocency was so far from stopping the mouth of Malice, that Malice almost had swallowed them down her throat; since God hath rewarded his patience, giving him to live to see the Restitution of his Order.

David saith, that "the good Tree [Man] shall bring forth his fruit in due season ²;" so our Doctor varied his fruits, according to the diversity of his age. Being brought up in Christ-church in Oxford, he delighted in the studies of Musick and Poetry; more elder, he applyed himself to Oratory and Philosophy; and in his reduced age fixed on Divinity, which his printed Sermons on the Lord's-prayer, and others which he preached, remaining fresh in the minds of his Auditors, will report him to all posterity. He is still living, anno Domini 1660.

WRITERS ON THE LAW.

SIR GEORGE CROOK, Knight, son of Sir John Crook and Elizabeth Unton his wife, was born at Chilton in this County ³, in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, bred first in Oxford, then a Double Reader in the Inner-Temple, Serjeant at Law, and the King's Serjeant, Justice first of the Common-bench, 22 Jacobi, and then of the Upper-bench, 4 Caroli.

His ability in his profession is sufficiently attested by his own printed "Reports;" eight eminent Judges of the Law, out of their knowledge of his great wisdom, learning, and integrity, approving and allowing them to be published for the common benefit.

He was against the illegality of Ship-money, both publickly in Westminster-hall, and privately in his judgment demanded by the King, though concluded to *subscribe* (according to the course of the Court) by plurality of voices. The Country-man's wit (levelled to his brain) will not for many years be forgotten—"That Ship-money may be gotten by *Hook*, but not by *Crook*;" though since they have paid taxes (*loins* to the *little finger*, and *scorpions* to the *rod* of *Ship-money*); but whether by *Hook* or *Crook*, let others inquire.

His piety, in his equall and even walkings in the way of God through the several turnings and occasions of his life, is evidenced by his charity to man, founding a Chappel at Beachley in Buckingham-shire, two miles at least distanced from the Mother-Church, and an Hospitall in the same Parish, with a liberall revenue.

Considering his declining and decaying age, and desiring to examine his life, and prepare an account to the Supreme Judge, he petitioned King Charles for a Writ of Ease; which, though in some sort denied (what wise Master would willingly part with a good Servant?), was in effect granted unto him. He dyed at Waterstock in Oxford-shire, in the eighty-second year of his age, anno Domini 1641.

EDWARD BULTSTRODE, Esq. born in this County, bred in the studies of our Municipall Laws in the Inner Temple, and his Highness's Justice in North-Wales, hath written a book of divers Resolutions and Judgments, with the reasons and causes thereof, given in the Court of King's-Bench, in the Reigns of King James and King Charles; and is lately deceased.

¹ Ezek. xvi. 44.

² Psalm i.

³ In his Life, prefixed to his Reports.

SOULDIER.

SIR WILLIAM WINDSOR, Knight. I am confident herein is no mislocation, beholding him an Ancestor to the Right Honourable Thomas Windsor Hickman, Lord Windsor, and fixed at Bradenham. He was deputed by King Edward the Third, in the fourty-seventh year of his reign, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which Country was then in a sad condition: for the King was so intent on the Conquest of France (as a Land nearer, fairer, and due to him by descent), that he neglected the effectuall reduction of Ireland.

This encouraged the Irish Grandees (their *O's* and *Mac's*) to rant and tyrant it in their respective seignieuries, whilst such English who were planted there had nothing *native* (save their surnames) left; degenerating by degrees to be Irish in their habits, manners, and language. Yea, as the wild Irish are observed to love their *Nurses* or *Fosters* above their natural Mothers, so these barbarizing English were more endeared to the interest of Ireland which *fed*, then of England which *bare* and *bred* them.

To prevent more mischief, this worthy Knight was sent over, of whose valour and fidelity the King had great experience. He contracted with the King to defray the whole charge of that Kingdome (as appeareth by the instrument in the Tower) for eleven thousand two hundred thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, *per annum* ¹.

Now Sir William undertook not the Conquest, but Custody of the Land in a defensive War. He promised not with a *daring Mountebank* to cure, but with a *discreet Physician* to ease this *Irish Gout*.

Indeed I meet with a passage in Froissard, relating how Sir William should report of himself, "that he was so far from subduing the Irish, he could never have access to understand and know their Countries, albeit he had spent more time in the service of Ireland than any Englishman then living²:" which to me seems no wonder, the Irish *vermin* shrowding themselves under the *scabs* of their *bogs*, and *hair* of their *woods*. However, he may truly be said to have left that land much improved, because no whit more impaired during those dangerous distractions, and safely resigned his office (as I take it) in the first of King Richard the Second.

ARTHUR GRAY, Baron of Wilton, is justly reckoned amongst the Natives of this Shire, whose father had his habitation (not at Wilton, a decayed Castle in Hereford-shire, whence he took his *title*, but) at Waddon, a fair house of his Family, not far from Buckingham.

He succeeded to a small estate, much diminished on this sad occasion. His Father William Lord Gray being taken Prisoner in France, after long ineffectuall solliciting to be (because captivated in the publick service) redeemed on the publick charge, at last was forced to ransom himself with the sale of the best part of his patrimony.

Our Arthur endeavoured to advance his estate by his valour, being entered in feats of war, under his martial Father, at the siege of Lieth, 1560, where he was shot in the shoulder, which inspirited him with a constant antipathy against the Scotch³. He was afterwards sent over Lord Deputy into Ireland, anno 1580; where, before he had received the *sword*, or any emblemes of command, *ut acrioribus initiis terrorem incuteret*⁴; "to fright his foes with his fierce beginning," he unfortunately fought the rebels at Glandilough, to the great loss of English blood. This made many commend his *courage* above his *conduct*, till he recovered his credit, and finally suppressed the Rebellion of Desmond.

Returning into England; the Queen chiefly relied on his counsel for ordering our Land-forces against the Spaniards in 88, and fortifying places of advantage. The mention of that year (critical in Church differences about discipline at home, as well as with foreign foes abroad) mindeth me that this Lord was but a *Back-friend* to *Bishops*, and in all divisions of votes in Parliament, or Council-table, sided with the *anti-prelatical* party.

When Secretary Davison, that State-Pageant (raised up on purpose to be put down), was censured in the Star-chamber about the business of the Queen of Scots, this Lord Gray onely defended him, as doing nothing therein but what became an able and honest

¹ 47 Edward III. Claus. pars 2, m. 24, and 26.

² The same also in effect is found in Stow, in Richard the Second. F.

³ Camden's Elizabeth, anno notato.

⁴ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1580.

Minister of State. An ear-witness saith, “Hæc fusè, oratoriè, & animosè, Greium disserentem audivimus¹.” So that besides *bluntness* (the common and becoming eloquence of Souldiers) he had a real rhetorick, and could very emphatically express himself. Indeed this warlike Lord would not wear “two heads under one helmet,” and may be said always to have *born his beaver open*, not dissembling in the least degree, but *owning his own judgment* at all times what he was. He deceased anno Domini 1593.

WRITERS.

ROGER de WENDOVER was born at that Market-town in this County, bred a Benedictine in St. Alban's, where he became the King's Historian.

Know, Reader, that our English Kings had always a Monck, generally of St. Alban's (as near London, the staple of News and Books), to write the Remarkables of their Reigns². One addeth (I am sorry he is a Forrainer, and therefore of less credit at such distance), that their Chronicles were locked up in the King's Library, so that neither in that King's nor his Son's life they were ever opened. If so, they had a great encouragement to be impartiall, not fearing *a blow on their teeth*, though coming near *to the heels of truth*, which in some sort were *tied up* from doing them any hurt.

This Roger began his Chronicle at the Conquest, and continued it to the year 1235, being the 19th year of King Henry the Third. Indeed Matthew Paris doth quarter too heavily on the pains of *Wendover*, who onely continuing his Chronicle for some years, and inserting some small alterations³, is intituled to the whole work. As a few drops of *blood*, because of the deep hiew thereof, *discoloureth* a whole *bason of water* into *rednesse*; so the few and short *interpolations* of Paris, as the more noted Author, give a denomination to the whole History, though a fabrick built *three stories high*, whereof our Roger laid the foundation, finished the *ground-room* and *second loft*, to which by *M. Paris* was added the *garret*, as since the *roof* by *W. Rishanger*. This Wendover died about the year of our Lord 1236.

JOHN AMERSHAM was born in that small Corporation in this County, bred a Monck in St. Alban's, where he contracted not onely *intimacy*, but in some sort *identity* of *affection*, with John Wheathamsted, Abbot thereof; insomuch that what was said of two other friends was true of them (Ethicks making good the Grammar thereof); “*duo amici vixit in eodem Conventu*.”

Now there was a great faction in that Convent against their Abbot, which to me seemeth no wonder; for the generality of Moncks being lewd, lazy, and unlearned, they bare an *antipathy* to their Abbot, who was pious, painfull, and a profound Schollar. Nor did they onely rail on his person whilst living, but also revile his memory when dead. Our Amersham, surviving his dear friend, wrote a book (besides other of his works), intituled, “The Shield of Wheathamsted,” therein defending him from the undeserved darts of his Enemies obloquy⁴. He flourished anno Domini 1450.

MATTHEW STOKES was born in the Town, and bred in the School of Eaton⁵, untill he was admitted in King's-Colledge in Cambridge, anno Domini 1531. He afterwards became Fellow of that House, and at last Esquire Bedle, and Register of the University.

A Register indeed, both by his *place* and painfull performance therein; for he (as the Poets fain of Janus with *two faces*) saw *two worlds*, that before and after the Reformation; in which juncture of time, so great the confusion and embezeling of Records, that, had not Master Stokes been the more carefull, I believe, that though Cambridge would not be so oblivious as Massala Corvinus, who forgot his own name, yet would she have forgotten the names of all her antient Officers.

To secure whose succession to posterity, Mr. Stokes, with great industry and fidelity, collected a Catalogue of the Chancellours, Vice-Chancellours, and Proctors. He was a

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1587.

² Ponticus Virunius, cited by J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 4, num. 94.

³ See Dr. Watts's Prefatory Notes to Matthew Paris.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis; and Pitsæus, ætat. 14, num. 843.

⁵ Hatcher's MS. eight of the Fellows of King's-Colledge.

zealous Papist (even unto persecution of others); which I note, not to disgrace his memory, but defend my self, for placing him before the Reformation, though he lived many years in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WALTER HADDON was born of a knightly family in this County, bred at Eaton¹, afterwards Fellow in King's-Colledge, where he proceeded Doctor of Law, and was the King's Professor in that Faculty, chosen Vice-Chancellour of Cambridge 1550: soon after, he was made President of Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, which place he waved in the reign of Queen Mary, and sheltered himself in obscurity. Queen Elizabeth made him one of the Masters of her Requests, and employed him in several Embassies beyond the Seas. Her Majesty, being demanded whether she preferred him or Buchanan for learning, wittily and warily returned,

“Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonum nemini postpono.”

Indeed he was a most eloquent man, and a pure Ciceronian in his stile, as appeareth by his writings, and especially in his book against Osorius. The rest may be learned out of his Epitaph:

S. MEMORIÆ.

“GUALTERO HADDONO, Equestri loco nato, Jurisconsulto, Oratori, Poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ Latinæque Eloquentiæ sui temporis facile principi, sapientiâ, & sanctitate vitæ, in id invecto, ut Regina Elizabethæ à supplicum libellis magister esset, destinareturque majoribus nisi facto immaturius cessisset: interim in omni gradus viro longè eminentissimo: conjugii sui optimo meritissimoque ANNA SUTTONA, uxor ejus secunda, flens, mœrens, desiderii sui signum posuit. Obiit anno Salut. hum. 1572, ætatis 56.”

This his fair Monument is extant in the wall at the upper end of the Chancell of Christ's-church in London; where so many ancient Inscriptions have been barbarously defaced.

LAURENCE HUMPHRED was born in this County², bred in Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, a great and generall Scholar, able Linguist, deep Divine, pious to God, humble in himself, charitable to others. In the reign of Queen Mary he fled into Germany, and there was Fellow-Commoner with Mr. Jewell (whose Life he wrote at large in Latine) in all his sufferings. Here he translated Origen “de Rectâ Fide,” and Philo “de Nobilitate,” out of Greek.

Returning into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he was made President of Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, and Dean of Winchester. Higher preferment he never attained, because never desired it, though a learned Author seems to put it on another account, “fortasse eo quod de adiaphoris non juxta cum Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ senserit³.” I deny not but he might scruple some ceremonies; but sure I am he was much molested in his Colledge with a party of fierce (not to say furious) Nonconformists, from whom he much dissented in judgment. He died anno Domini 1589.

Here I must confess a mistake in my “Ecclesiastical History” (misguided therein with many others by *general tradition*) when I reported the gold lately found and shared amongst the President and Fellows of Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, to have been the gift of this Doctor Humphred, which since appeareth a legacy left by William Wainfleet, their Founder. Would I had been mistaken in the *matter* as well as in the *person*, that so unworthy an act had never been performed. But what said Jacob to his sons: “Carry back the money again; peradventure it was an oversight⁴.” Seasonable restitution will make reparation.

ROGER GOAD was born at Houton in this County, and was admitted Scholar in King's-Colledge in Cambridge 1555⁵. Leaving the Colledge, he became a School-master at

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. nono, num. 87.

² “Humfredus patriâ Buchingamusi.” Baleus, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 9, num. 93.

³ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1589.

⁴ Gen. xliii. 12.

⁵ Mr. Hatcher, in his MS Catalogue of the Fellows of King's-Colledge.

Guilford in Surrey. But pity it is that a great candle should be burning in the *kitchen*, whilst light is lacking in the *hall*, and his *publique* parts pent in so *private* a profession. He was made, not to guide boys, but govern men. Hence, by an unexpected election, he was surprised into the Provostship of King's-Colledge, wherein he remained forty years. He was thrice Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge; a grave, sage, and learned man. He had many contests with the young Frie in this Colledge, chiefly because he loved their good better than they themselves. Very little there is of his in print, save what he did in *conjunction* with other Doctors of the University. By his Testament he gave the Rectory of Milton to the Colledge; and dying on St. Mark's day, 1610, lieth buried in a Vestery on the North side of the Chappel.

JOHN GREGORY was born November 10, 1607, at Amersham in this County, of honest though mean parents, yet rich enough to derive unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout, which afflicted him the last twenty years of his life. He was bred in Christ-church in Oxford, where he so applied his book, that he studied sixteen hours of the four-and-twenty for many years together¹. He attained to be an exquisite Linguist and general Scholar; his modesty setting the greater lustre on his learning. His notes on Dr. Redley's book of Civil-Law gave the first testimony of his pregnancy to the world, and never did *text* and *comment* better meet together.

He was first Chaplain of Christ-church, and thence preferred by Bishop Duppa, Prebendary of Chichester and Sarum; and indeed no Church-preferment compatible with his age was above his deserts. He died at Kidlington in Oxford-shire, 1646, and was buried at Christ-church in Oxford. I find a smart Epitaph, made by a friend, on his memory; and it was, in my mind, as well *valiantly* (consider the times) as *truly* indited:

" Ne premas Cineres hosce, Viator,
 Nescis quot sub hoc jacent Lapillo;
 Græculus, Hebræus, Syrus,
 Et qui te quovis vincet Idiomate.
 At nè molestus sis
 Ausculta, & causam auribus tuis imbibe:
 Templo exclusus
 Et avitâ Religione
 Jam senescente (ne dicam sublatâ),
 Mutavit Chorum, altiozem ut capesceret.
 Vade nunc; si libet, & imitare.

R. W."

His "Opera Posthuma" are faithfully set forth by his good friend John Gurgain, and deservedly dedicated to Edward Bish, Esquire; one so able that he could, charitable that he would, and valiant that he durst, relieve Master Gregory in his greatest distress.

SAMUEL COLLINS, son to Baldwin Collins (born in Coventry, a pious and painfull Preacher, prodigiously bountifull to the poor, whom Queen Elizabeth constantly called *Father Collins*) was born and bred at Eaton; so that he breathed learned aire from the place of his Nativity². Hence coming to King's-Collège in Cambridge, he was successively chosen Fellow, Provost, and Regius Professor: one of an admirable wit and memory, the most fluent Latinist of our age; so that, as Caligula is said to have sent his souldiers vainly to fight against the tide, with the same success have any encountred the torrent of his tongue in Disputation. He constantly read his Lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his Auditors in a ticket on the School-dores, wherein never any two alike, without some considerable difference in the critical language thereof. When some displeas'd Courtier did him the injurious courtesie to preferre him downwards (in point of profit) to the Bishoprick of Bristol, he improved all his friends to decline his election. In these troublesome times (affording more *Preachers* than *Professors*), he lost his *Church*, but kept his *Chair*; wherein he died about the year 1651.

¹ In his Life, prefixed to his Book.

² Hence he stileth himself, in his books, *Ætonensis*.
 WILLIAM

WILLIAM OUGHTRED was (though branched from a right ancient Family in the North) born in the Town, bred in the School of Eaton, became Fellow of King's-Colledge; and at last was beneficed by Thomas Earl of Arundel at Albury in Surrey. All his contemporaries unanimously acknowledged him the Prince of Mathematicians in our Age and Nation. This aged Simeon had (though no *revelation*) a strong *perswasion*, that before his death he should behold *Christ's anointed* restored to his Throne; which he did accordingly, to his incredible joy; and then had his *Dimittis* out of this mortal Life, June 30, 1660.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

THOMAS DORMAN was born at Ammersham in this County, being nephew unto Thomas Dorman of the same town, a Confessour in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth. True it is, this his Uncle, through weakness, did abjure (let us pity *his*, who desire God should pardon *our* failings); but was ever a cordial Protestant. He bred this Thomas Dorman, junior, at Berkhamsted-school (founded by Dr. Incent) in Hartfordshire, under Mr. Reeve, a Protestant School-master¹.

But this Dorman turned tail afterwards, and became a great Romanist; running over beyond the seas, where he wrote a book, intituled, "Against Alexander Nowel, the English Calvinist." J. Pits doth repent that he affordeth him no room in the body of his book, referring him to his Appendix². He flourished anno 1560.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN MATHEW, Mercer, son to Thomas Mathew, was born at Sherington in this County; Lord Mayor of London, anno Domini 1490. He is eminent on this account, that he was the first *Bachelor* that ever was chosen into that office³. Yea it was above a hundred and twenty years before he was seconded by a *single person* succeeding him in that place, *viz.* Sir John Leman⁴, Lord Mayor 1616. It seemeth that a Lady Mayoress is something more then *ornamentall* to a Lord Mayor; their wives *great portions*, or *good providence*, much advantaging their estates, to be capable of so high a dignity.

Dame HESTER TEMPLE, daughter to Miles Sands, Esquire, was born at Latmos in this County; and was married to Sir Thomas Temple of Stow, Baronet. She had four sons and nine daughters, which lived to be married, and so exceedingly multiplied, that this Lady saw seven hundred extracted from her body. Reader, I speak within compass, and have left myself a reserve, having bought the truth hereof by a wager I lost. Besides, there was a new generation of *marrigable females* just at her death; so that this *aged vine* may be said to *wither*, even when it had many young boughs *ready to knit*.

Had I been one of her Relations, and as well enabled as most of them be, I would have erected a Monument for her, thus designed. A fair tree should have been erected, the said Lady and her Husband lying at the bottom or root thereof; the Heir of the family should have ascended both the *middle* and *top-bough* thereof. On the right-hand hereof her *younger sons*, on the left her *daughters* should, as so many *boughs*, be spread forth. Her *grand-children* should have their names inscribed on the *branches* of those *boughs*; the *great-grand-children* on the *twiggs* of those *branches*; the *great-great-grand-children* on the *leaves* of those *twiggs*. Such as survived her death should be done in a lively green, the rest (as blasted) in a pale and yellow fading colour.

Plinie⁵, who reports it as a wonder worthy the Chronicle, that Chrispinus Hilarus, *prælatâ pompâ*, "with open ostentation," sacrificed in the Capitol; seventy-four of his children and children's children attending on him; would more admire, if admitted to this spectacle.

Vives telleth us of a Village in Spain, of about an hundred houses, whereof all the inhabitants were issued from one certain old man who then lived, when as that Village

¹ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 838.

² Pagina 914.

³ Stowe's Survey of London, p. 573.

⁴ "This Mayor was the second Batchlor," saith How, "continuing Stowe in his Survey of London, p. 195."

Sed quære. F.

⁵ Lib. vii. cap. 13.

was so peopled, so as the name of propinquity, how the youngest of the children should call him, could not be given¹. *Lingua enim nostra supra abavum non ascendit.* "Our language," saith he, meaning the Spanish, "affords not a name above the great-grandfather's father. But, had the offspring of this Lady been contracted into one place, they were enough to have peopled a City of a competent proportion, though her issue was not so long in succession, as broad in extent.

I confess very many of her Descendants dyed before her death; in which respect she was far surpassed by a Roman Matron, on whom the Poet thus *epitapheth* it, in her own person².

*"Viginti atque novem, genitrici Callicrateæ,
Nullius sexus mors mihi visa fuit.
Sed centum et quinque explevi bene messibus annos,
In tremulam baculo non subeunte manum."*

"Twenty-nine births Callicrate I told,
And of both Sexes saw none sent to grave.
I was an hundred and five winters old,
Yet stay from staff my hand did never crave."

Thus, in all ages, God bestoweth personal felicities on some, far above the proportion of others. The Lady Temple dyed anno Domini 1656.

LORD MAYORS,

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. John Brokle	- William Brokle	- Newport Paganel	- Draper - -	1433.
2. Thomas Scot	- Robert Scot	- - Dorney - - -	- Draper - -	1458.
3. Henry Collet	- Robert Collet	- - Wendover - - -	- Mercer - -	1486.
4. John Mathew	- Thomas Mathew	- Sherington - - -	- Mercer - -	1490.
5. John Mundy	- William Mundy	- Wycombe - - -	- Goldsmith - -	1522.
6. John Coates	- Thomas Coates	- Bearton - - -	- Salter - - -	1542.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William Bishop of Lincoln,
Reginald de Gray de Ruthyan, Chivaler.
Thomas Sakevile, Miles, } Knights for } Commissioners to take the Oathes.
William Wapload, } the Shire. }

Reginaldi Lucy, Chiv.	Johan. Gifford de Whaddon,	Willielmi Joyntour.
Walteri Lucy, Chiv.	senioris, Arm.	Rogeri More.
Johannis Cheyne, Chiv.	Thomæ Boteler, Arm.	Johannis Horewode.
Thomæ Chetewode, Chiv.	Roberti Puttenham, Arm.	Johannis Baldewin.
Johannis Cheyne, Arm.	Rob. Olney de Weston, Arm.	Thomæ Atte Welle.
Johan. Hampden de Hamp-	Johannis Tyringham, Arm.	Will. Chapman de Aylesbury.
den, Arm.	Johannis Brekenock, Arm.	Thomæ Turnour.
Andreae Sperling.	Thomæ Rufford, Arm.	Johan. Knight de Hampslape.
Thomæ Rokes, Arm.	Johannis Dayrell, Arm.	Willielmi Watford.
Johannis Langeston, Arm.	Nicolai Clopton.	Thomæ Oliver.
Johannis Iwardby, Arm.	Edmundi Brutnell.	Will. Colingrgg de Toursey.
David Breknook, Arm.	Johannis Sewell.	Thomæ Malins.
Thomæ Stokes, Arm.	Johannis Watkins.	Willielmi Parker de Eton.
Johan. Hampden de Kimbell.	Willielmi Brook de Chesham.	Willielmi Burton, persone
Walteri Fitz Richard, Arm.	Bernardi Sanderdon.	Ecclesiæ de Crowle.
Johannis Stretlee, Arm.	Thomæ More.	Johannis Clerke de Olney.
Thomæ Shyngelton, Arm.	Willielmi Fouler.	Richardi Hawtreve.
Thomæ Cheyne, Arm.	Johannis Arches.	Johan. Giffard de Hardmede.
Johannis Stokes, Arm.	Johannis Skydmore.	Johan. Tapelo de Hampslape.
Thomæ Gifford, Arm.	Johannis Kimbell.	Thomæ Knight de eadem.

¹ In Comment upon the 8th chapter of Lib. xv. de Civitate Dei.

² Ausonius, Epitaph: Heroum, num. 34.
Johannis

Johannis Giffard de Whad-	Nicholai Baker de Crowle.	Richardi Milly.
don, junioris.	Nicholai Hobbesson.	Willielmi Wodeward.
Johannis Sapcote de Olney.	Thomæ Malette.	Thomæ Pusey.
Richardi Arnecok.	Johannis Kerye.	Roberti Broun de Beknesfeld.
Willielmi Edy.	Thomas Tappe.	Johannis Jourdeley.
Nicholai Brackwell.	Richardi Hoo de Snenston.	Thomas Houghton.
Willielmi Sambroke.	Johannis Manchestre.	Richardi Yaloude.
Johannis Edy, junioris.	Johannis Phelip.	Johannis Gold de Ailesbury.
Thomæ Edy.	Henrici Hunkes.	Willielmi Clarke de eadem.
Johannis Puchas.	Richardi Miches.	Willielmi Clarke de Culver-
Willielmi Berewell.	Willielmi Meridale.	don.
Ade Asshinden.	Thomas Edward.	Thomæ Kene de Horsendon.
David. Witchirche.	Johannis Vaux.	Willielmi Symeon.
Johannis Sweft.	Willielmi Dun.	Willielmi Fether.
Will. Britwell de Cherdesle.	Henrici Toursey.	Johannis Caradons.
Johannis Verney.	Henrici Dicon.	Willielmi Combe de Ayles-
Eustachii Grenvile.	Willielmi Winslowe.	bury.
Johannis Fitz John.	Johannis Bilindon.	Willielmi Gill.
Willielmi Gerebray.	Henrici Porter.	Richardi Lamburn.
Thomæ Maudeleyn.	Thomæ Turgens.	Willielmi Hide.
Johannis Vesy.	Roberti Dalafeld.	Thomæ Bristow.
Thomæ Wodewarde.	Math. Colett.	Nicholai Baron.
Richardi Enershawe.	Johannis Hampden de Wy-	Willielmi Cook de Fertwell.
Johan. Harewold de Weston.	combe.	Johannis Glover de Kimbell.
Henrici Loveden.	Johannis Wellesburn.	Johannis Balke de Aylesbury.
Johannis Thorp.	Thomæ Merston.	Johannis Lucy, &
Johannis Parker de Fenny	Willielmi Attegate.	Richardi Lucy.
Stratford.	Thomas Mery.	

SHERIFFS.

This County had the same with BEDFORD-SHIRE, untill they were parted in the Seventeenth Year of Queen Elizabeth. Since which time, these have been the Sheriffs of this County alone.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	REG. ELIZA.		
17	Joh. Croke, ar.	Chilton - - -	G. a fess between six martlets Arg.
18	Griff. Hampden, ar.	Hampden - - -	Arg. a saltire G. betwixt four eaglets Az.
19	Mich. Blount, ar.	- - - - -	Barry nebulé of six O. and S.
20	Rob. Drury, ar.	SUFFOLK - - -	Arg. on a chief V. the letter tau betwixt two
21	Rich. Crafford, ar.	- - - - -	[mulletts pierced O.
22	Paul Darell, ar.	Lillingstone - -	Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.
23	Th. Tasborough, ar.	- - - - -	Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets G.
24	Edm. Verney, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. four lions passant S. betwixt two gemewes in bend.
25	Will. Hawtrey, ar.	Checkers - - -	Az. ten billets, four, three, two, and one, O. ; in
26	Rob. Dormer, ar.	Wing.	[a chief of the second a lion issuant S.
27	Edw. Bulstrod, ar.	See our Notes.	
28	Joh. Temple, ar.	Stow - - - - -	Arg. on two bars S. six martlets O.
29	Joh. Goodwin, ar.	See 21 of K. James.	
30	Joh. Burlace, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. on a bend S. two cubit arms issuant out of two pettet clouds rayonated all proper, rending of a horse-shoe O.

Name.	Place.	Armes:
31 Fran. Cheney, ar.	Chesham	- - Checky O. and Az. a fess G. fretty Erm.
32 Geo. Fleetwood, ar.	the Vache	- - Partée per pale nebulée Az. and O. six marti-
33 Ale. Hampden, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[lets counterchanged.]
34 Hen. Longvile, ar.	Wolverton	- - { G. a fess indented betwixt six crosses croslets Arg.
35 Tho. Pigot, ar. -	Doddershal.	- - S. three pick-axes Arg.
36 Mic. Harecourt, ar.	- - - - -	- - O. two barrs G.
37 Edw. Tirrell, ar. -	Thornton	- - Arg. two chev. Az. within a border engrailed G.
38 An. Tiringham, ar.	Tiringham	- - Az. a cross engrailed Arg.
39 Joh. Dormer - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40 Will. Garrend, ar.	- - - - -	- - [See our Notes in Northamptonshire.]
41 Will. Clarke, mil.	- - - - -	
42 Tho. Denton, ar.	- - - - -	- - G. a chevron between three cressents Arg.
43 Will. Burlace, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 Anth. Chester, ar.	Chichely	- - { Per pale Arg. and S. a chev. between three rams'-heads erased armed O. within a border engrailed, roundelly, all counter-changed.
45 Fran. Cheney, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno REG. JAC.

1 Fra. Cheney, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 [AMP.] W. Willoughby, mil.		
3 Ri. Ingoldesby, mil.	Lethenborough	- Erm. a saltire engrailed S.
4 Hen. Longvile, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Will. Andrews, m.	- - - - -	- G. a saltire O. charged with another V.
6 Fran. Fortescu, m.	- - - - -	- Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised O.
7 Anth. Greenway, ar.		
8 Rob. Lovet, mil. -	Liscomb	- - - Arg. three wolves passant in pale S.
9 Iero. Horsey, mil.	- - - - -	- - Az. three horses'-heads coupéd O. bridled Arg.
10 Edw. Tirrell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Sim. Mayne, ar. -	- - - - -	- { Arg. on a bend engr. S. three dexter hands of the first.
12 Bri. Johnson, ar. -	Beaconfield	- - { Quarterly, Az. and G. a cross patoncée, and a chief O.
13 Edm. Wheeler, mi.	Riding-Co.	- - O. a chevron between three leopards'-heads S.
14 Th. Temple, m. & b.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Joh. Laurence, mil.	Iver	- - - { Arg. a cross-knotted G. on a chief Az. three leopards'-heads O.
16 Fra. Duncombe, ar.	- - - - -	- { Party per chev. counter-flore, G. and Arg. three talbots'-heads erased counterchanged.
17 Be. Winchombe, a.	See our notes.	
18 Hen. Lee, m. & ba.	Quarrendon	- - Arg. a fess betwixt three cressants S.
19 Joh. Denham, mil.	- - - - -	- G. three fusils Erm.
20 Will. Fleetwood	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Fra. Goodwin, mil.	- - - - -	- { Per pale O. and G. a lion rampant. between three flower-de-luces counterchanged.
22 Will. Pen, ar. -	Pen.	- - - Arg. on a fess S. three plates.

Anno REG. CARO.

1 Edw. Coke, mil.	Stoke	- - - Partée per pale G. and Az. three eagles Arg.
2 Gil. Gerrard, bar. -	- - - - -	- { Quarterly, the 1 and 4 Arg. a saltire G. 2. and 3 Az. a lion rampant Erm. crowned O. 3 Tho.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
3 { Tho. Darel, ar.	- ut prius.	Arg. two lions passant S. crowned O.
Fr. Catesby, ar.	- - - - -	
4 Tho. Lee, ar.	- - - - - ut prius.	
5 Will. Andrews, m.	- - - - - ut prius.	
6 Tho. Hide, baro.	- - - - -	O, a chev. betwixt three lozenges Az.; in chief [an eagle of the first.
7 Jaco. Dupper, ar.	- - - - -	
8 Rob. Dormer, ar.	- - - - - ut prius.	
9 Fran. Cheney, mi.	- - - - - ut prius.	
10 Pet. Temple, mil.	- - - - - ut prius.	
11 Heneage Proby, a.	- - - - -	Erm. on a fess G. a lion passant, the tail ex- [tended, O.
12 Anth. Chester, ba.	- - - - - ut prius.	
13		
14		
15 Tho. Archdale, ar.	- - - - -	
16		
17 Rich. Grevile, mi.	- - - - -	S. a border and cross engrailed O. thereon five [pellets.
18		
19		
20 Hen. Beak, ar.	- - - - -	
21		
22 Will. Collier, ar.	- - - - -	

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

17. JOHN CROKE, Ar.] Being afterwards Knighted. He was the son of Sir John Crook, a Six-clerk in Chancery, and therefore restrained marriage untill enabled by a Statute of the 14th of Henry the Eighth. His Ancestors, in the Civil Warres between York and Lancaster, concealed their proper name *Le Blount* under the assumed one of *Croke*¹.

As for this Sir John Croke, first Sheriff of Buckingham after the division of Bedfordshire, he was most fortunate in an issue happy in the knowledge of our Municipall Law; of whom Sir John Croke his eldest son, Speaker of the Parliament in the 43d of Queen Elizabeth, received this eulogium from Her Majesty: "That he had proceeded therein with such wisdome and discretion, that none before him had deserved better." As for Sir George his second son, we have spoken of him before².

26. ROBERT DORMER, Ar.] He was, on the 10th of June, 1615, made Baronet by King James, and on the 30th day of the same month was by him created Baron Dormer of Wing in this County.

His grand-child Robert Dormer was by King Charles, in the 4th of his reign, created Viscount Ascot and Earl of Carnarvan. He lost his life, fighting for him who gave him his honour, at the first Battle of Newbury. Being sore wounded, he was desired by a Lord to know of him what suit he would have to his Majesty in his behalf; the said Lord promising to discharge his trust in presenting his request, and assuring him that his Majesty would be willing to gratify him to the utmost of his power. To whom the Earl replied, "I will not dye with a suit in my mouth to any King, save to the King of Heaven." By Anne, daughter to Philip Earl of Pembrook and Montgomery, he had Charles now Earl of Carnarvan³.

27. EDWARD BULSTROD, Ar.] I have not met with so ancient a Coat (for such it appeareth beyond all exception) so *voluminous* in the *blazon* thereof; *viz.* Sable, a buck's head Argent, attired O. shot the nose with an arrow of the third, headed and feathered of the second; a cross patée fitchée betwixt the attire, O.

¹ Preface to Croke's Reports.

² In the "Writers of Law" in this County. F.

³ Who lived till 1709, when he died without male issue. N.

34. HENRY LONGVILE, Ar.]

He had to his fourth son Sir Michael Longvile, who married Susan sole daughter to Henry Earl of Kent. Now, when the issue in a direct line of that Earldom failed in our memory, Mr. Selden was no less active then able to prove that the Barony of Ruthyn was dividable from the Earldome, and descended to the son of the said Sir Michael; and thereupon he sate as Baron Ruthyn in our late Long Parliament.

Since his death, his sole daughter and heir hath been married unto Sir Henry Yelverton, of Easton in the County of Northampton, Baronet, a worthy Gentleman, of fair estate; so that that Honour is likely to continue in an equipage of breadth proportionable to the height thereof.

KING JAMES.

17. BENEDICT WINCHCOMBE, Ar.]

His armes (too *large* for the *little space* allotted them) I here fully represent, in gratitude to the Memory of his Ancestor, so well deserving of Newbury¹; viz. Azure, on a chevron engrailed between three birds O. as many cinquefoiles of the first; on a chief of the second a flower de luce between two spears heads of the first.

KING CHARLES.

1. EDWARD COKE, Knight.]

This was our English *Trebonianus*, so famous for his Comments on our Common-Law. This year a Parliament was called, and the Court-party was jealous of Sir Edward's activity against them, as who had not digested his discontentments. Hereupon, to prevent his election as a Member, and confine him to this County, he was pricked Sheriff thereof.

He scrupled to take the Oath, pretending many things against it, and particularly "that the Sheriff is bound thereby to prosecute *Lollards*, wherein the best Christians may be included."

It was answered; "That he had often seen the Oath given to others without any regret; and knew full well that *Lollard*, in the modern sense, imported the opposers of the present Religion, as established by Law in the Land²."

No excuses would serve his turn, but he must undertake this office. However, his friends beheld it as an injurious degradation of him, who had been Lord Chief Justice, to attend on the Judges at the Assises.

9. FRANCIS CHENEY, Mil.]

It is an epidemical disease, to which many ancient names are subject, to be variously disguised in writing. How many names is it, *Chesney, Chedney, Cheyne, Chyne, Cheney, &c.*? and all but one, *de Casineto*. A name so noble, and so diffused in the Catalogue of Sheriffs, it is harder to miss then find it in any County.

Here, Reader, let me *amend* and *insert* what I *omitted* in the last County. There was a fair family of the *Cheneys* flourishing in Kent (but landed also in other Counties), giving for their arms, Azure, six lions rampant Argent, a canton Ermine. Of this house was Henry Cheney, High Sheriffe of this County and Bedford-shire in the 7th of Queen Elizabeth, and not long after by her created Baron of Tuddington in Bedfordshire. In his youth he was very wild and venturous: witness his playing at dice with Henry the Second King of France, from whom he won a *diamond* of great worth at a *cast*. And being demanded by the King what shift he would have made to repair himself, in case he had lost the cast; "I have," said young Cheney, in an hyperbolical brave, "*Sheeps' tails* enough in *Kent*, with their *Wool*, to buy a better *Diamond* then this." His reduced age afforded the befitting fruits of gravity and wisdom; and this Lord deceased without issue.

As for Sir Francis Cheney, Sheriff for this present year³, we formerly observed the distinct Armes of his Family. This worthy Knight was Father to Charles Cheney, Esq. who, by his exquisite travelling, hath *naturalized* foreign perfections into himself, and

¹ See "Memorable Persons" in Bark-shire.

² Viz. in the 31st year of Queen Elizabeth.

³ Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, verbo *Lollard*.

is exemplarily happy in a vertuous Lady, Jane, Daughter to the truly Noble William Marquis of New-castle, and by her of hopefull Posterity.

THE FAREWELL.

On serious consideration, I was at a loss to wish to this County what it wanted; God and the Kings of England have so favoured it with *naturall perfections*, and *civil privileges*. In avowance of the latter, it showeth more *Burrow-towns* (sending Burgesses no fewer then *twelve* to the Parliament) then any Shire (though thrice as big) lying in the Kingdome of Mercia. Now seeing, at the instant writing hereof, the generall news of the Nation is, of a Parliament to be called after his Majesties Coronation, my prayers shall be, that the Freeholders of this County shall (amongst many therein so qualified) chuse good *Servants* to God, *Subjects* to the King, *Patriots* to the County, effectually to advance a happiness to the Church and Common-wealth.

* * * BUCKINGHAMSHIRE has not had the good fortune to meet with a regular Topographer.—Dr. Browne Willis, who published a good History of “the Town, Hundred, and Deanry of Buckingham,” had large Collections for the whole County; and two of the Hundreds, Newport and Cotslow, which he delivered to his friend Mr. Cole a few weeks before his death, were by that gentleman prepared for the press, and are among his MSS. in the British Museum. The Hundred of Desborow has been published by Mr. Langley.—The whole County has been noticed in the “Magna Britannia;” in Mr. Gough’s Aditions to “Camden;” the “Britannia” of Messrs. Lysons; and “The Beauties of England.” N.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE hath Lincoln-shire on the North, Norfolk and Suffolk on the East, Essex and Hartford-shire on the South, Huntington and Bedford-shires on the West, being in length *thirty-five*, in breadth not fully *twenty miles*. The *tables* therein as well furnished as any; the South part affording *bread* and *beer*, and the North (the Isle of Ely) *meat* thereunto. So good the grain growing here, that it out-selleth others some *pence* in the *bushel*.

The North-part of this County is lately much improved by drayning, though the poorest sort of people will not be sensible thereof. Tell them of the great benefit to the publick, because where a *Pike* or *Duck* fed formerly, now a *Bullock* or *Sheep* is fatted; they will be ready to return, that if they be *taken* in *taking* that *Bullock* or *Sheep*, the rich Owner indicteth them for Felons; whereas that *Pike* or *Duck* were their own goods, only for their pains of catching of them. So impossible it is that the best project, though perfectly performed, should please all interests and affections.

It happened in the year 1657, upon the dissolution of the great Snow, their Banks were assaulted above their strength of resistance, to the great loss of much Cattle, Corn, and some Christians. But, soon after, the seasonable industry of the UNDERTAKERS¹ did recover all by degrees, and confute their jealousies who suspected the relapsing of these lands into their former condition.

This Northern part is called the *Isle of Eelie*, which one will have so named from the Greek word *Ἐλαιοσ*, *fenny* or *marsh ground*². But our Saxon Ancestors were not so good Grecians; and it is plain that plenty of *Eels* gave it its denomination. Here, I hope, I shall not trespass on gravity, in mentioning a passage observed by the Reverend Professour of Oxford, Doctor Prideaux, referring the Reader to him for the Authors attesting the same³. When the Priests in this part of the County would still retain their wives, in despite of whatever the Pope and Monks could doe to the contrary, their wives and children were miraculously turned all into *Eels* (surely the greater into *Congers*, the less into *Griggs*) whence it had the name of EELY. I understand him a LIE of EELS. No doubt the first founder of so damnable an untruth hath long since received his reward. However, for this cause, we take first notice, amongst this County's

NATURAL COMMODITIES,

OF EELS.

Which, though they be found in all Shires in England, yet are most properly treated of here, as *most*, *first*, and *best*; the Courts of the Kings of England being thence therewith anciently supplied. I will not ingage in the controversy whether they be bred by *generation* as other *fish*; or *æquivocally*, out of putrefaction; or both ways, which is most probable; seeing some have adventured to know the distinguishing marks betwixt the one and other. I know the *Silver Eels* are generally preferred, and I could wish *they loved men* but as well

¹ On the subject of this important undertaking, the draining of the Great Level of the Fens, see the several publications enumerated in Mr. Gough's valuable "Anecdotes of British Topography," Vol. I. pp. 194—201. N.

² Doctor Smith, in the Life of his Father-in-law Doctor Willet. F.

³ In his Comitiatic Oration "De duobus Testibus," page 15.

as *men love them*, that *I my self* might be comprised within the compass of that desire. They are observed to be never out of season (whilst other fishes have their set times); and the biggest *Eels* are ever esteemed the best. I know not whether the Italian Proverb be here worth the remembring, "*Give Eels without Wine to your Enemies.*"

HARES.

Though these are found in all Counties, yet because lately there was in this Shire an *Hare-park* nigh New-market, preserved for the King's game, let them here be particularly mentioned. Some prefer their sport in hunting before their flesh for eating, as accounting it melancholick meat, and hard to be digested; though others think all the hardness is how to come by it. All the might of this silly creature is in the flight thereof; and I remember the answer which a School-boy returned in a Latine distick, being demanded the reason why Hares were so fearful:

"Cur metuunt lepores? Terrestris, nempe, marinus,
Æthereus quod sit, tartareusque canis."

Whether or no they change their sex every year (as some have reported), let Huntsmen decide. These late years of our Civil Wars have been very destructive unto them; and no wonder if *no Law* hath been given to Hares, when so little hath been observed toward Men.

SAFFRON.

Though plenty hereof in this County; yet, because I conceive it first planted in Essex, we thither refer our description thereof.

WILLOWS.

A sad Tree, whereof such who have lost their Love make their *mourning garlands*; and we know what *Exiles* hung up their *harps*¹ upon such dolefull *supporters*. The twiggs hereof are Physick, to drive out the folly of children. This tree delighteth in moist places, and is triumphant in the Isle of Ely, where the roots strengthen their banks, and lop affords fuell for their fire. It groweth incredibly fast; it being a by-word in this County, "*that the profit by Willows will buy the Owner a Horse, before that by other Trees will pay for his Saddle.*" Let me adde, that if green Ash may burn before a Queen, withered Willows may be allowed to burn before a Lady.

MANUFACTURES.

PAPER.

Expect not I should, by way of Preface, enumerate the several inventions, whereby the Ancients did communicate and continue their notions to Posterity. First, by writing in *Leaves of Trees*, still remembered when we call such a *scantling of Paper* a Folio or Leaf. Hence from *Leaves* men proceeded to the *Bark of Trees*, as more solid, still countenanced in the notation of the word *Liber*. Next they wrote in *Labels* or *Sheets of Lead*, wherein the Letters were deeply engraven, being a kind of *Printing* before Printing; and to this I refer the words of Job (an Author allowed *contemporary* with, if not *senior* to Moses himself.) "Oh that my words were now written, oh that they were printed in a book²!"

To omit many other devices in after-ages to signify their conceptions, *Paper* was first made of a *broad Flag* (not unlike our *great Dock*) growing in and nigh Canopus in Egypt, which it seems was a *staple commodity* of that Country, and substantiall enough to bear the *solemn curse* of the Prophet: "The Paper-reeds by the brooks shall wither, be driven away, and be no more³."

¹ Psalm cxxxvii. 2.² Job xix. 23.³ Isaiah xix. 7.

Our modern Paper is made of grinded raggs, and yet this *new artificial* doth still thankfully retain the name of the *old naturall Paper*. It may pass for the emblem of men of *mean extraction*, who by *art* and *industry*, with God's blessing thereon, come to high preferment. "He raiseth the poor out of the dust, and lifteth the needy out of the dunghill, that he may set him with his Princes, even with the Princes of his People¹." One may find, if searching into the *pedigree* of *Paper*, it cometh into the *world* at the *doungate*, raked thence in rags, which, refined by art (especially after *pretious secrets* are written therein), is found fit to be choicely kept in the *Cabinets* of the *greatest Potentates*. Pity it is that the first Author of so useful an invention cannot with any assurance be assigned².

There are almost as many severall *kinds* of *Paper* as *conditions* of *Persons* betwixt the *Emperor* and *Beggar*: *Imperial*, *Royal*, *Cardinal*; and so downwards to that course *Paper* called *Emporetica*, usefull onely for *Chapmen* to wrap their wares therein. *Paper* participates in some sort of the *characters* of the *Countrymen* which make it³: the *Venetian* being *neat*, *subtile*, and *courtlike*; the *French light*, *slight*, and *slender*; the *Dutch thick corpulent*, and *gross*; not to say sometimes also *charta bibula*, sucking up the Ink with the *sponginess* thereof.

Paper is entered as a *Manufacture* of this County, because there are *Mills* nigh *Sturbridge-fair*, where *Paper* was made in the memory of our Fathers. And it seemeth to me a proper *conjunction*, that seeing *Cambridge* yieldeth so many *good Writers*, *Cambridgeshire* should afford *Paper* unto them. Pity the making thereof is disused; considering the vast sums yearly expended in our Land for *Paper* out of Italy, France, and Germany, which might be lessened were it made in our Nation. To such who object that we can never equall the *perfection* of *Venice-paper*, I return, neither can we match the *purity* of *Venice-glasses*; and yet many *green ones* are blown in *Sussex*, profitable to the makers, and convenient for the users thereof, as no doubt such courser (*home-spun Paper*) would be found very beneficiall for the *Common-wealth*.

BASKETS.

These are made of the *Osiers* plentifully growing in the moist parts of this County, an acre whereof turns to more profit then one of *Wheat*; a necessary utensill in an house, whereby many things are kept, which otherwise would be lost. Yea in some sort it saved the life of *St. Paul*, when "let down by the wall of *Damascus* in a basket⁴;" whence some (not improbably) conjecture him *hominem tricubitalem*, "a man of low stature." *Martial* confesseth *Baskets* to have been a *Brittish* invention, though *Rome* afterwards laid claime thereunto:

*Barbara de pictis veni Bascauda Brittannis,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.*

"I, foreign Basket, first in *Brittain* known,
Am now by *Rome* accounted for her own."

Their making is daily improved with much descant of art, splitting their wickers as small as threads, and dying them into several colours; which daily grow a greater commodity.

THE BUILDINGS.

CAMBRIDGE is the chief credit of this County, as the *University* is of *Cambridge*. It is confess'd, that *OXFORD* far exceeds it for sweetness of situation; and yet it may be maintained, that though there be *better aire* in *Oxford*, yet there is *more* in the *Colledges* of *Cambridge*: for, *Oxford* is an *University* in a *Town*; *Cambridge*, a *Town* in an *University*; where the *Colledges* are not surrounded with the offensive embraces of *Streets*, but generally situated on the out-side, affording the better conveniency of private *Walks* and *Gardens*

¹ Psalm cxiii. 7.

² P. Vergil, de Rerum Inventionibus, lib. ii. cap. 8.

³ There was at that time little or no Paper made in any part of this Country. N.

⁴ 2 Cor. xi. 33.

about them. But, having formerly written of the Fabricks of Cambridge¹, I forbear any further enlargement.

ELY MINSTER.

This presenteth itself afar off to the eye of the Traveller, and on all sides, at great distance, not onely maketh a promise, but giveth earnest of the beauty thereof. The Lanthorn therein, built by Bishop Hotham, wherein the labour of *twenty* years, and five thousand ninety-four pounds eighteen shillings ten-pence half-penny farthing was expended, is a Master-piece of Architecture. When the bells ring, the wood-work thereof shaketh and gapeth (no defect, but perfection of structure), and exactly chocketh into the joynts again; so that it may pass for the lively embleme of the sincere Christian, who, though he hath *motum trepidationis*, of *fear and trembling*², stands firmly fixt on the basis of a true faith. Rare also is the art in the Chappel of Saint Maries, the patern or parent of that in King's Colledge in Cambridge, though here (as often elsewhere) it hath happened, the Child hath out-grown the Father. Nor must the Chappel of Bishop West be forgotten, seeing the Master-masons of King James, on serious inspection, found finer stone-work herein, then in King Henry the Seventh's Chappel at Westminster.

It grieved me lately³ to see so many *new lights* in this Church (supernumerary Windows more then were in the first fabrick), and the whole structure in a falling condition, except some good men's charity seasonably support it. Yet, was I glad to hear a great Antiquary⁴ employed to transcribe and preserve the Monuments in that Church, as all others in the *late-drowned land*. And it is hard to say, which was the better office, whether of those who newly have dried them from the inundation of water, or of those who shall drain them from the deluge of oblivion, by perpetuating their Antiquities to posterity⁵.

WONDERS.

Let me here insert an artificial wonder, of what is commonly called *Devil's-ditch*; country-folk conceiting that it was made by the Devil, *when the Devil he made it*, being the work of some King or Kings of the East Angles. See the laziness of Posterity; so far from imitating the industry of their Ancestors, that they belibell the pure effects of their pains as hellish atchievements. But, if the aforesaid Kings meerly made this ditch to get themselves a name, Divine Justice hath met with them, their names being quite forgotten. More probably it was made to divide and defend their Dominions from the Kingdome of *Mercia*, or possibly to keep the people in employment, for diversion of mutinous thoughts; laziness being the mother of disloyalty, industry of obedience.

PROVERBS.

Cantabrigia petit { *Æquales.* } “Cambridge requires all to be equal.”
 { *Æqualia.* }

Some interpret this of their *Commons*, wherein all of the same mess go *share and share alike*. Others understand it of the expenses out of the Hall, all being *ἰσοσύμβολοι* in their *collations*, all paying alike; which *parity* is the best *preservative* of *Company*, according to the apophthegme of Solon, which Plutarch so commends⁶ for the wisdom thereof, *Ἴσα πόλεμον οὐ ποιεῖ*, “Equality breeds no battles.” Otherwise it is a *murthering-shot*, where one pays all the Reckoning, as recoiling on him that dischargeth it: yea such inequality is a certain *symptome* of an *expiring society*.

¹ In my History of that University. F.

² Phil. ii. 12.

³ It also not a little grieved the Annotator, about 15 years ago, to see a great number of broken Windows in this very beautiful Cathedral. N.

⁴ It does not appear who this Antiquary was, or what became of his intended work. N.

⁵ Which Mr. Bentham has effectually done, in his valuable History of this venerable Church. N.

⁶ In vitâ Solonis.

Some expound the words, that Graduates of the same degree (either within or without the University) are to be *Fellows well met* one with another. Dido had a piece of state in her Court peculiar to herself (which may be called an *equipage* indeed); where she had a hundred servants in ordinary attendance, "all of the same age¹." Thus the same degree in effect levells all Scholars; so that seniority of years ought not to make any distance betwixt them, to hinder their familiarity. I have nothing else to adde of this Proverb, saving that it is used also in *Oxford*.

"*Cambridge-shire Camels.*"]

I cannot reconcile this common saying to any considerable sense: I know a Camel passeth in the Latine proverb either for *gibbous* and distorted, or for one that undertaketh a thing *awkely* or *ungeenly* ("Camelus saltat"²); or else for one of extraordinary bulk or bigness: all unappliable in any peculiar manner to the people of this County, as straight and dexterous as any other, nor of any exorbitant proportions.

All that I can recover of probability is this: the Fen-men dwelling in the Northern part of this County, when stalking on their *stilts*, are little Giants indeed, as Master Camden hath well observed³. However, that Mathematician who measured the height of Hercules by the bigness of his foot, would here be much mistaken in his dimensions, if proportionably collecting the bulk of their bodies from the length of their legs.

"A *Boisten horse* and a *Cambridge Master of Art*, are a couple of creatures that will give way to no body."]

This Proverb we find in the Letter of William Zoon written to George Bruin, in his "Theatre of Cities;" and it is objected against us by an Oxford Antiquary⁴; as if our *Masters* wanted manners to give place to their betters; though, all things considered, it soundeth more to their honour than disgrace.

For, mark what immediately went before in the same Author⁵: *In plateis ambulantes, decedi sibi de viâ, non à civibus solùm, sed etiam à peregrino quovis nisi dignitate excellat, postulant*: "Walking in the streets, they require, not onely of the *Town's-men*, but also of every stranger *except they excell in dignity*, that they goe out of the way unto them." Herein two things are observable in the Schollars:

1. Their *manners*, or *civility*.

2. Their *manhood*, or *courage*.

If the party, whatever he be, appear dignified above them, they willingly allow him *superiority*. What is this, but to give what is due to another?

If he seem beneath them, then they doe *uti jure suo*, and take what is their own to themselves.

What reason is it he should give place to a *Town's-man*: *ut quid cedat Plenum Vacuo, Scientia Ignorantiæ?* This mindeth me of a passage in Plutarch concerning Themistocles: when a *boy*, going home from school, he met one of the *Athenian Tyrants* in the City, and the people cryed out unto him to goe out of the way; "What," said Themistocles, "is not all the street broad enough for him, but I must be put out of my path and pace to make room for him?" This was interpreted, by such as heard him, as a presage of his future magnanimity. And surely it shews not *want of breeding*, but store of *spirit*, when a man will not be put out of his way for every *swelling emptiness* that meets him therein.

"An *Henry-Sophister.*"]

So are they called, who, after four years' standing in the University, stay themselves from commencing Bachelors of Art, to render them (in some Colledges) more capable of preferment. Several reasons are assigned of their name.

That tradition is senseless (and inconsistent with his Princely magnificence) of such who fansie, that King Henry the Eighth, coming to Cambridge, staid all the Sophisters a

¹ "Centumque pares ætate ministri." Virgil's *Æneid*, lib. i. juxta finem.

² Hieronimus in Helvidium.

³ Camden, in Cambridgeshire.

⁴ Br. Twin. Ant. Acad. Oxon. p. 333.

⁵ Gulielmus Zoon.

year, who expected a *year of grace* should have been given unto them. More probable it is, because that King is commonly conceived of great strength and stature, that these *Sophistæ Henriciani* were elder and bigger then others. The truth is this: in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, after the destruction of Monasteries, Learning was at a loss, and the University (thanks be unto God! more scar'd then hurt) stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many Students staid themselves, *two, three, some four* years, as who would see, how their Degrees (before they took them) should be rewarded and maintained.

MARTYRS.

————— WILLIAM FLOWER was born at Snow-hill¹ in this County, bred first a Monk in Ely, till, relinquishing his habit, he became a Secular Priest and a Protestant; and, after many removals, fixed at last at Lambeth.

Wonder not, Reader, to see a *long black line* prefixed before his name, which he well deserved, to distinguish him from such men who had an unquestionable title of Martyrdom: whereas this Flower dangerously wounded a Popish Priest with a *wood-knife* (a mischievous weapon) in Saint Margaret's Westminster, just at the ministration of the masse, so that the *bloud* of the *Priest* spirted into the *challice*; a fact so foul, that the greatest charity would blush to whisper a syllable in the excuse thereof. As for such who, in his defence, plead the precedent of Elijah's killing of Baal's Priests, they lay a foundation for all impiety in a Christian Common-wealth. If in the Old World *Giants* were the product of those marriages, when the *sons of God* took to Wives the *daughters of Men*² (a copulation not unlawfull because they were *too near a-kin*, but because they were *too far off*), what monsters will be generated from such mixtures, when *extraordinary actions* by immediate *commissions from God* shall be matched unto *ordinary persons of meer men*, and *Heaven* unjustly *alledged* and *urged* for the defence of *Hell* it self?

However, it plainly appears that Flower afterwards solemnly repented of this *abominable act*, and was put to death for the testimony of the truth. Grudge not, Reader, to peruse this following *parallel*, as concerning the hands of the Martyrs in the Reign of Queen Mary.

<p>The <i>right-hand</i> of Thomas Tomkins was burnt off in effect (so as to render it useless) by Bishop Bonner, some days before he was martyr'd.</p>	<p>Arch-bishop Cranmer, at the <i>stake</i>, first thrust his <i>right hand</i> into the flame to be burnt, in penance for his subscription to a recantation.</p>	<p>The <i>right hand</i> of William Flower, before he went to the <i>stake</i>, was cut off by order of the Judges for his <i>barbarous fact</i>.</p>
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Yet, though his *right hand* suffered as a Malefactor, there want not those who maintained that Martyr belongs to the rest of his *body*. There were but three more martyred in this County, whereof John Hullier, Fellow of King's-Colledge, was most remarkable.

PRELATS.

STEPHEN de FULBORN was born at Fulborn (no other of that name in England) in this County. Going over into Ireland to seek his *providence* (commonly nick-named his *fortune*), therein he became, anno 1274, Bishop of Waterford, and Lord Treasurer of Ireland³. Hence he was preferred Arch-bishop of Tuam, and once and again was Chief Justice of that (allow me a *prolepsis*) *Kingdome*⁴. He is reported to have given to the Church of Glassenbury in England "Indulgences of an hundred days⁵;" which I cannot understand, except he promised pardon of so many days to all in his Province who went a Pilgrimage to that place; and this also seems an *over-papal act* of a *plain Arch-bishop*. He died 1288, and was buried in Trinity Church in Dublin.

¹ So Mr. Fox spells it, in his Acts and Monuments, page 1573; called *Snaille Well* at this day. F.

² Gen vi. 2.

³ Sir James Ware, in the Archbishops of Tuam.

⁴ Ireland properly was no Kingdome till the time of King Henry the Eighth. F. ⁵ Sir James Ware, ut prius.

NICHOLAS of ELY was so called (say some) from being Arch-deacon thereof, which dignity so *died* his Denomination *in grain*, that it *kept colour* till his death, not *fading*, for his future higher preferments, though others conjecture his birth also at Ely. When the bold Barons obtruded a Chancellor (a King's *tongue* and *hands* by whom he publicly *speaks* and *acts*) anno 1260, they forced this Nicholas on King Henry the Third for that Office¹, till the King some months after displaced him; yet (knowing him a man of much merit) voluntarily chose him Lord Treasurer², when outed of his Chancellor's place; so that (it seems) he would trust him with his *coffers*, but not with his *conscience*; yea he afterwards preferred him Bishop of Worcester, then of Winchester. Here he sate twelve years; and that *Cathedrall* may (by a synecdoche of a novel part for the whole) challenge his interment, having his *heart* inclosed in a Wall, though his *body* be buried at Waverly in Surry, 1280³.

WILLIAM of BOTLESHAM was born at Bottlesham (contractly *Botsam*) in this County. This is a small village, which never amounted to a Market-town, some five miles East of Cambridge, pleasantly seated in pure aire, having rich arable on the one, and the fair heath of New-market on the other side thereof. It hath been the nursery of refined Wits, affording a *Triumvirate* of learned men, taking their lives there, and names thence: and to prevent mistakes (to which learned pens in this point have been too prone), we present them in the ensuing parallels:

WILLIAM⁴ of *Bottlesham*, made by the Pope, first Bishop of Bethlehem in Syria; afterwards, anno 1385, Bishop of Landaffe; and thence removed to Rochester. A famous Preacher, Confessor to King Richard the Second; and learned Writer; but by Walsingham and Bale called *John* by mistake. He dyed in February, anno 1399. Nor must we forget that he was once Fellow of Pembroke-hall.

JOHN of *Bottlesham* was bred in Peter-house in Cambridge, whereunto he was a Benefactor, as also to the whole University, Chaplain to Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury; by whose recommendation he was preferred to succeed his Towns-man in the See of Rochester; which he never saw (saith my Author⁵), as dying in the beginning of the year 1401.

NICHOLAS of *Bottlesham* was a Carmelite, bred in Cambridge; afterwards removed to Paris, where in *Sorbone* he commenced Doctor of Divinity. Returning to Cambridge, he became Prior of the Carmelites (since *Queen's-Colledge*), where he wrote many Books, and lies buried in his own Covent, anno Domini 1435⁶.

Let all *England* shew me the like of three eminent men (all contemporaries at large) which one petty village did produce. Let *Bottlesham* hereafter be no more fam'd for its *single becon*, but for these three *lights* it afforded.

THOMAS of NEW-MARKET was born therein; and though that Town lyeth some part in *Suffolk*, my Author assures his nativity in this County. He was bred in Cambridge, an excellent Humanist and Divine (having left some learned Books to Posterity), and at last was advanced to be Bishop of Carlisle⁷.

Surely then he must be the same with Thomas Merks, consecrated anno 1397, consent of time most truly befriending the conjecture⁸; *Merks* also and *Market* being the same in effect. Neither doth the omission of *New* in the least degree discompose their *identity*, it being usuall to leave out the prænomen of a *Town* for brevity sake, by those of the *vicinage* (amongst whom there is no danger of mistake), commonly calling *West-chester Chester*, *South-hampton Hampton*. If the same, he is famous in our English Histories, because his devotion (in a *transposed posture* to publick practise) worshipped the *sun setting*, King Richard the Second; for which his memory will meet with more to commend than *imitate* it⁹. Yet was his *Loyalty shent*, but not *sham'd*: and King Henry the

¹ John Philipot, in his Catalogue of Chancellors, p. 23.

³ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

⁴ Idem, in the Catalogue of Landaffe and Rochester.

⁶ Bale, p. 576. Pits, p. 625.

⁸ Bale maketh him to flourish under King Henry the Fourth.

² Idem, in his Catalogue of Treasurers, p. 16.

⁵ Idem, in the Bishops of Rochester.

⁷ Bale, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, Cent. 7, num. 60.

⁹ See his Speech in Parliament, in Speed.

Fourth being sick of him, not daring to let him to live, nor put him to death (because a Prelate), found an expedient for him of a *living death*, confining him to a titular Grecian Bishoprick¹. He dyed about 1405.

THOMAS THIRLBY, Doctor of Laws, was (as I am assured by an excellent Antiquary²) born in the Town, and bred in the University of Cambridge, most probably in Trinity-hall. He was very able in his own faculty, and more then once employed in Embasseyes by King Henry the Eighth, who preferred him Bishop of Westminster. Here, had Thirlby lived long, and continued the course he began, he had prevented Queen Mary from dissolving that Bishoprick, as which would have dissolved it self for lack of land, sold and wasted by him. And though probably he did this to raise and enrich his own family, yet such the success of his sacrilege, his name and alliance is extinct.

From Westminster he was removed to Norwich, thence to Ely. He cannot be followed (as some other of his order) by the light of the fagots kindled by him to burn poor Martyrs, seeing he was given rather to prodigality then cruelty; it being signally observed that he wept at Arch-bishop Cranmer's degradation. After the death of Queen Mary, he was as violent in his opinions, but not so virulent in his expressions; always devoted to Queen Mary, but never invective against Queen Elizabeth. He lived in free custody; dyed, and is buried at Lambeth, 1570.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GODFREY GOLDSBOROUGH, D. D. was born in the Town of Cambridge, where some of his Sur-name and Relation remained since my memory. He was bred in Trinity-Colledge (Pupil to Arch-bishop Whitgift); and became afterwards Fellow thereof. At last he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester anno Domini 1598. He was one of the *second set* of Protestant Bishops, which were after those so famous for their sufferings in the Marian days, and before those who fall under the cognizance of our generation; the true reason that so little can be recovered of their character. He gave a hundred marks to Trinity-Colledge, and died anno Domini 1604.

ROBERT TOWNSON, D. D. was born in Saint Botolph's parish in Cambridge, and bred a Fellow in Queen's-Colledge, being admitted very young therein, but 12 years of age. He was blessed with an happy memory, insomuch that when D. D. he could say by heart the second book of the *Æneads*, which he learnt at School, without missing a *verse*. He was an excellent Preacher, and becoming a *pulpit* with his gravity. He attended King James his Chaplaine into Scotland; and, after his return, was preferred Dean of Westminster, then Bishop of Salisbury.

Hear what the Author of a Pamphlet, who inscribeth himself *A. W.* saith in a Book which is rather a *Satyre* then a *History*, a *Libell* then a *Character*, of the "Court of King James;" for, after he had slanderously inveighed against the bribery of those days in Church and State, hear how he seeks to make amends for all:

"Some worthy men were preferred *gratis* to blow up their [Buckingham and his party] fumes (as Tolson, a worthy man, paid nothing in fine or pension, and so after him Davenant in the same Bishoprick). Yet these were but as musick before every hound³."

Now although both these persons here praised were my *God-fathers* and *Uncles* (the one marrying the Sister of, the other being Brother to my Mother) and although such good words seem a rarity from so railing a mouth; yet shall not these considerations tempt me to accept his praises on such invidious terms as the Author doth proffer them.

O! were these worthy Bishops now alive, how highly would they disdain to be praised by such a pen, by which King James their Lord and Master is causelesly traduced! How would they condemn such uncharitable commendations, which are (if not founded on) accompanied with the disgrace of others of their order! Wherefore I their Nephew, in behalf of their memories, protest against this passage, so far forth as it casteth lustre on them, by eclipsing the credit of other Prelates their contemporaries. And grant corruption

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Carlile.

² Mr. Martin, beneficed near Northampton. F.

³ King James's Court, pp. 129, 130.

too common in that kind, yet were there besides them at that time many worthy Bishops raised to their dignity by their deserts, without any simoniacall compliances.

Doctor Townson had a hospitable heart, a generous disposition, free from covetousness, and was always confident in God's Providence, that, if he should dye, his children (and those were many) would be provided for; wherein he was not mistaken. He lived in his Bishoprick but a year; and being appointed at very short warning to preach before the Parliament, by unseasonable sitting-up to study, contracted a fever, whereof he died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, anno Domini 1622.

THOMAS (son to William) WESTFIELD, D.D. was born anno Domini 1573, in the Parish of Saint Marie's in Ely, and there bred at the Free-school under Master Spight, till he was sent to Jesus-Colledge in Cambridge, being first Scholar, then Fellow thereof. He was Curate, or Assistant rather, to Bishop Felton, whilst Minister of Saint Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside, afterward Rector of Hornsey, nigh, and Great Saint Bartholomew's in, London, where in his preaching he went thorow the four Evangelists. He was afterwards made Arch-deacon of Saint Alban's, and at last Bishop of Bristol, a place proffered to, and refused by him *twenty-five* years before: for then the Bishoprick was offered to him *to maintain him*; which this contented meek man, having a self-subsistence, did then decline; though accepting of it afterwards, when proffered to him *to maintain the Bishoprick*, and support the *Episcopall dignity* by his signall devotion. What good opinion the Parliament (though not over-fond of Bishops) conceived of him, appears by their Order ensuing¹:

“The thirteenth of May 1643. From the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestration of Delinquents' Estates.

“Upon information in the behalf of the Bishop of Bristoll, that his Tenants refuse to pay him his rents; it is ordered by this Committee, that all profits of his Bishoprick be restored to him, and a safe conduct be granted him to pass with his family to Bristoll, being himself of great age, and a person of great learning and merit. JO. WYLDE.”

About the midst of his life he had a terrible sickness, so that he thought (to use his own expression in his Diary) that “God would put out the candle of his life, though he was pleased onely to snuff it.” By his Will (the true copy whereof I have) he desired to be buried in his Cathedral Church, neer the tombe of Paul Bush, the first Bishop thereof. “And as for my worldly goods,” (Reader, they are his own words in his Will) “which (as the times now are) I know not well where they be, nor what they are, I give and bequeath them all to my dear wife Elizabeth, &c.” He protested himself on his death-bed “a true Protestant of the Church of England;” and dying Junii 28, 1644, lyeth buried according to his own desire above-mentioned, with this inscription:

“Hic jacet THOMAS WESTFIELD, S. T. D.
Episcoporum intimus, peccatorum primus.

Obiit 25 Junii, anno MDCXLIV,
senio & mœrore confectus.

Tu Lector (quisquis es) vale, & resipisce.

Epitaphium ipse sibi dictavit vivus.

Monumentum uxor mœstissima

ELIZABETHA WESTFIELD

Marito desideratissimo

posuit superstes.”

Thus leaving such as survived him to see more sorrow, and feel more misery, he was seasonably taken away from the evil to come: and according to the Anagram made on him by his Daughter,

Thomas Westfield,

“I dwel the most safe;”

enjoying all happines and possessing the reward of his pains, who converted many, and confirmed more, by his constancy in his calling.

¹ The particulars of this were procured for me by my worthy friend Mathew Gilly, Esquire, from Elizabeth the Bishop's sole surviving daughter. F.

STATES-MEN.

JOHN TIPTOFT, son and heir of John Lord Tiptoft and Joyce his wife (daughter and co-heir of Edward Charlton Lord Powis by his wife Eleanor, sister and co-heir of Edmund Holland Earl of Kent¹) was born at Everton² in this (but in the confines of Bedford) shire. He was bred in Baliol-Colledge in Oxford, where he attained to great learning; and by King Henry the Sixth was afterwards created first *Vice-count*, then Earl of Worcester, and Lord High Constable of England, and by King Edward the Fourth Knight of the Garter.

The skies began now to lowre, and threaten Civil Wars; and the House of *York* fell sick of a *relapse*. Mean time this Earl could not be *discourteous* to Henry the Sixth, who had so much advanced him, nor *disloyall* to Edward the Fourth, in whom the right of the Crown lay. Consulting his own safety, he resolved on this *expedient*; for a time to quit his *own*, and visit the *Holy-land*. In his passage thither, or thence, he came to Rome, where he made a Latin speech before the Pope, Pius the Second, and converted the Italians into a better opinion then they had formerly of the *English-men's learning*, inso-much that his Holiness wept at the *elegancy* of the Oration.

He returned from *Christ's sepulcher* to his *own grave* in England, coming home in a most unhappy *junction* of time. If sooner, or later, he had found King Edward on that Throne, to which now Henry the Sixth was restored, and whose restitution was onely remarkable for the death of this *worthy Lord*. Thus those who, when the house of the State is on fire, politickly hope to save their own chamber, are sometimes burned therein.

Treason was charged upon him for secret siding with King Edward, who before and afterward *de facto*, and always *de jure*, was the *lawfull King of England*. On this account he lost his life. Then did the *axe* at one blow cut off more learning in England then was left in the heads of all the *surviving Nobility*. His death happened on Saint Luke's-day 1470.

Edward Lord Tiptoft his son was restored, by Edward the Fourth, *Earl of Worcester*. But, dying without issue, his large inheritance fell to *his three Aunts*, sisters to the *learned Lord* aforesaid; *viz.* First, *Philippa*, married to Thomas Lord Ross of Ham-lake. Second, *Joane*, wife of Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorp of Borough-green in this County. Third, *Joyce*, married unto Sir Edward Sutton, son and heir of John Lord Dudley, from whom came Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and Knight of the Garter³.

JOHN CHEEKE, Knight, Tutor to King Edward the Sixth, and Secretary of State, was born over against the Market-cross in Cambridge. What *Crosses* afterwards befel him in his course of life, and chiefly before his pious death, are largely related in our "Church-History."

SOULDIERS.

The courage of the men in this County before the Conquest plainly appeareth by this authentick passage in a memorable Author, who reporteth, that, when the rest of the East Angles cowardly fled away in the field from the Danish army, *homines comitatús Cantabrigiæ viriliter obstiterunt*, "the men of the County of Cambridge did manfully resist." Our Author addeth, *unde Anglis regnantibus laus Cantabrigiensis Provinciæ splendide florebat*; "whence it was that, whilst the English did rule, the praise of the people of Cambridge-shire did most eminently flourish⁴."

Nor lost they their reputation for their manhood, at the coming-in of the Normans; who, partly by the *valour* of their *persons*, partly by the *advantage* of their *fens*, made

¹ Milles's Catalogue of Honour, p. 1010.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 8. num. 46.—The following note was written by the late very accurate Mr. George Steevens in a copy of Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 226: "There is no such place as *Everton* in Cambridgeshire. John Tiptoft Earl of Worcester was born at 'Great Eversden' in that county. The mistake, adopted by Mr. Gough, originated perhaps with Fuller; and has been copied by Lord Orford in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, vol. I. p. 62.—N. B. The late Mr. Cole, both at top and bottom of Plate xxxvii. in Bentham's History of the Church of Ely, has erased *John*, and reads *Edward Lord Tiptoft*."

³ Milles, ut supra.

⁴ Chronicon Jo. Brompton, p. 887.

so stout resistance, that the Conqueror, who did *fly* into *England*, was glad to *creep* into *Ely*. Yea, I have been credibly informed that *Cambridge-shire men* commonly passed for a *current proverb*, though now, like *old coine*, almost grown out of request.

Indeed the common people have most *robustious bodies*, insomuch that *Quarter-sacks* were here first used, men commonly carrying on their backs (for some short space) *eight* bushels of *Barly*, whereas *four* are found a sufficient load for those in other Counties. Let none say that *active valour* is ill inferred from *passive strength*; for I do not doubt but (if just occasion were given) they would find as good *hands* and *arms* as they do *backs* and *shoulders*.

WRITERS.

[AMP.] MATTHEW PARIS is acknowledged an *English-man* by *all* (save such who mistake *Parisius* for *Parisiensis*), and may probably be presumed born in this (as bred in the next) County, where the name and family of *Paris* is right ancient, even long before they were settled therein at Hildersham, which accrued unto them by their marriage with the daughter and heir of the *Buslers*¹. Sure I am, were *he* now alive, the *Parises* would account themselves *credited* with *his*, and *he* would not be *ashamed* of *their affinity*.

He was bred a Monke of Saint Alban's, skilled not only in Poetry, Oratory, and Divinity, but also in such *Manual* as lye in the *Suburbs* of *Liberal Sciences*, Painting, Graving, &c. But his Genius chiefly disposed him for the writing of Histories, wherein he wrote a large Chronicle, from the Conquest unto the year of our Lord 1250, where he concludes with this distich:

*Siste tui metas studii, Matthæe, quietas;
Nec ventura petas, quæ postera proferat ætas.*

“ Matthew, here cease thy pen in peace, and study on no more;
Nor do thou rome at things to come, what next age hath in store.”

However, he, afterwards resuming that work, continued it untill the year 1259. This I observe, not to *condemn him*, but *excuse* my self from *inconstancy*, it being, it seems, a *catching disease* with Authors, to obey the importunity of others, contrary to their own resolution.

His History is unpartially and judiciously written (save where he indulgeth too much to *monkish Miracles* and *Visions*); and no Writer so plainly discovereth the pride, avarice, and rapine of the *Court of Rome*, so that he seldome “kisseth the Pope's toe without biting it.” Nor have the Papists any way to wave his *true jeeres*, but by suggesting, *hæc non ab ipso scripta, sed ab aliis falso illi ascripta*²; insinuating a *suspicion of forgery*, in his last edition: understand them in what some 80 years since was set forth by Matthew Parker; whereas it was done with all integrity, according to the best and most ancient Manuscripts, wherein all those Anti-papal passages plainly appear, as since in a latter and exacter Edition, by the care and industry of Doctor William Watts. This Matthew left off *living* and *writing* at the same time, *viz.* anno 1259. I will only adde, that though he had *sharp nailes*, he had *clean hands*; *strict* in his own, as well as *striking* at the loose conversations of others; and, for his eminent austerity, was imployed by Pope Innocent the Fourth, not only to visit the Monkes in the Diocess of Norwich, but also was sent by him into *Norway*, to reform the discipline in Holui, a fair Convent therein, but much corrupted.

HELIAS RUBEUS was born at Triplow³ in this County, bred D. D. in Cambridge. Leland acquainteth us that he was a great Courtier, and gracious *with the King*; not informing us *what King* it was, nor what time he lived in; onely we learn from him, that this *Rubeus* (conceive his English Name *Rouse*, or *Red*), seeing many who were *Nobilitatis Portenta* (so that as in a *Tympany* their very *greatness* was their *disease*) boasted (if not causelesly) immoderately of their high extraction, wrote a Book *contra Nobilitatem inanem*. He is conjectured to have flourished about the year 1266.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Cambridgeshire.

² Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 338.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 4. num. 48.

JOHN EVERS DEN was born at one of the Eversdens in this County, bred a Monk in Bury Abbey, and the Cellerer thereof; an Officer higher in *sense* than *sound*, being by his place to provide diet for the whole Convent, assigning particular persons their portions thereof. But our Eversden's mind, mounted above such mean matters, busied himself in Poetry, Law, History, whereof he wrote a fair volume from the beginning of the world, according to the humour of the Historians of that age; starting all thence, though they run to several marks¹. Being a Monk, he was not over-fond of Fryers; and observeth that when the Franciscans first entred Bury, anno 1336, there happened a hideous *Hericano*, levelling trees and towers, and whatsoever it met with. The best was, though they came in with a *Tempest*, they went out with a *Calme*, at the time of the dissolution. This John flourished under King Edward the Third, and dyed about the year 1338.

[S. N.] RICHARD WETHERSET, commonly called of *Cambridge* (saith Bale) because he was Chancellour thereof. But there must be more in it to give him that denomination, seeing many had that office besides himself. He was a great Scholar, and deep Divine; it being reported to his no small praise, "that he conformed his Divinity to Scripture, and not to the rules of Philosophy²." He flourished under King Edward the Third anno 1350.

WILLIAM CAXTON, born in that Town (a noted stage betwixt Roiston and Huntingdon). Bale beginneth very coldly in his commendation, by whom he is characterized, "vir non omnino stupidus, aut ignaviâ torpens³;" but we understand the language of his *Liptote*, the rather because he proceedeth to praise his *diligence* and *learning*. He had most of his education beyond the Seas, living 30 years in the Court of Margaret Dutchesse of Burgundy, Sister to King Edward the Fourth, whence I conclude him an Anti-Lancastrian in his affection. He continued "Polychronicon" (beginning where Trevisa ended) unto the end of King Edward the Fourth, with good *judgment* and *fidelity*. And yet, when he writeth that King Richard the Second left in his Treasury *money* and *jewells* to the value of *seven hundred thousand pounds*⁴, I cannot credit him; it is so contrary to the *received character* of that King's *riotous prodigality*. Caxton carefully collected and printed all Chaucer's Works; and on many accounts deserved well of posterity when he died, about the year 1486.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD HULOET was born at Wisbich in this County, and brought up in good learning⁵. He wrote a book called "The English and Latine A B C;" and dedicated the same to Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England. Some will condemn him of *indiscretion*, in presenting so *low* a *subject* to so *high* a *person*, as if he would teach the *greatest States-man* in the Land to spell aright. Others will excuse him, his book being, though of *low*, of *generall use* for the common people, who then began to betake themselves to reading (long neglected in the Land), so that many who had *one foot* in their *grave*, had their *hand* on their *Primer*. But I believe that his book (whereof I could never *recover* a sight) though entitled an *A B C*, related not to *literall reading*, but rather to some *elementall grounds* of *Religion*. He flourished anno Domini 1552.

JOHN RICHARDSON was born of honest parentage at Linton in this County; bred first Fellow of Emanuell, then Master of Saint Peter's, and at last of Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge, and was Regius Professor in that University. Such who represent him a dull and heavy man in his parts may be confuted with this instance:

An extraordinary Act in Divinity was kept at Cambridge before King James, wherein Doctor John Davenant was Answerer, and Doctor Richardson amongst others the Opposers. The Question was maintained in the negative, concerning "the excommunicating of Kings." Doctor Richardson vigorously pressed the practice of Saint Ambrose excommunicating of the Emperour Theodosius; insomuch that the King, in some passion, returned, "Pro-

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 5. num. 40.

² Idem, Cent. 5. num. 88.

³ Cent. 8. num. 43.

⁴ Polychronicon, lib. ult. cap. 10.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 9. num. 67.

fectò fuit hoc ab Ambrosio insolentissimè factum." To whom Doctor Richardson rejoined, "Responsum verè Regium, & Alexandro dignum: Hoc non est argumenta dissolvere, sed desecare." And so, sitting down, he desisted from any further dispute.

He was employed one of the Translators of the Bible; and was a most excellent Linguist; whose death happened anno Domini 1621.

ANDREW WILLET, D. D. was born at Ely in this County, bred Fellow of Christ's-Colledge in Cambridge. He afterwards succeeded his Father in the Parsonage of Barley in Hertford-shire, and became Prebendary of Ely. He confuted their cavill who make children the cause of covetousness in Clergy-men, being bountifull above his ability, notwithstanding his numerous issue. No less *admirable* his *industry*, appearing in his "Synopsis," "Comments," and "Commentaries;" insomuch that one, considering his *Polygraphy*, said merrily, "that he must write whilst he slept, it being impossible that he should do so much when waking." Sure I am, he wrote not sleepily nor *oscitantèr*, but what was solid in it self, and profitable for others.

A casuall fall from his horse in the high-way near Hodsden, breaking his leg, accelerated his death. It seems that God's promise to his children, "to keep them in all their ways, that they dash not their foot against the stone¹," is (as other *temporall promises*) to be taken with a *tacit* clause of revocation, *viz.* if God's wisdom doth not discover the contrary more for his glory and his children's good. This Doctor died anno Domini 1621.

SIR THOMAS RIDLEY, Knight, Doctor of the Laws, was born at Ely in this County, bred first a scholar in Eaton, then Fellow of King's-Colledge in Cambridge. He was a general scholar in all kind of learning, especially in that which we call *melior literatura*. He afterwards was Chancellor of Winchester, and the Vicar generall to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury. His memory will never dye whilst his book called the "View of the Ecclesiastical Laws" is living; a book of so much merit, that the Common Lawyers (notwithstanding the difference betwixt the professions) will ingeniously allow a due commendation to his learned performance in that subject. He died anno Domini 1629, on the two and twentieth day of January.

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM was born at Strechworth in this County, descended by his Mother's side from the Bloud-Royal, being great-great-grand-child to George Duke of Clarence, Brother to Edward the Fourth. Yet was he not like the proud Nobles of Tecoa, who counted themselves "too good to put their hands to God's work." But, being bred in Christ's-Colledge in Cambridge, he entred into the Ministry. How this worthy Divine was first *run a-ground* with poverty, and afterwards *set a-float* by God's Providence; how he often alternately *lost* and *recovered* his voice, being *silenced* and *restored* by the Bishops; how, after many intermédiaire afflictions, this *just* and *upright* man had *peace at the last*; is largely reported in my "Ecclesiastical History," to which (except I adde to the *truth*) I can adde nothing on my knowledge remarkable. He died anno Domini 1631.

R. PARKER, for so is his Christian name *defectively* written in my Book, born in Ely (therefore *Place-nameing* himself *Eliensis*), was son (as I am confident) to Master Parker, Arch-deacon of Ely, to whom that Bishoprick in the long *vacancy* (after the death of Bishop Cox) was proffered, and by him refused, "tantum opum usuram iniquis conditionibus sibi oblatam respuens." Our Parker was bred in, and became Fellow of Caius-Colledge, an excellent Herald, Historian, and Antiquary, Author of a *short, plain, true*, and brief Manuscript, called "Sceletos Cantabrigiensis;" and yet the *bare Bones* thereof are *fleshed* with much matter, and hath furnished me with the Nativities of severall Bishops who were Masters of Colledges.

I am not of the mind of the Italian (from whose *Envy* God deliver us!) Pollidore Vergil, who, having first served his own turn with them, burnt all the rare English Manuscripts of History he could procure, so to raise the valuation of his own Works. But from my heart I wish some ingenious person would print Mr. Parker's book, for the use of Posterity.

¹ Psalm xci., 11, 12.

He was a melancholy man, neglecting all preferment, to enjoy himself; and died in the place of his Nativity, as I conjecture, about 1624.

MICHAEL DALTON Esquire; he was bred in the study of our Municipall-Law in Lincoln's-Inn, and attained great skill in his own profession. His *gravity* graced the Bench of Justices in this County, where his *judgment* deservedly passed for an *Oracle* in the Law; having enriched the world with two excellent Treatises, the one of the *Office* of the *Sheriffs*, the other of the *Justices of Peace*. Out of the Dedicatory Epistle of the latter I learnt this (which I knew not before), that King James was so highly affected with our English Government by *Justices of Peace*, that he was the first who settled the same in his Native Country of Scotland. Mr. Dalton dyed before the beginning of our *civil distempers*.

THOMAS GOAD, D. D. was son to Dr. Roger Goad (for more then *forty* years Provost of King's-Colledge); but whether born in the Provost's Lodgings in Cambridge, or at Milton in this County, I am not fully informed. He was bred a Fellow under his Father; afterwards Chaplain to Arch-bishop Abbot, Rector of Hadley in Suffolk, Prebendary of Canterbury, &c.; a great and generall Scholar, exact Critick, Historian, Poet (delighting in making of verses till the day of his death), School-man, Divine. He was substituted by King James in the place of Doctor Hall (indisposed in health), and sent over to the Synod of Dort. He had a *commanding* presence, an *uncontrolable* spirit, *impatient* to be opposed, and loving to *steere* the discourse (being a good *Pilot* to that purpose) of all the company he came in. I collect him to have died about the year 1635.

ANDREW MARVAIL was born at *Mildred* in this County¹, and bred a Master of Arts in Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge.

He afterwards became Minister in Hull, where for his life-time he was well beloved: most *facetious* in his *discourse*, yet *grave* in his *carriage*, a most excellent preacher, who, like a good husband, never *broached* what he had new *brewed*, but preached what he had pre-studied some competent time before; insomuch that he was wont to say, that he would crosse the common proverb, which called "Saturday the working day, and Munday the holy-day of Preachers." It happened that, anno Domini 1640, Jan. 23, crossing Humber in a Barrow-boat, the same was *sand-warpt*, and he drowned therein, by the *carelessness* (not to say *drunkenness*) of the boat-men, to the great grief of all good men². His excellent "Comment upon Saint Peter" is daily desired and expected, if the *envy* and *covetousness* of private persons, for their *own use*, deprive not the publick of the benefit thereof.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

HUGO de BALSHAM (for so is he truly written) was born in this County, as may easily be *spelled* out of the four following probabilities *put together*:

First, it was fashionable for Clergy-men in that age to assume their *Surnames* from the place of their *Nativity*.

Secondly, Balsham is an eminent village in this County, whereof an ancient Author taketh notice, naming thence the neighbouring ground "amœnissima Montana de Balsham³."

Thirdly, There is no other village of that name throughout the Dominions of England.

Fourthly, It is certaine this Hugh was bred in this County, where he attained to be Sub-prior, and afterwards Bishop, of Ely.

This Hugh was *he* who founded Peter-house in the University of Cambridge, the first *built* (though not first *endowed*) Colledge in England. This Foundation he finished anno 1284, bestowing some lands upon it, since much augmented by *bountifull Benefactors*. He sat 28 years in his See; and dyed June the 6, 1286.

¹ So his son-in-law informed me. F.

² With Mrs. Skinner (daughter to Sir Edward Coke), a very religious Gentlewoman. F.

³ Henry of Huntington.

Sir WILLIAM HORN, Salter, son to Thomas Horn, was born at Snail-well in this County. He was knighted by King Henry the Seventh; and, anno 1487, was Lord Mayor of London. He gave bountifully to the Preachers at Saint Paul's crosse, and bestowed five hundred marks to the mending of the highways betwixt Cambridge the County Town where he had his first *life*, and London the City where he got his best *livelihood*¹.

Know, in that age, Horn's *five hundred marks* had in them the intrinsick value of our *five hundred pounds*, which in those days would go very far in the wages of Laborers.

Sir WILLIAM (son of JOHN) PURCASE was born at Gamlinggay in this County, bred a Mercer in London, and Lord Mayor thereof, anno 1497. He caused *Morefields*, under the Walls, to be made plain ground, then to the great pleasure, since to the *greater profit* of the City².

Sir THOMAS (son of JOHN) KNEISWORTH was born at Kneisworth in this County; bred a Fishmonger in London, whereof he was Lord Mayor anno 1505. He appointed the Water-conduit at Bishop-gate to be built, to the great convenience of the City, formerly much wanting that usefull element. Be it here observed, for the encouragement of the industry of Cambridg-shire Apprentices, that by the premises it doth appear that this small County, in the compass of *eighteen years*, afforded *three* Lord Mayors and Benefactors, which no other Shire of equal or greater quantity ever produced.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN CRANE was born in Wishbeeche in this County, bred an Apothecary in Cambridg, so diligent an youth, that some judicious persons prognosticated that he would be a *rich man*. Dr. Butler took so great a fancy unto him, that he *lived* and *died* in his Family; yea, and left the main body of his rich estate unto him.

This Mr. Crane had a large heart to entertain his friends, and annually very nobly treated all the Oxford men at the Commencement. He gave at his death no less then *three thousand* pounds to charitable uses, bestowing the house he lived in (and that a very fair one) after his Wife's death, on the Publick Professor of Physick: and, in settlement of his other Benefactions, discreetly reflected on Wishbeeche, where he was born (to which he gave 100*l.* to build a Town-hall); Cambridge, where he lived; Lin, where he was well acquainted; Ipswich, where Doctor Butler (the first founder of his estate) was born; and Kingston, where his lands lay. He in some sort gives *preventing Physick* to the Scholars now he is dead, by giving 100*l.* to be lent *gratis* to an honest man, the better to enable him to buy good Fish and Fowl for the University, having observed much sickness occasioned by unwholsome food in that kind. He bequeathed to Dr. Wren Bishop of Ely, and Doctor Brounrigg Bishop of Exeter, one hundred pounds apiece by his Will, and as much by a Codecil annexed thereunto. Besides his *concealed charities*, his hand was always open to all the *distressed Royalists*. He died in May 1650.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

WILLIAM COLLET was born at Over in this County, bred a Clerk in London, till at last he attained to be Keeper of the Records in the Tower, none equalling him in his dexterity in that office. He went the same path with his predecessor in that place, Master Augustine Vincent; but out-went him as survivor. And because Method is the mother of Memory, he orderly digested all Records, that they were to be found in an instant. He abominated their course, who by a water would refresh a Record, to make it usefull for the present, and useless ever after. He detested, under the pretence of mending it, to practice with a pen on any old writing, preserving it in the pure nature thereof. Indeed Master Selden and others, in their Works, have presented Posterity with a plentiful *feast* of English rarities: but let me say that *Collet* may be called their *Caterer*, who furnished

¹ Stowe's Survey of London, p. 575.

² The rich Prebend of Finsbury was not at that period an object of any great consequence in the scale of Ecclesiastical Preferments; nor was Finsbury-square, and its numerous surrounding streets, foreseen. N.

them with provision on reasonable rates. He died, to the great grief of all Antiquaries, anno Domini 1644.

EDWARD NORGATE, son to *Robert Norgate D.D.* Master of Bene't-Colledge, was born in Cambridge; bred by his Father-in-law (who married his Mother) Nicholas Felton Bishop of Ely, who, finding him inclined to Limning and Heraldry, permitted him to follow his fancy therein; for parents who cross the current of their children's genius (if running in no vicious chanells) tempt them to take worse courses to themselves.

He was very judicious in Pictures, to which purpose he was imployed into Italy to purchase them for the Earl of Arundel. Returning by Marseilles, he missed the money he expected; and being there unknowing of, and unknown to any, he was observed by a French *Gentleman* (so deservedly stiled) to walk in the *Exchange* (as I may call it) of that City, many hours every morning and evening, with swift feet and sad face, forwards and backwards. To him the civil *Monsieur* addressed himself, desiring to know the cause of his discontent; and, if it came within the compass of his power, he promised to help him with his best advice. Norgate communicated his condition; to whom the other returned, "Take, I pray, my counsel; I have taken notice of your walking more then 20 miles a day in one furlong, upwards and downwards; and what is spent in needless going and returning, if laid out in progressive motion, would bring you into your own Country. I will suit you (if so pleased) with a light habit, and furnish you with competent money for a Foot-man." Norgate very chearfully consented, and footed it (being accommodated accordingly) through the body of France (being more then *five hundred English miles*); and so, leasurely, with ease, safety, and health, returned into England¹.

He became the best *Illuminer* or *Limner* of our age, employed generally to make the initial letters in the Patents of Peers, and Commissions of Embassadours, having left few heirs to the *kind*, none to the *degree* of his art therein. He was an excellent Herald, by the title of², and, which was the crown of all, a right honest man. Exemplary his patience in his sickness (whereof I was an eye-witness), though a complication of diseases, stone, ulcer in the bladder, &c. seased on him. He died at the Heralds Office, anno Domini 1649³.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Robert Clopton - -	Thomas Clopton - -	Clopton - - -	Draper - - -	1441.
2. William Horn - -	Thomas Horn - -	Snaylewell - -	Salter - - -	1487.
3. William Purchase -	John Purchase - -	Gamelinghey -	Mercer - - -	1497.
4. Thomas Kneisworth -	John Kneisworth -	Kneisworth - -	Fish-monger	1505.
5. Thomas Mirfine - -	George Mirfine - -	Ely - - - - -	Skinner - - -	1518.
6. William Bowyer - -	William Bowyer - -	Harstone - - -	- - - - -	1543.
7. Richard Mallory - -	Anthony Mallory -	Papworthamus-	Mercer - - -	1564.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

John Bishop of Ely,
 John de Tiptoft, Chivaler,
 William Allington,
 John Burgoin miles, } Knights for the Shire. } Commissioners to take the Oathes.

Willielmi Pole, Mil. Johannis Argenton, Mil. Henrici Somer de Grancotre.
 Johannis Colvyle, Mil. Willielmi Alyngton senioris Joh. Cheyne de Longstanton.
 Willielmi Hazenhull, Mil. de Horseth. Tho. Dischalers de Whaddon.
 Willielmi Malory, Mil. Laurencii Cheyne de Ditton. Willielmi Frevill de Shelford.

¹ This story is of his own relation. F.
² He was at first Bluemantle Pursuivant, and afterwards Windsor Herald. N.
³ He was buried at St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, Dec. 23, 1650; leaving the character of an honest, amiable, and accomplished man. See Noble's History of the College of Arms, p. 262. N.

Johannis

Johannis Hore de Childerle.	Roberti Anfleys de Eltisele.	Johannis Bacon de eadem.
Johannis St. George de Haclee.	Will. Eremilond de Iselham.	Johannis Bernard de eadem.
Williel. St. George de eadem.	Johannis Vescey de Swanese.	Henrici Speed de Hyston.
Robertus Bernard de Iselham.	Galf. Clopton de Clopton.	Willielmi Page de eadem.
Robertus Alyngton de Horseth.	Willielmi Baily de Saham.	Johannis Smith sen. de eadem.
Walt. Clovile de Pampisworth.	Thomæ Parker de Kertelenge.	Walter. Spernd de Cotenham.
Walteri Cotton de Ladevade.	Thomæ Bulseham de Chenele.	Henrici Mey de eadem.
Williel. Burgoyne de Caxton.	Johannis Bate de Reche.	Hugonis Bernard de eadem.
Johannis Moris de Trumpiton.	Johannis Taillour de Brinkle.	Williel. Burbage de Drayton.
Johannis Pigot de Aviton.	Johannis Cotisford de Weston.	Johannis Gifford de eadem.
Thomæ Cotton de Lanwade.	Rogeri Hunte de Balseham.	Roberti Salman de eadem.
Sim. Brunne de Wenelingham.	Johannis How de Sanston.	Henrici Roys de Lolworth.
Edm. Seyntlowe de Malketon.	Thomæ Paris de eadem.	Johannis Asplen de eadem.
Alexandri Child de Horton.	Johan. Trope de Dokisworth.	Johannis Ganelock de Over.
Johannis Keterich de Beche.	Jacobi Russil de Skelington.	Jo. Sampson Bocher de eadem.
Nicholai Caldecote de Melreth.	Ric. Hoggepound de Wrotting.	Johannis Barby de eadem.
Walteri Huntydon de Trum- piton.	Johannis Palgrave de eadem.	Henrici Okeham de eadem.
Radulph. Sanston de Sanston.	Tho. Cokeparker de Campis.	Wil. Shetere de Wenelingham.
Williel. Fulburne de Fulburn.	Johannis Petzt. de eadem.	Johannis de Botre de eadem.
Robert. Kingston de Berklow.	Stephani Petiz de eadem.	Johannis Shetere de eadem.
Richard. Stotevil de Brinkelee.	Johannis Lambard de eadem.	Willielmi Bakere de Swansey.
Rich. Foster de Bodekisham.	Johannis Smith de eadem.	Simonis Hurlpeny de eadem.
Johan. Ansty senioris de Ovy.	Johan. Britsale de Berkelow.	Richardi Wright de eadem.
Johan. Totehill de Swafham.	Willielmi Fuller de Lintone.	Johannis Halton de eadem.
Joh. Chirche de Bassingburn.	Johannis Plukerose de eadem.	Joh. Howesson de Ellysworth.
Edm. Bendisch de Barenton.	Thomæ Hamont de eadem.	Johannis Bole de eadem.
Johannis Ansty junioris de Tanerisham.	Johannis Person de eadem.	Willielmi Fermour de eadem.
Radul. Hamelin de Sanston.	Johannis Haberd de Onye.	Johannis Wareyan de eadem.
Johannis Fulburn de Fulburn.	Johannis Orveye de Ditton.	Johannis Annfleys de Pap- worth Everard.
Johannis Borlee de Iselham.	Philippus Grome de Hinton.	Jo. Kent de Papworth Anneys.
Johannis Bury de Stretelee.	Edm. Preston de Botisham.	Johannis Dantre de Granele.
Magistri de Chepenham de Chepenham.	Thomæ Bunte de eadem.	Johannis Annfleys de Conyton.
Nich. Hamond de Swofham.	Joh. Wilkin de Wilburgham.	Thomæ Crispe de eadem.
Tho. Cantyes de Littillington.	Willielmi Thornton Warnier de Saham.	Williel. Beton de Fendrayton.
Johannis Walter de Cranden.	Th. Stapelton de Badburgham.	Willielmi Pecard de eadem.
Johannis West de Croxton.	Johan. Ray de Novo Mercato.	Johanni Grewere de eadem.
Joh. Knesworth de Knesworth.	Henrici Attelane de Beche.	Richardi Hemington de Long- stanton.
Warini Ingrith de Melreth.	Johannis Knith de eadem.	Henrici Rede de eadem.
Johannis Wilford senioris de Badburgham.	Walteri Fote de Middilton.	Johannis Page jun. de eadem.
Johannis Wilford junioris de eadem.	Joh. Andrew de Waterbeche.	Willielmi Driffeld de eadem.
Sim. Hokington de Hokington.	Roberti Bertelot de eadem.	Johannis Hawkyn de eadem.
Johannis Clopton de Clopton.	Johannis Tylly de eadem.	Willielmi Attelow de eadem.
Johannis Bungeye de Fulburn.	Henrici Clerke de eadem.	Thomæ Pelle de Hokington.
Johannis Mars de Abiton.	Johannis Annfleys de Critton.	Johannis Fulham de eadem.
Thomæ Danseth de Conyton.	Johannis Fox de eadem.	Johan. Williem de Westwyk.
Tho. Haneheech de Shelford.	Richardi Mably de Howis.	Thomæ Herward de eadem.
Henrici Calbech de Balsham.	Johan. Attechercke de eadem.	Henrici Page de Rampton.
Will. Sternede de Stapileford.	Johannis Mably de eadem.	Willielmi Page de eadem.
Joh. Wizhton de Hokington.	Will. Colyn de Maddyngle.	Johannis Watesson de eadem.
	Johannis Custance de eadem.	Johannis Bette de Herdewyk.
	Thomæ Mesynger de eadem.	Thomæ Newman de Toft.
	Willielmi Reynolt de eadem.	Thomæ Basely de eadem.
	Will. Knight de Chesterton.	

Thomæ

Thomæ Crispe de Caldecote.	Thomæ Gentyng de eadem.	Thomæ Attewode persone Ec-
Johannis Faceby de eadem.	Johannis Bayly de eadem.	clesiæ de Ellisworth.
Thomæ Adam de Everisdon	Nicholai Pulter de eadem.	Johannis Terinton persone Ec-
Magna.	Will. Turpin de Knesworth.	clesiæ de Lolworth.
Henrici Bocher de eadem.	Johannis Street de eadem.	Johannis Deping persone Ec-
Tho. Tant de Everisdon Parva.	Williel. Willwys de Royston.	clesiæ de Critton.
Willielmi Baron de eadem.	Thomæ Mellman de eadem.	Nicholai Holey personæ Ec-
Williel. Parnell de Kingston.	Wal. Kingjun, de Hungrihatle.	clesiæ de Swansey.
Richardi Mading le de eadem.	Guidonis Moyn de eadem.	Johannis Garaway persone Ec-
Johannis Couper de eadem.	Johannis Pynk de eadem.	clesiæ de Fulburn.
Simonis Lavenham de Brunne.	Joh. Malbern de Stepilmorden.	Radulphi Wathe persone Ec-
Galfridi Norman de eadem.	Johan. Crystnasse de eadem.	clesiæ de Willburgham parva.
Simon Wareyn de Stowe.	Johannis Busshe de eadem.	Willielmi Lavender persone
Willielmi Semer de eadem.	Will. Frost de Gyldemyorden.	Ecclesiæ de Middilton.
Thomæ Bette de eadem.	Johannis Lyly de eadem.	Richardi Drayton persone Ec-
Johan. Freman de Esthatbee.	Richardi Pern de eadem.	clesiæ de Kingston.
Johannis Bradfeld de eadem.	Rich. Wolleys de Bassingburn.	Thomæ Lawnghan persone
Tho. Fysher de Gamelingey.	Johannis Parlet de eadem.	Ecclesiæ de Eltyslee.
Johannis Brampston de eadem.	Johannis Reymond de eadem.	Roberti Dixon persone Eccle-
Walteri Aydrok de eadem.	Johannis Bettele de eadem.	siæ de Shelford Magna.
Johannis Smith de eadem.	Richardi Batte de Abiton.	Adami persone Ecclesiæ de
Johannis Draper de eadem.	Thomæ Lorkin de eadem.	Dokisworth.
Johannis Goneld de Croxton.	Johan. Gibbe de Litillington.	Willielmi Midleton persone
Willielmi Redford de eadem.	Johannis Benizch de eadem.	Ecclesiæ de Clopton.
Johannis Michell de Eltislee.	Willielmi Baker de Tadlow.	Johannis Blak personæ Eccle-
Johannis Gylmyn de eadem.	Thomæ Felle de eadem.	siæ de Hungrihatlee.
Thomæ Bernard de eadem.	Johannis Goslin de Cranden.	Willielmi Mows vicarii Eccle-
Thomæ Burgoyne de Caxton.	Willielmi Ward de eadem.	siæ de Brunne.
Johannis Noris de eadem.	Johannis Derby sen. de Copton.	Johannis Camisby persone Ec-
Johannis Pachat de eadem.	Richardi Derby de eadem.	clesiæ de Sneyleswell.
Willielmi Mold de Whaddon.	Thomæ Sherlee de Shengey.	Johannis Smith persone Ec-
Richardi Lylye de eadem.	Johannis Smith de eadem.	clesiæ de Brynkle.
Johannis Oradle de eadem.	Willielmi Pink de Wendy.	Johannis Bocher vicarii Eccle-
Willielmi Adam de Melreth.	Prioris de Bernwell.	siæ de Longstanton.
Thomæ Cosyn de eadem.	Prioris de Angleseye.	Johannis Gotobed vicarii Ec-
Willielmi Lylye de eadem.	Prioris de Speneye.	clesiæ de Swafham.
Johannis Gentyng de eadem.	Prioris de Fordham.	Rectoris de Chenele vicarii de
Joh. Zokesle de Meldeburn.	Willielmi Lasselys persone	Dittons Valens.
Johannis Turnere de eadem.	Ecclesiæ de Over.	Persone Ecclesiæ de Fiditton.

THE SHERIFFS OF CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGTON-SHIRE.

<i>Anno</i> HENR. II.	11 Hamo Petom vic.	27 Walt. <i>filius</i> Hugonis, &
1 Richardus Basset, Alberi-	12 Hamo Petom, & Phil. de	Will. <i>filius</i> Stephani.
cus de Veer.	Daventre.	28 Walt. <i>filius</i> Hugonis.
2 Paganus vic. & Rob.	13 Phil. de Daventre, <i>for</i>	29 Rad. de Bardulff.
Grimball.	<i>three years.</i>	30 <i>Idem.</i>
3 <i>Idem.</i>	16 Ebrar. de Beach, & War.	31 Nich. <i>filius</i> Roberti, <i>for</i>
4	de Basingborn.	<i>three years.</i>
5 <i>Idem.</i>	17 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. I.
6	18 Ebrardus de Beach, <i>for</i>	1 Nich. <i>filius</i> Roberti.
7 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>six years.</i>	2 Will. Muschet.
8 <i>Idem.</i>	24 Walt. <i>filius</i> Hugonis, <i>for</i>	3 <i>Idem.</i>
9 Nicholai de Chenet.	<i>three years.</i>	4 Rich. Anglicus.
10 Hamo Petom vic.		

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 Richard. Anglicus. | 38 Joh. de Moyne. | 12 Math. de Bassingborne. |
| 6 Reginaldus de Argentuen. | 39 Joh. de Moyne, &
Joh. de Marines. | 13 Joh. de Crekes. |
| 7 <i>Idem.</i> | 40 <i>Idem.</i> | 14 Almaricus de Zouch, <i>for</i>
<i>five years.</i> |
| 8 Tho. de Huntsdon. | 41 Will. de la Stow. | <i>Anno</i> EDWARD: III. |
| 9 Merric. de Marignes. | 42 <i>Idem.</i> | 1 Math. de Bassingborne. |
| 10 Rob. de Insula. | 43 Will. le Moyne. | 2 <i>Idem.</i> |
| <i>Anno</i> JOHANNES R. | 44 Joh. de Scalarus. | 3 Almar. la Zouch. |
| 1 Rob. de Insula. | 45 Joh. de Scalarus, &
Joh. Lovell. | 4 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 2 <i>Idem.</i> | 46 Saer de Frivile. | 5 Will. le Moyne. |
| 3 Hamo de Valoignes, &
Rall. de Valoigne. | 47 Johan. Lovell, <i>for five</i>
<i>years.</i> | 6 Will. <i>filius</i> Joh. Muchett. |
| 4 Walt. de Stuiectlea. | 52 Almaricus Pech. | 7 Rich. de Bajocis, &
Warr. de Bassing. |
| 5 <i>Idem.</i> | 53 Saerus de Frivile. | 8 |
| 6 Rob. de Tateshall, &
Magister Aristoteles. | 54 <i>Idem.</i> | 9 Joh. de Lymbery, &
Will. Muschetts. |
| 7 <i>Idem.</i> | 55 Rob. del Estre. | 10 Tho. de Lacy. |
| 8 Josteli. de Stuiectlea. | 56 <i>Idem.</i> | 11 Will. Muschett. |
| 9 <i>Idem.</i> | <i>Anno</i> EDWARD. I. | 12 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 10 Fulco <i>filius</i> Theobaldi,
<i>for six years.</i> | 1 Rob. del Estre. | 13 Warrin. de Bassingborn. |
| 16 Will. Comes Sarisb. &
Wer. de Marigne. | 2 <i>Idem.</i> | 14 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 17 Will. Comes Sarisb. | 3 Walt. Shelfhanger. | 15 Joh. de Papworth, &
Joh. de Lacy. |
| <i>Anno</i> HENR. III. | 4 Will. le Moyne, <i>for three</i>
<i>years.</i> | 16 Warr. de Bassingborn,
<i>for four years.</i> |
| 1 | 7 Bal. de St ^o Georgio. | 20 Rob. de Engane. |
| 2 Fulco de Breante, &
Radul. de Bray. | 8 Will. de Rothing. | 21 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 3 <i>Idem.</i> | 9 <i>Idem.</i> | 22 Guido de St ^o Cler. <i>for</i>
<i>four years.</i> |
| 4 <i>Idem.</i> | 10 Tho. de Belhus, <i>for seven</i>
<i>years.</i> | 26 Johan. Lisle de Rubeo.
Monts. |
| 5 Fulkesius de Breante, &
Joh. de Ulicot, <i>for four</i>
<i>years.</i> | 17 Hugo de Babington, <i>for</i>
<i>eight years.</i> | 27 Gui. de St. Clere. |
| 9 Galf. de Hacfield <i>sive</i>
Hadfield, <i>for eight</i>
<i>years.</i> | 25 Will. de Mortuo Mari. | 28 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 17 Geremias de Caxton, <i>for</i>
<i>four years.</i> | 26 Will. de Sutton. | 29 Tho. de Scalar. |
| 21 Henri. de Colvel, <i>for six</i>
<i>years.</i> | 27 Tho. de Gardinor. | 30 Joh. de Harewdon. |
| 27 Hugo de Hodeng. | 28 <i>Idem.</i> | 31 Nich. Stanell, <i>for four</i>
<i>years.</i> |
| 28 Rad. de Hereford, <i>for</i>
<i>three years.</i> | 29 Rob. Hereward. | 35 Joh. Furneux, &
Tho. Cheyne. |
| 31 Phil. de Staunton, <i>for</i>
<i>three years.</i> | 30 Rob. de Bajose, <i>for five</i>
<i>years.</i> | 36 Nich. Styvecle, <i>for ten</i>
<i>years.</i> |
| 34 Henr. Colvile. | <i>Anno</i> EDWARD. II. | 46 Will. de Pappeworth. |
| 35 <i>Idem.</i> | 1 Joh. Crekes, &
Rob. de Hoo, <i>for three</i>
<i>years.</i> | 47 Rog. Harlaston. |
| 36 Simon de Horton. | 4 Joh. de Crekes, <i>for three</i>
<i>years.</i> | 48 Tho. Sewalle. |
| 37 <i>Idem.</i> | 7 Tho. de Stolarus. | 49 Tho. Torell. |
| | 8 <i>Idem.</i> | 50 Bald. St. George. |
| | 9 Radul. Giffard, <i>for three</i>
<i>years.</i> | 51 Joh. Deugayne. |

SHERIFFS OF CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGTONSHIRES.

<i>Anno</i>	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	<i>Anno</i> RICHARD II.		
1	Joh. Avenel	Gamlinggay	- - Arg. a fess between six annulets G.
2	Will. Moygne	- - - - -	- - Az. cresuly, a fess dansette Arg.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
3 Radu. Wykes.		
4 Hen. English.		
5 Tho. Sewale.		
6 Will. Moygne	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Phil. Tillney	- - - - -	Arg. a cheveron betwixt three griffins' heads
8 Hen. English.		[erased G.
9 Joh. Heningford	- - - - -	G. three unicorns heads cooped Or.
10 Rob. Paris	- - Hildersham.	
11 Will. Pappeworth.		
12 Will. Chenye	- - - - -	Az. a fess inter three leopards faces Or.
13 Edw. de la Pole.		
14 Rob. de Paris	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Nice. Steucle	- - Stivele, H.	
16 Joh. Kinost.		
17 Will. Chenye, mi.		
18 Nich. Paris	- - <i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Joh. Lakyngech.		
20 Joh. Harlington.		
21 Andr. Newport	- - - - -	Arg. a cheveron G. betwixt three leopards'
22 <i>Idem</i>	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	[heads S.
<i>Anno</i> HENR. IV.		
1 Tho. Hasdden.		
2 Will. Rees & Jo. Howard	- - - - -	G. a bend betwixt six cross croslets fitchée Arg.
3 <i>Idem.</i>		
4 Joh. Hobildon	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
5 <i>Idem.</i>		
6 Rob. Scotte.		
7 Joh. Bernakes.		
8 Joh. Hobildon.		
9 Joh. Paniel.		
10 Bald. St. George	- Hatley, C. - -	Arg. a chief Az.; over all a lion rampant G.
11 Will. Allein.		[crowned O.
12 Rob. Scotte.		
<i>Anno</i> HENR. V.		
1 Rob. Hockshecho.		
2 Will. Alington	- Horsheath - -	S. a bend betwixt six billets Arg.
3 Tho. Reviles.		
4 Rob. Scott.		
5 Walt. Pole, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Asconhall.		
7 Tho. Reviles.		
8 Rob. Scott.		
9 <i>Idem</i>	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	
10 <i>Idem</i>	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VI.		
1 Ro. Scott, & Will. Alington	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Wal. de la Pole, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Nich. Slyvebley.		
4 Joh. Hore	- - Childerley.	
5 Tho. Dischalers	- Whaddon - -	G. six scallops, 3, 2, 1, Arg.
6 Nich. Alington	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
7 Walt. de la Pole -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 [AMP.] Lavi. Cheyney	Ditton, C.	
9 Jo. Austey.		
10 Jo. Shardelow, mil.		
Joh. Clopton - - - - -		S. a bend Arg. between two cotisses dancette O.
11 Rob. Stonham - - - - -		Arg. on a cross S. five escalopes O.
12 Rog. Hunt.		
13 <i>Idem.</i>		
14 Rob. Stonham -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 <i>Idem.</i>		
16 Will. Alington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Gilb. Hore - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Hen. Langley.		
19 <i>Idem.</i>		
20 Will. Lee.		
21 Tho. Peyton - -	Isleham - - -	S. a cross ingrailed O. in the first quarter a [mullet Arg.]
22 Wil. St. George, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Joh. Chalers - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 <i>Idem.</i>		
26 Tho. Bernard - -	- - - - -	Arg. a bear rampant, and border engrailed S.
27 Wal. Trumpington	Trumpington -	Az. cresulée two trumpets O.
28 Joh. Harlaston -	- - - - -	Arg. a fess E. erased S.
29 Will. Alington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Tho. Tresham -	Northampton. -	Partée per saltys, S. and O. six trefoiles of [the first.]
31 Tho. Peyton - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Will. Hasdden.		
33 Hen. Paris, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34		
35		
36 Tho. Tresham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Joh. Colvill, mil.	- - - - -	Az. a lion rampant Arg. ; over all a label G.
38 Tho. Findern, mil.		

Anno

EDWARD. IV.

1 Joh. Alington, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Stuke, ar.		
3 <i>Idem.</i>		
4 Joh. Cheyne.		
5 Joh. Boughton, ju.	- - - - -	Arg. a cheveron betwixt three mullets G.
6 Joh. Berleley, mil.	- - - - -	{ G. a cheveron betwixt ten crosses, form six and four, Arg.
7 Joh. Forster, ar. -	- - - - -	S. a cheveron betwixt three arrows Arg.
8 Will. St. George -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Rich. Sapcote, mil.	Elton - - -	S. three dove-coats Arg.
10 Tho. Gray, ar. -	- - - - -	Barry of six, Arg. and Az. ; three torteauxes [in chief.]
11 Tho. Gray, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Joh. Austy.		
13 Tho. Pigott - -	Abington, C. -	S. three pickaxes Arg.
14 Jo. Broughton, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Joh. Cheyne, mil.		
16 Tho. Cotton, ar. -	Ladwade, C. -	S. a cheveron betwixt three griffon's heads [eraced Arg.]
17 Will. Alington, ja.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Will. Frevill, ar. -	Sheford, Ca. -	G. three cressants Erm.

19 Rob.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
19	Rob. Paris, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Tho. Huntingdon.		
21	Gal. Bloodwell.		
22	Rob. Tilney - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. III.			
1	Rob. Tanfeld.		
2	Joh. Wake, ar.	Salston, C.	O. two barrs G. three tортаauxes in chief.
3	Jo. Hudleston, m.	- - - - -	G. frettee Arg.
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VII.			
1	Will. Findern.		
2	Tho. Oxenburgg - - - - -		{ G. a lion rampant, queuee forché, Arg. within a border V. charged an entoir of eight escallops, O. Quarterly, Arg. and S. a cross patonce quarterly [pierced counterchanged.
3	Will. Taillard - - - - -		S. a cheveron, betwixt three leopards heads O.
4	Joh. Hafilden.		
5	Will. Wentworth - - - - -		
6	Tho. Cheyney, m.		
7	Will. Cheyney, ar.		
8	Joh. Burgoyne -	Caxton, Ca.	Az. a talbot passant Arg.
9	Tho. Cotton, ar		<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Gerrard Steukly.		
11	Tho. Cheney, m.		
12	Chri. Peyton, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Rich. Stutvill, ar.	Brynklo, Ca.	Barruly Arg. and G. a lion rampant S.
14	Rob. Peiton, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Tho. Cotton, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Jo. Clarevax.		
17	Edw. Lucy, ar.	- - - - -	G. crusuly O. three lucies (or pikes) hauriant [Arg.
18	Tho. Cheyne, m.		
19	Chri. Druell, ar.		
20	Joh. Frevile, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Anth. Mallory, ar.	- - - - -	O. a lion rampant G. collered of the first.
22	<i>Idem</i> - - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Will. Findern, m.		
24	Tho. Gery.		
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VIII.			
1	Fra. Halisden, ar.		
2	Joh. Paris, ar.		
3	Egid. Alington, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Cotton, ar.	Connington - -	Az. an eagle displayed Arg.
5	Tho. Throsby.		
6	Ra. Chamberlein - - - - -		O. fretty S. on a chief of second three bezants.
7	Joh. Paris, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Cutte, mil.	Childerley, C.	Arg. on a bend engrailed S. three plates.
9	Will. Tanfeld, ar.		
10	Anth. Malory, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Egid. Alenton, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Fran. Alisdon, ar.		
13	Joh. Moor, ar.		
14	Joh. Huddleston -		<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Anth. Hansard - - - - -		G. three mullets Arg.
16	Joh. Huddleston		<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Rob. Payton, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Tho. Piggot, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>

Name.	Place.	Armes.
19 Rob. Aprice, ar. -	Washingly, Ha. -	S. three spears-heads Arg.
20 Joh. Paris, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Anth. Hansard, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Egi. Alington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Anth. Malory, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Tho. Eliot, mil. -	Carlton, C.	
25 Rich. Sapcotte, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Tho. Chichele, ar.	- - - - -	O. a cheveron betwixt three cinkfoiles G.
27 Rob. Peyton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Tho. Crumwell, a.	- - - - -	[See our Notes in this year. F.]
29 Tho. Megges ar. -		
30 Tho. Hutton, ar.		
31 Phu. Paris, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Rich. Crumwell,	Hinchinbrook, H.	S. a lion rampant Arg.
33 Oliv. Leder, ar. -		
34 Edw. North, mil.	Catledge - - -	Az. a lion passant O. between three flowers de [luce Arg.
35 Rob. Aprice, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Tho. Eliot, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Egid. Alington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Law. Tailard, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDWARD VI.		
1 Tho. Cotton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Hudleston -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Joh. Cotton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Tho. Bolles, ar. -	- - - - -	{ Arg. on a cheveron betwixt three boars-heads couped S. as many scallops O. a border V. bezantée.
5 Joh. Cutte, mil.		
6 Egi. Alington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> MARIA REG.		
1 Rob. Peyton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> REX PHIL. & MA. REGINA.		
2 Oliv. Leaden, mil.		
3 Law. Taylard, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Joh. Cotton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Rob. Tirwhite, mi.	LINCOLNSHIRE -	G. three pewets O.
6 Will. Laurence, ar.	St. Ives - - -	{ Arg. a cross ragule G. on a chief of the second a lion passant gardant O.
<i>Anno</i> REG. ELIZA.		
1 Joh. Hutton, ar. -	- - - - -	{ Arg. a chief V. charged with an eagle dis- played, within a border engrailed G.
2 Tho. Cotton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Fran. Hynde, ar.	Madenly, C. - -	{ Arg. on a chev. G. three lozings O. betwixt as many goats-heads grazed Az. armed & chol- lered of the third; on a chief S. a lion passant gardant Erm.
4 Hen. Darcy, ar. -	Leighton, H. -	{ Az. three cinque-foiles betwixt nine crosses- crosetts Arg.
5 Cle. Chichiley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Mallory, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Hen. Williams, } alias Cromwell, m. }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Wil. Worthington.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
9 Rob. Peyton, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
10 Tho. Revell, ar.		
11 Hen. Longe, ar.	Shengey, C.	S. a lion ramp. betwixt eight crosses crossed Arg.
12 Fran. Hynde, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
13 Hen. Crumwell		<i>ut prius.</i>
14 Joh. Cutts, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
15 Tho. Wendy	Hastinfield, Ca.	{ Az. a chevron betwixt three lions-heads erased; within a border engrailed O.
16 Joh. Hutton, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
17 Will. Mallory, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
18 Rob. Bevill, ar.	Chasterton	G. a chevron O. betwixt three bezantes.
19 Tho. Reu, ar.		
20 Fitz Rad Chamber- laine		} <i>ut prius.</i>
21 Tho. Holmes, ar.		
22 Hen. Crumwell, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
23 Rob. Taylor.		
24 Tho. Cotton, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
25 Hen. Darcy, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
26 Anth. Cage, mil.	- - - - -	Partie per pale Az. and G. ; over all a saltire O.
27 Tho. Wendy, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
28 Rob. Peiton, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
29 Fran. Crumwell		<i>ut prius.</i>
30 Rad. Bevill, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
31 Fran. Hynde, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
32 Tho. Chichley, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
33 Joh. Cotton, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
34 Hen. Crumwell		<i>ut prius.</i>
35 Joh. Peyton, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
36 Tho. March, ar.	Waresley, H.	{ O. three pales Az.; on a chief G. three talbots- heads erased of the first.
37 Rob. Brudenell	Diddington, H.	Arg. a cheveron G. betwixt three capps Az.
38 Anth. Cage, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
39 Jar. Clifton, mil.	Leighton, H.	S. semée de cinq-foiles, a lion rampant Arg.
40 Oli Crumwell, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
41 Egi. Allington, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
42 Will. Hind, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
43 Joh. Cutts, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
44 Tho. Wendy, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
45 Joh. Bedell, mil. & pri. Jaco.	Hamarton, Hunt.	G. a chev. engrailed betwixt three scollops Arg.
Anno REG. JAC.		
1 Joh. Bedell, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
2 Joh. Peyton, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
3 Rob. Bevill, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
4 Tho. Jermy, mil.	Teversham, C.	Arg. a lion rampant guardant G.
5 Rob. Payne, mil.	Medlow, H.	Az. a bend trunked ragulée betwixt six estoiles O.
6 Joh. Cage, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
7 Oliv. Cheney, mil.	Steukley, H.	
8 Reg. Millicent, m.		
9 Sim. Steward, mil.	Sturney, C.	{ Quarterly; first, France on a border G. eight fermalauxes O.; the second, O. a fess checky Arg. and Az. a border engrailed G.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
10 Edw. Hind, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
11 Tho. Baldwyn, ar.		
12 Edw. Aldred, ar.		
13 Mi. Sands, m. & b.	Wilburham -	O. a fess indented betwixt three crosses-crosets [fitché G.]
14 Fran. Brown, ar.		
15 Will. Wendy, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
16 Tho. Steward, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
17 Joh. Cutts, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
18 Tho. Maples, ar.	Stow - - -	Az. a chevron quarterly O. and Arg. between [three flowers-de-luce, of the second.]
19 Rob. Symonds	Wichford, C.	
20 Ed. Peiton, m. & b.		<i>ut prius.</i>
21 Rob. Audley, ar.	St. Ives.	
22 Jac. Reynold, mil.		

Anno CAR. REG.

1 Mart. Peirce, ar.	CAMBRIDGE-SH. -	G. a cheveron Erm. betwixt three dragons- [heads eraced Arg.]
2 Joh. Goldsburgh	Godmanchester A.	
3 Rob. Hagar, ar.	Buyne-cast. Ca.	Arg. on a bend S. three lyons passant of the first.
4 Tho. Parker, ar.		
5 Jacob. Pedley, ar.		
6 Tho. Terrell, ar.	Fulborn C. - -	{ Arg. two cheverons Az. within a border en- grailed G.
7 Rich. Covil, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a lion rampant Arg. a file of three lam- [beaux G.]
8 Capel. Bedell, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
9 Anth. Cage, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
10 Rob. Ballam, ar.		
11 Ludo. Dyer, bar.	Gr. Stourton, Hu.	O. a chief indented G.

THE SHERIFFS OF CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE ALONE.

12 Joh. Carleton, ba.	Chevely - - -	Arg. on a bend S. three mascats of the first.
13 Tho. Chichesley		<i>ut prius.</i>
14 Tho. Wendy, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i> - - - G. a fess betwixt three scallops O.
15 Tho. Pichard - -	Trumpington -	Arg. a fess betwixt three crosses fitchée G.
16 Joh. Crane, ar.	Kingston - -	S. a cheveron betwixt three griffins-heads [eraced Arg.]
17 Joh. Cotton, mil.	Landwad.	

THE SHERIFFS OF CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGTON-SHIRE AGAIN.

18 Tho. Martin, mil.	Barton - - -	Arg. an eagle displayed G.
19 <i>Idem</i> - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
20 On slo. Winch, ar.		
21 Tris. Diuond	Wel.	

EDWARD IV.

16. THOMAS COTTON, Ar.]

This Thomas Cotton (different in *arms* and *descent* from the *Cottons* of Huntingdonshire) was of Cambridg-shire, the same person who in the Gentry of that County [Henrici VI. 12.] was returned the *twenty-second* in order.

HENRY VIII.

24. THOMAS ELIOT, Mil.]

He was son to Sir Richard Eliot, and born (some say) in Suffolk; but his house and chief estate lay in this County¹. After his long sailing into forraign parts, he at last cast anchor at home; and, being well skilled in Greek and Latine, was the Author of many excellent

¹ Bale, Descript. Brit. Cent. 8. num. 77.

works. Of these one in Latine was stiled, “Defensorium bonarum mulierum,” or “The Defence of good Women¹ ;” though some will say that such are hardly found, and easily defended.

He wrote also an excellent Dictionary of Latine and English, if not the first, the best of that kind in that age ; and England then abounding with so many learned Clergy-men, I know not which more to wonder at, that they mist, or he hit on so necessary a subject. Let me adde, Bishop Cooper grafted his Dictionary on the stocke of Sir Thomas Eliot ; which worthy Knight deceased 1546, and was buried at Carlton in this County.

28. THOMAS CROMWELL, Ar.]

Here, Reader, I am at a perfect *loss*, and do desire thy charitable *hand to lead* me. No *Cromwell Thomas* can I find at this time in this County, and can hardly suspect him to be the *Cromwell* of that age, because only additioned *Armiger*. Indeed, I find him this very year created Baron of Okeham ; but cannot believe that he was *un-knighted* so long, besides the improbability that he would condescend to such an office, having no *interest* I ever met with in Cambridg-shire, though (which may signifie somewhat) he was at this time Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Thus I have started the *doubt*, which others may *hunt down* to their own satisfaction.

34. EDWARD NORTH, Mil.]

He was a prudent person, and in managing matters of importance of great dispatch ; not unskilled in Law, and eminently imployed in the Court of Augmentation ; a Court though short-lived (erected in the end of King Henry the Eighth, dissolved in the beginning of King Edward the Sixth’s reign), yet very beneficial to the Officers therein. This Sir Edward was made by Queen Mary Baron of Catlidge in this County ; and was a considerable Benefactor to Peter-house in Cambridge, where he is remembred in their *Parlour*, with this distich under his Picture :

“Nobilis Hic verè fuerat si Nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi Principium Nobilitatis erat.”

He was Father to Roger Lord North, and great-grand-father to Dudley Lord North, now surviving².

EDWARD VI.

2. JOHN HUDDLESTON³, Mil.]

He was highly honored afterwards by Queen Mary, and deservedly. Such the trust she reposed in him, that (when Jane Grey was proclaimed *Queen*) she came privately to him to Salston, and rid thence behind his servant (the better to disguise herself from discovery) to Framlingham castle. She afterwards made him (as I have heard) her Privy-Councillor, and (besides other *great boones*) bestowed the *bigger part* of Cambridge castle (then much ruined) upon him, with the stones whereof he built his fair house in this County. I behold his family as branched from the Huddlestons in Cumberland.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

14. JOHN CUTS, Mil.]

He was a most bountifull housekeeper, as any of his estate, insomuch that Queen Elizabeth, in the beginning of her Reign (whilst as yet she had peace with Spain), the sickness being at London, consigned the Spanish Embassadour to this Knight’s house in this County. The Embassadour coming thither, and understanding his name to be *John Cuts*, conceived himself disparaged to be sent to one of so short a name ; the Spanish Gentlemen generally having voluminous Surnames (though not so long as the Deity in *New Spain*, called *Yoca huvaovamaorocoti*), usually adding the place of their habitation for the elongation thereof⁴. But soon after the Don found that what the Knight lacked in length of name, he made up in the largeness of his entertainment.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 8, num. 77.

² Who died June 4, 1677 ; and was the immediate ancestor of the present earl of Guilford. N.

³ Misprinted sir *Robert* in my “Ecclesiastical History.” F.

⁴ Lord Herbert, in the Life of King Henry the Eighth, p. 181.

34 HENRY CROMWELL, Mil.]

This was the *fourth* time he was Sheriff in the Reign of the Queen. He was son to Richard Cromwell, Esquire, Sheriff in the 32d of King Henry the Eighth; to whom his *valour* and *activity* so endeared him, that he bestowed on him so much Abby-land in this County, as at that day, at a reasonable rate, was worth twenty thousand pounds a year, and upwards. He was no whit at all allyed to (though intimately acquainted with) Thomas Lord Cromwell (the *Mauler* of *Monasteries*); which I knowingly affirme, though the contrary be generally believed: for, when Doctor Goodman late Bishop of Gloucester presented a printed paper to Oliver Cromwell (*Grand-child* to this our Sheriff), mentioning therein his near affinity to the said Lord Cromwell, the pretended Protectour, desirous to confute a vulgar error, in some passion returned, "That Lord was not related to my Family in the least degree."

39 JARVASIUS CLIFTON, Mil.]

He had a fair estate at Barrington in Somerset-shire, whence he removed to Huntington-shire, on his match with the sole Daughter and Heir of Sir Henry Darcy of Leighton-bromswold in that County. This Sir Jarvase was by King James created Baron of Leighton aforesaid; and there began a beautifull house, which he lived not to finish. His sole Daughter Katherine was married to Esme Steward Duke of Lenox, to whom she bare the truly illustrious (by virtues and high extraction) James Duke of Richmond.

KING JAMES.

9. SIMON STEWARD, Mil.]

I remember he lived (after he was knighted) a Fellow-commoner in Trinity-hall, where these his Armes are fairly depicted in his Chamber, with this Distich over them:

*Francorum Carolus voluit sic Stemmata ferri,
Singula cum valeant sunt meliora simul.*

"*French Charls* would have these *Coats* to be thus worn;
When *singly* good, they're better *jointly* born."

But how the Royal Name of *Steward* came first into this County, consult, I pray, the ensuing Epitaph in Ely Minster (as my Son hath informed me) by himself, exactly from his Monument:

"*Premendo sustulit. Ferendo vicit.*

"*Secundum Redemptoris Mundi adventum expectat hic Marcus Steward Miles, filius hæeresque Simeonis Steward Armig. Nicholao Steward Armig. geniti, qui patrem habuit Richardum Steward Armig. quem genuit Thomas Steward Armig. Johannis Steward Militis filius, cujus pater erat Johannes Steward Miles, ejus nominis in Angliâ primus, qui cum Jacobo Roberti Scotiæ Regis filio in Franciam tranfretans (regnante tunc Henrico quarto) vento eorum propositis opposito, in Anglicano littore applicuerunt, ubi diu post pro obsessibus custodiebantur: Sed hic Johannes in amorem cujusdam virginis Anglicanæ, nomine Talmach, incidens, obtentâque Johannæ Reginæ veniâ, cui ancilla inserviebat, eam in conjugem cepit, in fidemque Regis Henrici dum vixisset solenniter est juratus. Hujus pater erat Alexander, quem genuit Andreas Steward Miles, Alexandri cognominati Ferocis filiorum natu minimus, cujus pater erat Walterus Steward, à Dunde vale in Scotiâ dictus. Sed primus in Genealogiâ hâc summonitus, & hic sepultus, ex Annâ unâ filiarum & Hæredum Roberti Huicke Armig. Reginæ Elizabethæ Medici primarii, varios habuit liberos, quos omnes inadultos Fata rapuere, præter duos, Mariam scilicet Gulielmo Forster in Com. Berke. Militi nuptam, & Simionem Steward Militem, Hæredem filiumque suum mœstissimum, qui pii officii, singularisque erga Patrem Amoris gratiâ, hoc posuit monumentum, ubi inscriptum legas, quòd cum multos Annos, & Bello & Pace, pro Patriâ feliciter egisset, ætate tandem confectus militari singulo, & Auratis Calcaribus à Jacobo Rege Serenissimo ornatus, senex pene octogenarius fatali Necessitati concessit, 28^o Februarii, anno Salutis 1603."*

THE FAREWELL.

It is hard for a Physitian to prescribe proper Physick to such a Patient, who hath a *hot liver* and a *cold stomach*, because what is *good* for the *one* is *bad* for the *other*. As hard it is, for *Weather* to please the *concernments* of this County, whose Northern part, being *moist* and *fenny*, desires *fair weather*; South and South-eastern, *dry* and *heathy*, delighteth so much rain, that it can well digest (save in harvest-time) *one* shower every *day*, and *two* every Sunday. But the God of Heaven, “who can make it rain on one place, and not on another¹,” can fit the necessity of both; and I remitte them both to his Providence.

* * * Several attempts have been made to produce a History of this County; but it is still without a regular Topographer:—Blomefield’s “*Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*” is far from being complete, consisting only of a few Church Notes and Epitaphs; and Carter’s “*History of the County*” is very brief, in a single octavo.—The Collections of Mr. Layer², Dr. Mason, Mr. Cole, Mr. Rand, &c. would furnish good materials; to which might be added the Epitaphs from many of the Churches, collected by the industrious Mr. Robert Smyth, and now in my possession. At present, the History of the County will best be found in Camden, and his able Continuator Mr. Gough; in the “*Magna Britannia*;” the “*Britannia*” of Messrs. Lysons; and “*The Beauties of England*.” N.

¹ Amos iv. 7.

² Mr. Layer, Lord of the Manor of Shepreth in this county, compiled a regular History, well drawn up, from materials in the Public Offices, and brought down to his own time in the reign of Charles I. Dr. Mason had his account of thirty-nine parishes; and Mr. Cole had the good fortune to recover twenty-nine more, which were going to be applied to waste paper; all which are transcribed into his own large Collections for Cambridge-shire, in eighteen folio volumes, now in the British Museum; where some of Mr. Layer’s original Collections are also preserved. See Gough’s *British Topography*, Vol. I. p. 191.

CHES - SHIRE.

CHES-SHIRE lieth in form of an Axe, Wirral being the handle thereof, having Lancashire (parted with the River Mersey) on the North; a corner of York-shire on the North East; Darby and Stafford-shires (severed with mountains) on the East; Shrop-shire on the South; Denbigh, Flint-shire, and the Irish Ocean, on the West thereof. The longest part (advantaged with excursions) is four and forty, the broadest twenty-five miles.

This County was reputed a Palatinate before the Conquest, and since continued in the same dignity. It is much senior to Lancashire in that honour, which relateth to Cheshire as the copy to the original, being *Palatinated* but by King Edward the Third, referring the Duke of Lancaster to have his Regal Jurisdiction, *adeò integrè & liberè sicut Comes Cestriæ*, &c. And whereas Records are written in the Common-law, *contra Coronam & dignitatem Regis*; in this County they run thus, *contra dignitatem gladii Cestriæ*.

It aboundeth with all things necessary to man's life; and it is observable that all the Rivers and Rivolets therein rise in, or run through, some *meer* or *pool*, as *Cumber-meer*, *Bag-meer*, *Pick-meer*, *Ridley-pool*, *Petty-pool*, &c.; so that Cheshire hath more Lakes in this kind, then all the neighbouring Counties, affording plenty of *Carps*, *Tenches*, *Trouts*, *Eels*, &c. therein.

The Gentry of this County are remarkable upon a four-fold account: 1. For their *numerousness*, not to be paralleled in England in the like extent of ground. 2. Their *antiquity*, many of their Ancestors being fixed here before the Norman Conquest. 3. Their *loyalty*, especially against a Northern Enemy, heartily hateing a Scot¹; understand it before the Union of the two Kingdoms. 4. *Hospitality*, no County keeping better houses, which, because *all growes on their own*, may be the better afforded.

One said pleasantly, "that it appeared to all people that the Cheshire Gentry were good house-keepers, because they gave so many *Wheat-sheaves* (Bread being the staffe of hospitality, wheaten the best of bread) in their *Coats of Armes*." Indeed, I have told no fewer then six and twenty, called *Garbs* in Heraldry, which are borne in the several *Coat-Armours* of the Gentry of this County; the original whereof is sufficiently known to be out of conformity to Hugh Kiveloc, the fifth Earl-Palatine of Chester, who gave Azure, six garbs Or. And many of the Gentry of the County, being his dependents, had assigned them, or did assume in their sheilds something in allusion thereunto.

NATURALL COMMODITIES:

SALT.

This is most essentiall to man's lively-hood, without which neither *sacrifice* was *acceptable to God*, nor *meat* is *savory to man*. It is placed on the board with Bread, to shew that they are equally necessary to man's sustenance.

A General in our late Wars soundly chid a Captain for his so soon surrendring of a Castle, seeing he had store of Powder therein. "I had," returned the Captain, "plenty of *black*, but no *white* Powder at all."

¹ Vale Royall of England, pag. 19:

And here it is remarkable to observe the *defects* which *sundry places* have herein :

1. Some Countries have Salt without Flesh within many miles ; as in the South part of Africa.
2. Some have plenty of Flesh, but no Salt to make use thereof ; as in many parts of Tartary.
3. Some have Flesh and Salt, but the Flesh utterly incapable of seasoning ; as about Nombre de Dios and other places near the Meridian in America.
4. Some have Flesh, Salt, and Flesh capable thereof, but so unconscionably dear, that *common people* have little comfort therein ; as in France, no Country having Salt more plentiful, and (for reason of State) most *excessive* in the rate thereof.

These things considered, we, who have Flesh, Salt, Salt at *reasonable prices*, and Flesh capable thereof, have cause to professe,

“ O fortunati nimium bona si sua nôrint
Angligenæ ! ”

The manner of making of *Salt* in this County is so largely and exactly described by Mr. Camden, that nothing can be added thereunto.

CHEESE.

Poor men do eat it for *hunger*, rich for *digestion*. It seems that the ancient British had no skill in the making thereof, till *taught* by the Romans, and now the Romans may even *learn* of us more exactness therein¹. This County doth afford the best for quantity and quality ; and yet their *Cows* are not (as in other Shires) housed in the winter, so that it may seem strange that the hardest *Kine* should yield the *tenderest Cheese*². Some esayed in vain to make the like in other places, though hence they fetch'd both their *Kine* and *Dary-maids*. It seems they should have fetch'd their *ground* too (wherin surely some *occult excellency* in this kind), or else so good *Cheese* will not be made. I hear not the like commendation of the *Butter* in this County ; and perchance these two Commodities are like Stars of a different Horizon, so that the *elevation* of the one to *eminency* is the *depression* of the other.

MILL-STONES.

Stones, they are *naturall* ; as fitted for that purpose, *artificial*. Very great and good are digged up at Mowcop-hill in this County, though one *moity* thereof be in Staffordshire, out of which the River Trent doth arise. How necessary these are for man's sustenance, is proved by the painful experience of such aged persons, who wanting their *molare teeth* must make use of their *gums* for *grinders* ; and such bad shifts should men be put to, if wanting *Mills* where Stones turn Corn into Bread.

MANUFACTURES considerable I meet with none in this County, and therefore proceed.

THE BUILDINGS.

Beestone Castle, situated on a steep hill, carried away the credit of this County for building ; it was erected by Raynulf the third Earl of Chester, when he returned victorious from the Holy Land. I am much taken with the neatness of the structure, though, I confess, my eye never did, and now never shall behold it.

When some justly quarrell at Virgill's fiction, making Dido fall in love with Eneas, who indeed was dead many years before her cradle was made ; others have sought ingeniously to salve the anticronisme in history, by the plea that she fell in love with his *picture* which she saw in *tapestry* : yet I may truly alledge for my self that I was affected with the delight of this Castle, though by me never seen, and now levelled to the ground (since the late Wars), beholding the delineation thereof, cut by the charge of John Savage, Esquire.

Veraque cum desunt Mœnia picta juvant.

“ When real Walls are vanish'd quite,
Painted ones doe us delight.”

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Cheshire.

² William Smith, in his Vale Royal, page 18.

I confess, learned Leland is very confident that this Castle shall see better times, deriving his intelligence from ancient predictions :

*Tempus erit quando rursus caput exeret altum,
Vatibus antiquis si vas mihi credere vati.*

“ Beestone in time its head aloft shall heave,
If I, a Prophet, Prophets may believe.”

But I give credit to Leland's *history*, when he tells what is past, more than to his *prophecy* when he foretells what is to come.

THE WONDERS.

It is reported by *credible* and believed by *discreet* persons, that there is a Pool adjoining to Brereton, the seat of the honourable family of the Breretons, wherein *bodies of trees* are seen to *swim* for certain days together before the death of any *Heir* of that house. If so, let not all men look for so *solemn summons* to pay their debts to Nature. God grant us that *gray-haires, dimness of sight, dulness of other senses, decay in general of strength, death of our dearest relations* (especially when far younger than our selves) before our eyes, &c. may serve us (instead of *swimming logs*), and be sanctified unto us, for sufficient and effectual *monitors of our mortality* !

We must not forget the many *Fir-trees* found here buried under ground, whereof largely hereafter in a more proper place¹. The people of this County cut such pieces of wood very small, and use them instead of candles, which give a good light. My Author adds, that “ such *wooden-candles* have *long snuffes* ; and yet,” saith he, which to me amounts to a Wonder, “ in falling do no harm, though they light into Tow, Flax, or the like².” Strange that the *least fire* should be so *dead* as not to be *revived* with such *cordials*. Let not this encourage careless Servants to tempt Providence with such *combustible conjunctions* : no County being more sadly sensible of casualties by fire ; *Nantwich*, a fair market therein, being twice burnt down to the ground within the compass of *one hundred and fifty years*³.

PROVERBS.

“ *Cheshire Chief of Men.*”]

Say not that this Proverb carries a challenge in it, and our *Men of Kent*⁴ will undertake these *Chief of Men*, for ingrossing *Manhood* to themselves. And some will oppose to this narrow County-Proverb, an English one of greater latitude, *viz.* “ No man so good, but another may be as good as he.” For, rather than any difference shall arise, by wise and peaceable men, many *Chiefs* will be allowed.

Indeed, the Cestrians have always demeaned themselves right valiantly in their undertakings. This was well known to King Richard the Second, who in dangerous times sent for *two thousand Cheshire men*, all *Archers*, to attend him⁵ ; which number, in time of a suspicious Parliament, was doubled by him, all having *Bouch of Court* (bread and beer) and *six pence* a day⁶, large wages in that age.

Pity it was that the valour of these *Cheshire men* was once wasted against themselves, in a terrible battle betwixt King Henry the Fourth and Henry Percy surnamed Hotspurr, not ill described by our Author :

“ There *Dutton, Dutton* kills ; a *Done* doth kill a *Done* ;
A *Booth*, a *Booth* ; and *Leigh* by *Leigh* is overthrown ;
A *Venables* against a *Venables* doth stand ;
And *Troutbeck* fighteth with a *Troutbeck* hand to hand ;
There *Molineux* doth make a *Molineux* to die ;
And *Egerton* the strength of *Egerton* doth try ;
O *Cheshire*, wert thou mad, of thine own native gore,
So much untill this day thou never shedst before⁷ !”

¹ In the Wonders of Anglesea.

³ Once anno 14 . . . , and again anno 1583.

⁶ Stowe's Survey of London, p. 522.

² W. Smith, in his Vale Royal of England, p. 17.

⁴ See our Proverbs in Kent.

⁵ Holinshed's Chronicle, p. 489.

⁷ Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 22.

Nor doth this abate our former commendation of their loyalty, the cause they maintained being so intricate and perplexed; one side fighting for Mortimer, who should be King by right; the other for Henry the Fourth, who actually was so; and politick men, who know the one were loyal, will be loth to say that the other were Traitors.

Let no ill-natured Wit urge, in opposition to the *Manhood of Cheshire-men*, their late miscarriage under a *worthy Knight*¹, whom I forbear to name; partly because he nameth himself (though I say nothing of him); partly, because before my pains pass the *press*, he will probably be *honourably additioned*. For, had other Counties seasonably contributed their promised *assistance*, what now proved an *abortive* birth would have been a *vital infant*. Besides, better things were provided for our Gracious Sovereign, that he the *copy*, as God the *original*, might not come in the tempestuous *Wind of War, Fire of Fury*, or *Earthquake* of open *Enmity*, but in the *still voice*² of a *peaceable composition*. And, to shew that this should not be man's work, God suffered both the *Men of Kent*, and *Cheshire Chief of Men*, to fail in their loyal endeavours, that it might onely be *GOD'S WORK*, and *justly marvailous in our eyes*.

“Better wed over the *Mixon* then over the *Moor*.”]

Over the *Mixon*; that is, *hard by* or at *home*, *Mixon* being that heap of *compost* which lyeth in the yards of good husbands.

Then over the *Moor*; that is, *far off* or from *London*; the road from Chester leading to London over some part of the *Moor-lands* in Staffordshire. The meaning is, the Gentry in Cheshire find it more profitable to match within their County, then to bring a Bride out of other Shires.

1. Because better acquainted with her birth and breeding.

2. Because (though her portion perchance may be less) the expence will be less to maintain her.

Such *intermarriages* in this County have been observed, both a *prolonger* of worshipful Families, and the preserver of amity betwixt them; seeing what Mr. Camden reported of the Citizens of Cork³ is verified of the Cheshire Gentry — they are all of an *alliance*.

CARDINALS.

WILLIAM MAKILESFIELD was, saith my Author⁴, *patriâ Coventriensis*. Bishop Godwin goeth a little further, *natus [fertur] in Civitate Coventrensi*⁵. However, I conceive him born in this County, finding a fair Market-town and Forrest therein so named; though he was reputed a Coventrian, because Cheshire in that age was in the Diocess of Coventry and Litchfield. But, because I dare not swim against the stream, I remit the Reader to his *character* in Warwickshire.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM BOOTH was first bred in Gray's-Inn in London, in the studie of our Municipal Laws, till he quitted that profession on the proffer of a Chancellour's place in Saint Paul's, and took Orders upon him. It was not long before he was consecrated Bishop of Leichfield, and six years after translated to York. He expended much money in repairing and enlarging his Palace at York; and, after twelve years, died, and was buried in Saint Marie's Chappell in Southwell 1464.

LAURENCE BOOTH, Brother (but by another Mother) to William aforesaid, was bred and became Master of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge; and was Chancellour of that University. He made the *composition* betwixt the University and King's-Colledge to their mutuall advantage; and was an eminent Benefactor to his own Colledge, bestowing thereon all the

¹ This Cheshire knight, who was about to be *additioned*, as Fuller calls it; my learned and valuable friend Mr. Bindley suggests, was Sir George Booth, who was defeated in July 1659, but pardoned by the Parliament, and was created Baron De la Mere April 1661. N.

³ In his Britannia, in Ireland.

⁴ Pits. de Ang. Script. p. 388.

² 1 Kings xix. 12.

⁵ In his Catalogue of Cardinals.

tenements (since alienated) betwixt it and St. Botolph's Church, amongst which was St. Thomas Hostle. He exonerated the Colledge of a Pension of *five* pounds which he redeemed, and conferred thereon the manor and patronage of Overton-Waterfield in Huntingtongshire.

As it is *God's*, so it is all *good men's* method, in advancing their Servants, "Be faithfull in a little, and thou shalt rule over much." Doctor Booth, well performing his *Chancellor's* place in Cambridge, was thence preferred *Chancellour* to Margaret Queen to Henry the Sixth. Well discharging that office, he was in the 13th of King Edward the Fourth made *Lord High Chancellor* (it seems his publique spirit was neither for *York* nor *Lancaster*, but *England*), having first been Bishop of Durham, afterwards Archbishop of York, and deserving well of both Sees; for he built in the first the Gate of Aukland-Colledge, and bought for the latter the Mannor of Battersea nigh London.

It must not be forgotten that this Archbishop kept the Mastership of Pembroke-Hall till the day of his death, and so did his Successors in the same Colledge, Bishop Fox, and Bishop Ridley; not that they were covetous (what is a *molehill* to those that have *mountains*?) of the place, but the place ambitious of them, to be guarded and graced with them, as it is this day by the Right Reverend Father in God Benjamin Lany Lord Bishop of Peturborough. This Archbishop died anno Domini 1480.

JOHN BOOTH, Brother to Laurence aforesaid, Bachellor of Laws, was consecrated Bishop of Exceter in the sixth of King Edward the Fourth, 1466. He built the Bishop's *Chair*, or Seat, in his Cathedral, which, in the judicious eye of Bishop Godwin, hath not his equall in England¹. Let me adde, that though this be the fairest *Chair*, the *soft Cushion* thereof was taken away, when Bishop Vescy alienated the Lands thereof. The worst was, when Bishop Booth had finished this *Chair*, he could not quietly sit down therein, so troublesome the times of the Civil Wars betwixt York and Lancaster; so that, preferring his privacy, he retired to a little place of his own purchasing at Horsley in Hampshire, where he dyed April the first, 1478; and was buried in Saint Clement Danes, London.

We must remember that these *three* Prelates had a *fourth* and eldest Brother, Sir Roger Booth, Knight, of Barton in Lancashire, father of Margaret, wife of Ralph Nevill third Earl of Westmerland. And may the Reader take notice, that though we have entered these Bishops (according to our best information) in Cheshire, yet is it done with due reservation of the right of Lancashire, in case that County shall produce better evidence for their Nativities.

THOMAS SAVAGE was born at Maklefield in this County². His Father, being a Knight, bred him a Doctor of Law in the University of Cambridge. Hence was he preferred Bishop of Rochester, and at last Archbishop of York. He was a greater *Courtier* then *Clerke*, and most dextrous in managing *secular matters*, a mighty Nimrod, and more given to Hunting then did consist with the gravity of his profession³.

No doubt, there wanted not those⁴, which taxed him with that passage in Saint Jerome, "*Penitus non invenimus in scripturis sanctis sanctum aliquem Venatorem, Piscatores invenimus sanctos*"⁵. But all would not wean him from that sport, to which he was so much addicted.

His *provident precedent* spared his *Successors* in that *See* many pounds of needless expences, by declining a *costly instaulation*, being the *first* who privately was instauled by his *Vicar*. Yet was he not *covetous* in the least degree, maintaining a most *numerous family*, and building much, both at Scroby and Cawood. Having sate *seven years* in his *See*, he died, 1508, his *body* being buried at York, his *heart* at Maklefield, where he was born, in a *Chapel* of his own erection, intending to have added a *Colledge* thereunto, had not death prevented him.

¹ In his Catalogue of Bishops of Exeter.

³ "Venationibus immodicè delectatus est."

² Bishop Godwin, in the Archbishops of York.

⁴ Idem, ibidem.

⁵ In his Comment on the 90th Psalme.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM CHADERTON, D. D. Here I solemnly tender deserved thanks to my Manuscript Author, charitably guiding me in the dark, assuring that this Doctor was "ex præclaro Chadertonorum Cestrensis comitatûs stemmate prognatus¹." And although this doubtfull *direction* doth not *cleave the Pin*, it doth *hit the White*; so that his Nativity may with most probability (not prejudicing the right to Lancashire when produced) here be fixed. He was bred first Fellow, then Master of Queen's, and never of Magdalen-Colledge in Cambridge (as Reverend Bishop Godwin² mistaketh), and chosen first the Lady Margaret's, then King's, Professor in Divinity; and Doctor Whitacre succeeded him immediately in the Chair. He was, anno 1579, made Bishop of Chester, then of Lincoln, 1594; demeaning himself in both to his great commendation. He departed this life in April 1608.

His grand-child, a virtuous Gentlewoman of rare accomplishments, married to Mr. Joceline, Esquire, being big with child, wrot a Book of advise (since printed, and intitled) "The Mother's Legacie to her unborn Infant;" of whom she died in travail.

WILLIAM JAMES, D. D. was born in this County, bred a Scholar in Christ's-church in Oxford, and afterwards President of the University Colledge. He succeeded Bishop Matthews in the Deanary and Bishoprick of Durham³.

He had been Chaplain to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and (I hope) I may lawfully transcribe what I read: "This hope of comfort came to his Lordship thereby, that if it pleased God to impart any mercy to him (as "his mercy endureth for ever"), it was by the especial ministry of this man, who was the last of his coat that was with him in his sickness⁴."

He was a principal means of recovering Durham-house unto his See. This House was granted by King Edward the Sixth to the Lady (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth (only for term of life); and lay long neglected during her Raign, till Bishop James, about the sixth of King James, regained it, and repaired the Chappel (which he found not only *profaned*, but even *defaced*), to his great cost, and furnished it very decently.

He once made so compleat an Entertainment for Queen Elizabeth, that her Majesty commended the order and manner thereof for many years after⁵. This maketh me the more to admire at what I have heard reported, that, when King James, in his Progress to Scotland, anno 1617, passed through the Bishoprick of Durham, some neglect was committed by this Bishop's Officers, for which the King secretly and sharply check'd this Bishop, who layed it so to heart, that he survived the same *reproof* not a full *twelvemonth*.

JOHN RICHARDSON, of a Family of good worship and great antiquity therein, was (as he told me) born in this County. After his hopeful education in Country Schools, he was bred in the University of Dublin, where he was graduated Doctor in Divinity, and afterwards was made Bishop of Ardagh in Ireland. In the late Rebellion he came over into England, continuing for many years therein. Episcopal gravity was written in his *countenance*, and he was a good Divine according to the rule, "Bonus Textuarius, bonus Theologus," no man being more exact in knowledge of Scripture, carrying a *Concordance* in his memory. Great was his paines in the *larger Annotations*, especially on Ezechiel. For let not the *Cloaks* carry away the credit from the *Gowns* and *Rochet* in that Work, seeing this Bishop might say, "*Pars ego magna fui*;" and Doctor Featley, with others of the *Episcopal Party*, bare a great share therein. Our Saviour, we know, lived on the charity of such good people as "*ministred*" unto him⁶; and yet it may be collected that it was his constant custome (especially about the feast of "the Passover⁷") to give some almes to the poor. So our Bishop, who was relieved by some, had his *bounty* to bestow on others; and by his Will (as I am informed) he bequeathed no inconsiderable legacy to the Colledge in Dublin. He died anno 1653, in the 74th year of his age.

¹ R. Parker, in Scel. Cant. in the Masters of Queen's Colledge.

² In his Catalogue of the Bishops of Lincoln, printed 1616.

³ "In Comitatu Cestriensi natus". Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Durham.

⁴ Sir J. Harrington, View of the Church of England, p. 204.

⁵ Ibid. p. 206.

⁶ Luke viii. 3.

⁷ John xiii. 19.

STATESMEN.

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, Knight, was extracted from the ancient Family of the Egertons of Ridley in this County; bred in the study of the Municipal Laws of our Land, wherein he attained to such eminency, that Queen Elizabeth made him her Solicitor, then Master of the Rolls, and at last Keeper of the Great Seal, May 6, in the 38th year of the Raign, 1596.

Olaus Magnus reporteth that the Emperour of Muscovia, at the audience of Embassadors, sendeth for the *gravest* and *seemliest men* in Musco and the vicinage, whom he apparelleth in *rich vests*, and, placing them in his presence, pretendeth to Forraigners, that these are of his *Privy Council*, who cannot but be much affected with so many reverend aspects. But surely all Christendome afforded not a person which carried *more gravity in his countenance and behaviour*, then Sir Thomas Egerton, in so much that many have gone to the Chancery on purpose only to see his *venerable garb* (happy they who had no other business!), and were highly pleased at so acceptable a *spectacle*.

Yet was his *outward Case nothing* in comparison of his *inward abilities, quick wit, solid judgment, ready utterance*. I confess Master Camden saith he entred his office *magna expectatione & integritatis opinione*, "with a great expectation and opinion of integrity¹." But, no doubt, had he revised his work in a *second edition*, he would have afforded him a *full-faced commendation*, when this Lord had turned his *expectation* into *performance*.

In the first of King James, of *Lord Keeper* he was made *Lord Chancellour*, which is only *another name* for the *same office*; and on Thursday the seventh of November, 1616, of *Lord Ellismere* he was created *Viscount Brackley*.

It is given to Courts whose Jurisdictions do border, to fall out about their bounds; and the contest betwixt them is the *hotter*, the *higher* the *spirits* and *parts* of the respective Judges. Great the contention for many years together betwixt this *Lord of Equity* and Sir Edward Coke the *Oracle of Justice* at Westminster-hall. I know not which of them got the better: sure I am such another *Victory* would (if this did not) have undone the *Conqueror*.

He was attended on with Servants of most *able parts*, and was the *sole Chancellor* since the *Reformation* who had a *Chaplain*² which (though not immediatly) succeeded him in his place. He gave over his *Office*, which he held *full twenty years*, some few days before his death; and, by his own appointment, his body was brought down and buried at Duddleston in this County, leaving a fair estate to his Son, who was afterwards created Earl of Bridgwater.

When he saw King James so profuse to the Scots, with the *grave fidelity* of a Statesman, he sticked not often to tell him, that as he held it necessary for his Majesty amply to remunerate those his Country-men, so he desired him carefully to preserve his *Crownlands* for his own support, seeing he or his Successours might meet with Parliaments which would not supply his *occasions* but on such *conditions* as would not be very acceptable unto him.

It was an ordinary speech in his mouth to say, "*Frost and Fraud both end in Foul*³." His death happened anno Domini 1616.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

[AMP.] SIR HUMPHRY STARKEY was born, with most probability, in this County, where his name is in good, hath been in a better, esteem and estate. He in the study of our Laws so profited, that (after some intermediate dignities) he was preferred Chief Baron of the Exchequer. I cannot with certainty fix his admission into that Office (*confused Times* causing *confused Dates*) but with as much certainty as we can collect, we conclude him preferred to that place 1 Henrici VII.⁴

¹ In his Elizabeth, anno 1596.

² Bishop Williams.

³ Alledged by Sir Francis Bacon, in his censure on the Earl of Somerset.

⁴ Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, under the article Justiciarius, seems to assign him 1 { Edw. V.
Rich. III.
Hen. VII. F.
We

We need enquire no farther into his ability, finding him by so wise and frugal a King employed in a place belonging to his Coffers; who, though he was sometimes pleased to be remiss in matters which concerned his Subjects, was ever carefull in things wherein his own emolument was interested. Wonder not that we have so little left of this Judge's actions, because Empson and Dudley (*Loaders* grinding more then the Chief Miller) were such instruments whose over-activity made all others seem *Slugs* in that Court. It doth sound not a little to the praise of our Starkey, that, whereas that age was justly complaining of the extortions of the King's Officers, nothing of that nature (*no hearing, best hearing* in this kind) is laid to his charge. He was buried in Leonard Shorditch, where this remains of his Epitaph,

“ Orate pro animabus Humphredi Starkey, Militis, nuper Capitalis Baronis de Scaccario Domini Regis Henrici Septimi, & Isabellæ Uxoris ejus, & omnium Amicorum suorum, &c.”

The date of his death, defaced on his Tombe, appeareth elsewhere¹ to be at the end of King Henry the Seventh; so that his on the Bench was parallel with his Sovereign's sitting on the Throne, begun in the first, and ended in the last of his Raign.

SIR HENRY BRADSHAW, Knight. This surname being diffused in Darbyshire and Lancashire, aswell as in this County, his Nativity, advantaged by the Alphabet (*first come first served*), is fixed herein. He became so noted for his skill in our Common Law, that in the sixth of King Edward the Sixth, in Hillary Terme, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, demeaning himself therein to his great commendation.

Pity it is that Demetrius, who is “well reported of all men²,” should suffer for his namesake Demetrius the Silversmith, who made the Shrines for Diana³, and raised persecution against Saint Paul. And as unjust it is, that this good Judge, of whom nothing ill is reported, should fare the worse for one of the same surname of execrable memory, of whom nothing good is remembered. I have cause to conceive, that this Judge was outed of his place, for Protestant inclination, 1 Mariæ, finding no more mention of him.

SIR RANDAL CREW was born in this County, bred in the study of our Municipal Law; wherein such his proficiency, that (after some steps in his way therennto) in the 22d of King James he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and therein served two Kings (though scarce *two* years in his Office) with great integrity.

King Charles's occasions calling for speedy supplies of money, some *Great-ones* adjudged it unsafe to adventure on a Parliament (for fear, in those distempered times, the *Physick* would side with the *Disease*), and put the King to furnish his necessities by way of *Loan*. Sir Randal being demanded his Judgment of that design, and the consequence thereof (the imprisoning of Recusants to pay it), openly manifested his dislike of such *preter-legal* courses; and thereupon, November 9, 1626, was commanded to forbear his sitting in the Court, and the next day was by Writ discharged from his Office; whereat he discovered no more discontentment then the weary Travailer is offended when told that he is arrived at his journey's end.

The Country hath constantly a *smile* for him for whom the Court hath a *frown*. This Knight was out of his *Office*, not out of Honour, living long after at his house in Westminster, much praised for his hospitality.

Indeed, he may the better put off his *gown* (though before *he goeth to bed*) who hath a warm *suit* under it; and this learned Judge, by God's blessing on his endeavours, had purchased a fair estate, and particularly Crew-hall in Cheshire (for some ages formerly the possession of the Falshursts), but which probably was the inheritance of his Ancestors. Nor must it be forgotten, that Sir Randal first brought the model of excellent Building into these remoter parts; yea, brought London into Cheshire, in the loftiness, sightliness, and pleasantness, of their structures.

One word of his Lady; a virtuous wife being very essential to the integrity of a married Judge, lest, what Westminster Hall doth conclude, Westminster Bed-chamber doth revoke.

¹ In Sir Henry Spelman, ut prius.

² 3 John xii.

³ Acts xix. 24.

He married Julian, daughter and co-heir of John Clipsby of Clipsby in Northfolk, Esq. with whom he had a fair inheritance. She died at Que in Surry, 1623; and lieth buried in the Chanecell of Richmond with this Epitaph:

“ Antiquâ fuit orta domo, pia vixit, inivit

Virgo pudica thorum, sponsa pudica polum.”

I saw this worthy Judge in health 1642; but he survived not long after. And be it remembred he had a younger Brother, Sir Thomas Crew, a most honest and learned Serjeant in the same profession; whose Son, John Crew, Esquire (of his Majesties Privy Council) having been so instrumental to the happy change in our Nation, is in general report (which no doubt will be effected before these my paines be publick) designed for some Title of Honour¹.

Sir HUMFREY DAVENPORT. His surname is sufficient to intitle this County unto him; but I will not be peremptory till better information. He was bred in the Temple, had the reputation of a studied Lawyer and upright person; qualities which commended him to be chosen Chief Baron of the Exchequer. How he behaved himself in the case of the Ship-money, is fresh in many men's memories. The Reader cannot be more angry with me, then I am grieved in myself, that, for want of intelligence, I cannot doe the right which I would and ought, to this worthy Judge's memory, who died about the beginning of our Civil distempers.

SOULDIERS.

Sir HUGH CALVELY, born at Calvely in this County. Tradition makes him a man of *teeth* and *hands*, who would *feed* as much as *two*, and *fight* as much as *ten* men². His quick and strong *appetite* could *disgest* any thing but an *injury*; so that killing a man is reported the cause of his quitting this County, making hence for London, then for France. Here he became a most eminent Souldier, answering the character our great Antiquary hath given him, “*Arte militari ita in Galliâ inclaruit, ut vividæ ejus virtutis nihil fuit imperivium*”³.

I find *five* of his principall atchievments:

1. When he was one of the *thirty English* in *France*, who in a duel encountred as many *Britons*.
2. When, in the last of King Edward the Third, being Governour of Calice, he looked on (his hands being tyed behind him by a Truce, yet in force for a month), and saw the English slain before his eyes; whose bloud he soon after revenged.
3. When, in the first of King Richard the Second, after an unfortunate voyage of our English Nobility, beaten home with a tempest, he took Bark-bulloigne, and five and twenty other French Ships, besides the Castle of Mark, lately lost by negligence, which he recovered.
4. When, in the next year, he spoiled Estaples, at a Fair-time, bringing thence so much plunder as enriched the Calicians for many years after.
5. When he married the Queen of Arragon; which is most certain, her Armes being quartered on his Tomb, though I cannot satisfy the Reader in the *particularities* thereof.

The certain date of his death is unknown, which by proportion may be collected about the year 1388; after which time, no mention of him; and it was as impossible for such a spirit not to *be*, as not to be active.

Sir ROBERT KNOWLES, Knight, was born of mean parentage in this County⁴; yet did not the weight of his low extraction depress the wings of his martial mind, who by his valour wrought his own advancement. He was *another* of the *thirty English*, who, for the honour of the Nation, undertook to duel with as many *Britons*⁵, and came off with great reputation.

¹ He was created Baron Crew of Stene, co. Northampton, in 1661. N.

² Camden's Britannia, in Cheshire.

³ Camden, ibidem.

⁴ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 436.

⁵ Sir Walter Raleigh, History of the World, lib. v. p. 545.

He was afterwards a Commander in the French War under King Edward the Third, where, in despite of their power, he drove the people before him like sheep, destroying Towns, Castles, and Cities, in such manner and number, that, many years after, the *sharp points* and *gable end* of overthrown houses (cloven asunder with instruments of war) were commonly called KNOWLES'S MITRES¹.

The last piece of his service was performed in suppressing Wat Tiler and his Rebels. Then I behold aged Sir Robert, buckling on his armour, as old Priam at the taking of Troy, but with far better success, as proving very victorious; and the Citizens of London enfranchized him a member² thereof, in expression of their thankfulness.

His charity was as great as his valour; and he rendred himself no less loved by the English, then feared of the French. He gave bountifully to the building of Rochester-bridge, founding a Chappel and Chantery at the East end thereof, with a Colledge at Pont-fract in Yorkshire, where Constance his Lady was born, endowing it with one hundred and eighty pounds *per annum*.

He died at his Manour of Scone-Thorp in Norfolk, in peace and honour, whereas Martiallists generally set in a cloud, being at least *ninety* years of age (for he must be allowed no less then *thirty* years old, when, anno 1352, he was a Generall under King Edward the Third, and he survived untill the 15th of August 1407), being buried in White-Friers in London, to which he had been a great benefactour.

JOHN SMITH, Captain, was born in this County, as Master Arthur Smith, his *Kinsman* and my *School-master*, did inform me. But whether or no related unto the *worshipfull Family* of the *Smiths* at Hatherton³, I know not.

He spent the most of his life in Forraign parts. First in Hungary, under the Emperour, fighting against the Turks; *three* of which he himself killed in single duells; and therefore was authorized by Sigismund King of Hungary to bear *three Turks-heads*, as an augmentation to his Armes⁴. Here he gave intelligence to a besieged City in the night, by significant Fire-works formed in the aire, in legible characters, with many strange performances, the *scene* whereof is laid at such a distance, they are *cheaper credited* then *confuted*.

From the Turks in Europe he passed to the Pagans in America, where, towards the latter end of the Raign of Queen Elizabeth, such his *perills*, *preservations*, *dangers*, *deliverances*, they seem to most men *above belief*, to some *beyond truth*. Yet have we two witnesses to attest them, the Prose and the Pictures, both in his own Book; and it soundeth much to the diminution of his deeds, that he alone is the Herauld to publish and proclaim them.

Two Captains being at dinner, one of them fell into a large relation of his own atchivements, concluding his discourse with this question to his fellow, "And pray, Sir," said he, "what service have you done?" To whom he answered, "Other men can tell that." And surely such reports from Strangers carry with them the greater reputation. However, moderate men must allow Captain Smith to have been very instrumentall in settling the Plantation in Virginia, whereof he was Governour, as also Admiral of New-England.

He led his old age in London, where his having a Prince's mind imprisoned in a *poor man's purse* rendered him to the contempt of such who were not ingenuous. Yet he efforted his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been, and what he had done. He was buried in Sepulchre's-Church Quire, on the South-side thereof, having a ranting Epitaph inscribed in a table over him, too long to transcribe. Onely we will insert the first and last verses, the rather because the one may fit Alexander's life for his valour, the other his death for his Religion;

"Here lies one conquer'd that hath conquer'd Kings!"

"Oh, may his soul in sweet Elysium sleep."

The Orthography, Poetry, History, and Divinity, in this Epitaph, are much alike. He died on the 21st of June 1631.

¹ Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent.

² The custom of bestowing the Freedom of the City of London on eminent and successful Warriors is of great antiquity. N.

³ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

⁴ So it is writ in the Table over his Tomb. F.

PHYSICIANS.

If this County hath bred no Writers in that Faculty, the wonder is the less, if it be true what I read, that if any here be sick, "they make him a posset, and tye a kerchieff on his head; and if that will not mend him, then God be mercifull to him¹!" But be this understood of the common people, the Gentry having the help (no doubt) of the learned in that profession.

WRITERS.

THOMAS ECLESTONE (a Village in Broxtone Hundred) was born in this County, bred a Franciscan in Oxford. Leland saith of him, that, under the conduct of prudence and experience, he contended with many paces to pierce into the *Penetrales* of Learning. He wrote a Book of the Succession of Franciscans in England, with their *works* and *wonders*, from their first coming-in to his own time, dedicating the same to (not G. Notingham, the Provinciaall of his Order, but to) his Friend and Fellow-Frier; his mortified mind (it seems) not aiming at honour therein. He wrote another Book, intituled, *De impugnatione Ordinis sui per Dominicanos*, "Of the assaults which the Dominicans made on his Order²;" these two sorts of Friers whipping each other with their *cords* or *knotted girdles*, to the mutual wounding of their reputations. He died anno Domini 1340.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RALPH RADCLIFFE was born in this County, who, travelling Southward, fixed himself at Hitching in Hertfordshire, where he converted a demolished house of the Carmelites into a Publique Grammar-school³. He here erected a fair stage, whereon, partly to entertain his Neighbours, and partly to embolden his Scholars in pronuntiation, many Interludes were acted by them. Pits praiseth him, being a School-master, that he confined himself to his own profession, not meddling with Divinity⁴; and yet, amongst his Books, he reckoneth up a Treatise of "The Burning of Sodome," and another of "The Afflictions of Job."

Nor must we forget his book entitled *De triplice Memoria*, "Of the Threefold Memory;" which (though I never met with any that saw it) may probably be presumed, of the

Water	} Memory; receiving things	{	very	somewhat	} easily,	} retaining them	{	no	a little	} Time.		
Wax											} very hardly,	} long
Iron												

He flourished under the Raigh of King Edward the Sixth, anno Domini 1552; and it is likely he died before the Raigh of Queen Mary.

JOHN SPEED was born at Farrington in this County, as his own Daughter⁵ hath informed me. He was first bred to a *handicraft*, and as I take it to a Taylor. I write not this for *his* but *my own* disgrace, when I consider how far his *industry* hath outstript my *ingenuous education*. Sir Fulk Grevill, a great favourer of Learning, perceiving how his *wide soul* was *stuffed* with too *narrow* an occupation, first wrought his enlargement as the said Author doth ingenuously confess,

"Whose merits to me-ward I do acknowledge, in setting this hand free from the daily employments of a manuell Trade, and giving it his liberty thus to express the inclination of my mind, himself being the procurer of my present estate⁶."

This is he who afterwards designed the Maps and composed the History of England, though much helped in both (no shame to crave aid in a work too weighty for any one's back to bear) by Sir Robert Cotton, Master Camden, Master Barkham, and others. He also made the usefull Genealogies preposed formerly to English Bibles in all Volumes, having a Patent granted him from King James, in reward of his great labours, to receive the benefit thereof to him and his. This was very beneficiall unto them, by composition

¹ William Smith, Vale Royal, p. 16.

² Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, anno 1340.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 8. n. 98.

⁴ Angliæ Scriptores, num. 992.

⁵ Mrs. Blackmore, a Stationer's wife in Paul's-Church-yard. F.

⁶ In his Description of Warwick-shire.

with the Company of Stationers, untill this licentious age, neglecting all such ingenious helps to understand Scripture, and almost levelling (if not prevented) the propriety of all Authors of Books. He dyed in London, anno 1629; and was buried in Saint Giles without Criplegate, in the same Parish with Master John Fox; so that no *one* Church in England containeth the corps of *two* such *usefull* and *voluminous* Historians. Master Josias Shute preached his Funerall Sermon: and thus we take our leaves of *Father Speed*, truly answering his name, in both the acceptions thereof, for *celerity* and *success*.

JOHN DOD was born at Shottliedge in this County (where his Parents had a competent estate); bred in Jesus-Colledge in Cambridge, by *Nature* a *witty*, by *Industry* a *learned*, by *Grace* a *godly Divine*; successively Minister of Hanwell in Oxford, Fenny-Compton in Warwick, Canons-Ashby and Fausly in Northampton-shire, though for a time silenced in each of them.

A Father (who shall pass nameless) is censured by some for his over-curiosity in his *conceit*, rather than *Comment*, Math. v. 2. "And he opened his mouth, and taught them."—"For Christ," saith he, "taught them often, when he opened not his mouth, by his example, miracles, &c." Here I am sure, accordingly, Master Dod, when "his mouth was shut" (prohibited preaching), instructed almost as much as before, by his *holy demeanour* and *pious discourse*; a good Chimist, who could extract *gold* out of other men's lead; and how *loose* soever the *premises* of other men's discourse, *piety* was always his *naturall* and *unforced conclusion* inferred thereupon.

For the rest, I refer the Reader to Master Samuel Clark, by whom his life is written, wherein are many remarkable passages: I say Master Samuel Clark, with whose pen mine never did nor shall *interfere*. Indeed, as the flocks of *Jacob* were distanced "three days journeys" from those of *Laban*¹, so (to prevent *voluntary* or *casuall commixtures*) our *styles* are set more then a *Month's* journey asunder.

The Jewish Rabbins have a fond and a false conceit, that Methuselah, who indeed dyed in the very year (and his death a sad prognostick) of the Deluge, had a Cabin built him in the outside of Noah's Ark, where he was preserved by himself². But most true it is, that good *Father Dod*, though he lived to see the Flood of our late Civil Wars, made to himself a Cabin in his own contented conscience; and though his clothes were wetted with the waves (when plundred), he was dry in the deluge, such his self-solace in his holy meditations. He dyed, being eighty-six years of age, anno 1645.

When thieves break in a house and steal, the owner thereof knows for the present that he is robbed, but not of what or how much, till some days after he finds out by the want of such things which were taken from him. The *vicenage* of Fausly, where Mr. Dod dyed, knew then they were bereaft of a *worthy treasure*, though ignorant in the perticulars of their losses, till daily discovery hath by this time made them sensible thereof.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

SIR RICHARD SUTTON was born at Presbury in this County³; he is generally believed a Knight, though some have suspected the same, but suppose him but Esquire. He was one of a *plentifull estate* and *bountifull hand*.

It happened that William *Smith*, Bishop of Lincoln, began Brasen-Nose Colledge, but dyed before he had finished one *Nostrill* thereof, leaving this Sutton his Executor, who over-performed the Bishop's Will, and compleated the Foundation with his own liberall additions thereunto. When the following Verses were composed, in the *Person* of *Brasen-Nose Colledge*, the Muses seemed neither to *smile* nor *frown*, but kept their *wonted countenance*. But take them as they are:

" Begun by one, but finish'd by another,
Sutton he was my Nurse, but Smith my Mother :

¹ Genesis xxx. 36.

² See Archbishop Usher's Chronicle.

³ So my good friend Dr. Yates, Principal of Brasen-Nose, hath informed me. F.

Or, if the phrase more proper seem, say rather,
 That *Sutton* was my *Guardian*, *Smith* my *Father*;
 'Cause equal kindness they to me exprest,
 Better I neither love, love both the best;
 If *both* they may be call'd, who had *one will*,
 What one design'd, the other did fulfill.
 May such Testators live who Good intend;
 But, if they dye, Heaven such Exec'tors send!"

This worthy Knight, being born in this County, deservedly reflected upon his own Country-men, making them (and those of Lancashire) most capable of preferment. I collect his death to have happened about the middle of the Raign of King Henry the Eighth.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT BRASSY was born at Bunbury (contracted for *Boniface-Bury*) in this County; bred D. D. in King's-Colledge in Cambridge, whereof he was elected the thirteenth Provost¹. He, being a *learned* and *stout man*, publickly protested against the Visitors of the University in the Raign of Queen Mary, as to his own Colledge². Say not he onely opposed *Superstition* with *Superstition*, pleading *Popish Exemptions*: for, considering the times, he "drave the nail which would best go;" and thereby took off the edge of those persecuting *Commissioners*.

But let none envy him a place under this title, who deserved so well of Cambridge: for, when many Doctors therein, whose *purblind* souls saw onely what was next them for the present, and either *could not* or *would not* look *far forward* to *Posterity*, had resolved to sell their Rights in *Sturbridge-fair* for a trifle to the Towns-men (which if done, the Vice-Chancellor might even have held the *stirrup* to the Mayor), he only opposed it, and dash'd the designs³. He dyed anno Domini 1558; and lyes buried on the South-side of the Chappell.

GEORGE PALIN was (as I have *cogent presumptions*) born at Wrenbury in this County; bred a Merchant in London, free of the Company of Girdlers. Indeed we may call his Benefactions *aureum cingulum charitatis*, "the golden girdle of charity." With our Saviour he "went about doing good⁴," compleating the circuit of his bounty, continuing till he ended where he began.

1. To Wrenbury (where we believe him born), two hundred pounds to purchase lands for the relief of the poor.
2. Nine hundred pounds for the building of Almes-houses in or about London.
3. To Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, three hundred pounds.
4. To the Colledge of Saint John the Evangelist in Cambridge, three hundred pounds.
5. To the Hospitall of Saint Thomas in Southwark, fifty pounds.
6. To the Preachers at Paul's Cross, towards the bearing of their charges, two hundred pounds.
7. Toward the making a sweet Chime in Bow-Church, one hundred pounds.
8. To *six* Prisons in and about London, *sixty* pounds.
9. To Brasen-Nose Colledge in Oxford, *two* Scholar-ships, to each yearly *four* pounds.
10. To the Colledge of Saint John Baptist in Oxford, two Scholar-ships of the same value.
11. To Christ-Church Hospital, three hundred pounds.
12. To the Church and Poor (to buy them gowns) of Wrenbury, seventy pounds.

With other Benefactions.

Verily, I say unto you, I have not met a more universall and impartial charity to all objects of *want* and *worth*. He died about the beginning of the Raign of King James.

¹ Mr. Hatcher, in his Manuscript Catalogue of the Fellows of King's-Colledge.

² Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1958.

³ Mr. Hatcher, ut prius.

⁴ Acts x. 39.

JOHN BREWERTON, Knight, a *Branch* of that well-spread *Tree* in this County, was bred one of the first Scholars of the foundation in Sidney Colledge; and afterwards, being brought up in the study of the Common Law, he went over into Ireland, and at last became the King's Serjeant therein. I say *at last*, for at his coming thither (in the tumults of Tirone) neither *Rex* nor *Lex*, neither *King* nor *Serjeant*, were acknowledged, till Loyalty and Civility were by degrees distilled into that Nation.

He obtained a plentiful estate, and thereof gave well nigh three thousand pounds to Sidney Colledge. Now as it is reported of Ulysses, returning from his long travail in Forraign Lands, that all his Family had forgot him; so when the news of this *Legacy* first arrived at the Colledge, none then extant therein ever heard of his name (so much may the *sponge* of *forty* years blot out in this kind); onely the *written Register* of the Colledge faithfully retained his name therein.

This his gift was a *gift* indeed, purely bestowed on the Colledge, as loded with no *detrimentall conditions* in the acceptance thereof. We read in the Prophet, "Thou hast increased the Nation, and not multiplied their joy¹." In proportion whereunto, we know it is possible that *the comfortable condition* of a Colledge may not be increased, though the number of the Fellows and Scholars therein be augmented, superadded *branches* sucking out the sap of the *root*; whereas the *Legacy* of this worthy Knight *ponebatur in lucro*, being pure gain and improvement to the Colledge. His death happened about the year 1633.

JOHN BARNSTON, D. D. was born of an ancient Family in this County; bred Fellow of Brasen-Nose-Colledge in Oxford, afterwards Chaplain to Chancellor Egerton, and Residentiary of Salisbury; a bountifull house-keeper, of a cheerful spirit, and peaceable disposition, whereof take this eminent instance. He sate Judge in the Consistory, when a Church-warden, out of whose house a *chalice* was *stolen*, was sued by the Parish to make it good to them, because not taken out of the *Church-chest* (where it ought to have been *reposed*), but out of his private *house*. The Church-warden pleaded that he took it home onely to *scoure* it; which proving ineffectuall, he retained it till next morning, to *boil* out the *in-laid rust* thereof.

"Well," said the Doctor, "I am sorry that the Cup of Union and Communion should be the cause of difference and discord between you. Go home, and live lovingly together; and I doubt not but that either the Thief out of remorse will restore the same; or some other as good will be sent unto you;" which, by the Doctor's secret *charity*, came to pass accordingly. He founded an Hebrew Lecture in Brasen-Nose-Colledge; and departed in peace, in the beginning of our Wars, about the year 1642.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

WILLIAM SMITH was born in this County, wherein his Surname hath been of signal note for many ages. His genius inclined him to the study of Heraldry, wherein he so profitted, that anno he was made Persuivant of Arms, by the name of *Roudragon*. He wrote a Description Geographical and Historicall of this County, left (it seems) in the hands of Raynolph Crew, Knight, sometime Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and lately set forth by the favour of Mr. Raynolph Crew, Grand-child to that worthy Knight. The time of his death is to me unknown.

WILLIAM WEBB, a native of this County, was bred a Master in Arts, and afterwards betook himself to be a Clark of the Mayor's Court in Chester. It appeareth also he was Under-sheriffe to Sir Richard Lee, High-sheriffe of this County, in the thirteenth year of King James. He compiled a Description of Cheshire and Chester, lately printed by procurement of that no less *communicative* then *judicious* Antiquary Sir Simon Archer, of Tamworth in Warwickshire. I cannot attain the certain date of his death.

RANDAL CREW, Esquire, second son to Sir Clipsby, Grand-child to Judge Crew. He drew a Map of Cheshire so exactly with his pen, that a *judicious eye* would mistake it for

¹ Isaiah ix. 3.

Printing, and the Graver's skill and industry could little improve it. This Map I have seen; and, Reader, when my eye directs my hand, I may write with confidence. This hopefull Gentleman went beyond the Seas, out of design to render himself by his Travells more useful for his Country; where he was barbarously assassinated by some French-men, and honourably buried, with generall lamentation of the English, at Paris, 1656.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Hugh Witch - -	Richard Witch -	Nantwich -	Mercer - - -	1461.
2. Thomas Oldgrave	William Oldgrave	Knotysford -	Skinner - - -	1467.
3. Edmond Shaw -	John Shaw - -	Donkenfield -	Goldsmith - -	1482.
4. James Spencer -	Robert Spencer -	Congleton -	Vintner - - -	1527.
5. Thomas Offley -	William Offley -	Chester - -	Merchant-Taylor	1556.
6. Humfry Weld -	John Weld - -	Eaton - -	Grocer - - -	1608.
7. Thomas Moulson -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1634.

I am certainly informed that this Thomas Moulson founded a fair School in the Town where he was born; but am not instructed where this is, or what salary is settled thereon¹.

Reader, know this, that I must confess my self advantaged in the description of this County by Daniel King, a Native of this County, whence it seems he travelled beyond the Seas, where he got the mystery both of Survaying and Engraving; so that he hath both drawn and graven the portraicture of many ancient structures now decayed.

I hope in process of time this Daniel King will out-strip King Edgar, erecting more Abbeys in *brass*, than he did in *stone*, though he be said to have built one for every day in the year. But Cheshire is chiefly beholding to his pains, seeing he hath not only set forth two Descriptions thereof (named "The Vale Royal of England") with the praise to the dead persons the Authors thereof duly acknowledged, but also hath enlivened the same with severall Cuts of Heraldry and Topography, on whom we will bestow this *Distick*:

Kingus Cestrensi, Cestrensis *Patria* Kingo

Lucem alternatim debet uterque suam.

Cheshire to King, and King to Cheshire owes

His light; each doth receive, what each bestows.

What is amiss in my Poetry, shall be amended in my Prayers for a blessing on his and all ingenious men's undertakings.

CHESHIRE is one of the twelve *pretermitted* Counties, the names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower, in the 12th year of King Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

<i>Anno</i> HENR. II.	52 Jordan. de Peulesdon.	13 Will. de Mobberley.
30 Gilbert. Pipehard.	56 Hugh de Hatton.	16 Rich. Filhurst.
35 Rich. de Pierpoint.	<i>Anno</i> EDWARD. I.	<i>Anno</i> EDWARD. III.
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. I.	4 Patrick de Heselwall.	1 Joh. de Wrenbury.
1 <i>Recorda Manca.</i>	9 Will. de Spurstow.	10 Adam. de Parker.
<i>Anno</i> JOHAN.	15 Rich. de Wilbraham.	19 Rich. de Oulton.
1 Liulphus. } <i>Anni</i>	26 Will. de Prayers.	22 Jacob. Audley, mil.
Ric. de Burham. } <i>Incerti.</i>	33 Robert. de Bressey.	24 Tho. Daniers.
<i>Anno</i> HENR. III.	<i>Anno</i> EDWARD. II.	33 Tho. le Young.
15 Rich. de Sonbach.	2 Philip. de Egerton.	41 Johan. Scolehall.
23 Rich. de Wrenbury.	5 David. de Egerton.	44 Lauren. de Dutton, mil.

¹ He founded a chapel at *Hargrave-Stubbs*, and endowed it with 40*l.* a year; and also endowed a School adjoining, with 20*l.* The lands now let for 155*l.* per annum. Lysons's Cheshire, p. 798. N.

SHERIFFS.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. II.			
1	Hu. de Venables -	Kinderton - -	Az. two bars Arg.
8	Tho. del. Wood.		
9	Hu. E. of Stafford - - - -		O. a chevron G.
10	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Joh. Massy, mil. - - - -		Quarterly counterchanged G. and O. in the
12	Rob. Gravenour -	Eton - - - -	Az. a garbe O. [first a lion passant.
17	Rob. Leigh - -	High-liegh - -	Arg. five fusils bend-wise S.
<i>Anno</i> HENR. IV.			
1	Joh. Massy - -	Puddington - -	<i>ut prius</i> , save that in the first quarter three
2	<i>Idem.</i>		[flour de luces Arg.
3	Hen. Ravenscroft - - - -		Arg. a chevron betwixt three ravens-heads
10	Will. Bruerton, m.	Bruerton - - -	Arg. two bars S. [erazed S.
<i>Anno</i> HENR. V.			
3	Tho. Leigh - -	Adlington - -	Az. two bars Arg. a bend componée O. and G.
10	Hugh Dutton -	Dutton - - -	{ Quarterly counter-changed Arg. and G. in the 2d and 3d quarters a fret O.
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VI.			
5	Rich. Warberton -	Arley - - - -	Arg. two chevrons and a canton G. a mullet O.
8	Ran. Bruerton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Joh. Troutbeck - - - -		{ Az. three troutes fretted in triangle, teste à la queue Arg.
17	Rob. Booth, mil.	Dunham - - -	Arg. three boars-heads erazed and erected S.
18	Rob. Booth, mil. <i>prioris filius.</i>	} <i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDWARD. IV.			
2	Will. Stanly - -	Howton - - -	Arg. on a bend Az. three stags-heads cabossed O.
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. III.			
1	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VII.			
1	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Joh. Warberton -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Ralp. Birkenhead - - - -		S. three garbes O. within a border engrailed Arg.
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VIII.			
1	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Will. Stanly, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Geo. Holford - -	Holford - - -	Arg. a grey-hound passant S.
19	Tho. Venables -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Joh. Done - - - -		Az. two bars Arg. on a bend G. three arrows.
22	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Edw. Fitton - -	Gowsworth - -	Arg. on a bend Az. three garbs O.
33	Joh. Holford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDWARD. VI.			
1	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> REG. MARI.			
1	Wil. Brereton, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> PHIL. & MAR.			
2, 1	Pet. Leigh, knt. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3, 2	Hu. Cholmley, esq. - - - -		G. in chief two helmets Arg. in base a garbe O.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
4,3 Ri. Wilbraham, es.	Wodey - - -	Az. two bars Arg. on a canton S. a wolf's-head
5,4 Tho. Venables, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[erased of the second.
6,5 Phil. Egerton, esq.	Ridley - - -	Arg. a lion rampant G. betwixt three pheons S.
<i>Anno</i> REG. ELIZA.		
1 Will. Cholmley, es.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Savage, esq.	Rocksavage - -	Arg. six lions rampant S.
3 Ral. Egerton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Jo. Warberton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Rich. Brook, esq.	- - - - -	Checque O. and S.
6 Will. Massey, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Joh. Savage, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Hug. Cholmly, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Lau. Smith, esq. -	Hough - - -	{ Az. two bars wavée E. on a cheif O. a demi lion issuant S.
10 Ral. Done, esq. -	- - - - -	{ Az. two bars Arg. on a bend G. three arrows of the second.
11 Geo. Calveley, esq.	- - - - -	Arg. a fess G. betwixt three calves S.
12 Joh. Savage, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Will. Booth, knt.	Dunham Massey.	Arg. three boars-heads erected S.
14 Tho. Stanley, esq.	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend Az. three
15 Joh. Savage, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Joh. Savage, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Hen. Manwaring -	- - - - -	Arg. two bars G.
18 Row. Stanley, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Joh. Warren, esq.	- - - - -	Checkée Az. and O. on a canton G. a lion
20 Tho. Brook, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[rampant Arg.
21 Joh. Savage, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Ral. Egerton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Geo. Calveley, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Will. Brereton, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Pet. Warberton, es.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Will. Leversage, es.	Whelock - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three plow-shares S.
27 Tho. Wilbraham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Hug. Calveley, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Ran. Davenport, es.	Dampport - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three cross croslets
30 Tho. Leigh, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[fitchée S.
31 Hu. Cholmley, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Wil. Brereton, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Joh. Savage, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Tho. Brook, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Tho. Venables, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Pet. Warberton, es.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Per. Leigh, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Joh. Done, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Geo. Booth, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40 Edw. Warren, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41 Tho. Holcroft, knt.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross and border engrailed S.
42 Tho. Smith, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43 Tho. Ashton, knt.	Ashton - - -	Per chevron S. and Arg.
44 Ric. Gravenor, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	J A C. R E X.		
Anno			
1	Geo. Leicester -	Toft - - - -	Az. a fess Arg. frettée G. betwixt three flower [de luces O.
2	Wil. Davenport, k.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Ra. Manwaring, k.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Tho. Vernon, knt.	Hasting - - -	O. on a fret Az. three garbes of the first.
5	Joh. Savage, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Hen. Bunbury, knt.	Staney - - -	Arg. on a bend S. three chest-rooks of the first.
7	Will. Brereton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Geff. Shakerly, esq.	- - - - -	Arg. three molehills V.
9	Tho. Dutton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Wil. Brereton, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Urian. Leigh, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Geo. Calveley, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Rich. Lea, knt. -	Lea - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three leopards-heads S.
14	Ric. Wilbraham, k.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Davenport -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Ralp. Calveley, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Ran. Manwaring -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Rob. Cholmondely	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Tho. Marbury, esq.	Marbury - - -	O. on a fess engrailed Az. three garbes of the [first.
20	Geo. Booth, bart.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Tho. Smith, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Ric. Gravenor, bart.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
	C A R. R E G.		
Anno			
1	Tho. Brereton, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Joh. Done, knt. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Calveley, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Edw. Stanley, bart.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Tho. Leigh, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Pet. Dutton, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Tho. Stanley, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Rich. Brereton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Edw. Fitton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Pet. Venables - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Tho. Ashton, bart.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Will. Leigh, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Tho. Delves, bart.	Duddington - -	Arg. a chevron G. frettée O. betwixt three [gadds of steel S.
14	Tho. Cholmley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Phil. Manwaring -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Tho. Powell, bart.	Berkenhad - - -	S. three roses Arg.
17	Joh. Billot, esq. -	- - - - -	Arg. on a chief G. three cinquefoils of the field.
18	Hug. Calvely, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Tho. Leigh, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Ri. Gravenor, bart.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Rob. Totton, esq.	Winthaw - - -	Quarterly Arg. and G. four crescents counter- [changed.
22	Hen. Brood, esq.		

Reader, if thou discoverest any difference in the *method* betwixt this and the other Catalogue of Sheriffs, impute it to this cause, that whilst I fetched the *rest* from the *Fountain* in the Exchequer, I took these out of the *Cestern*; I mean, the Printed Book of "Vale-royal." I presume that the Sheriff who is last named continued in that office all that *intervale of years*, till his Successor here nominated entred thereon.

The Reader may with the more confidence relie on their Armes, imparted unto me by Mr. Daniel King, who to me really verifieth his own Anagram,

DANIEL KING,
" I KIND ANGEL."

And indeed he hath been a *Tutelar* one to me, gratifying me with whatsoever I had need to use, and he had ability to bestow.

HENRY III.

56 HUGH de HATTON.]

King William the Conqueror bestowed Lands on one of his Name and Ancestors at Hatton in this County. From him is lineally descended that learned and religious (witness his pious meditations on the Psalmes) Sir Christopher Hatton Knight of the Bath, created by King Charles the First Baron Hatton of Kerby in Northampton-shire. The Original of this grant of the Conqueror is still in this Lord's possession, preserved in our Civil Wars, with great care and difficulty, by his vertuous Lady; on the same token that her Lord patiently digested the plundring of his *Library* and *other Rarities*, when hearing the welcome tidings from his Lady that the said *Record* was safely secured.

QUEEN MARY.

3. SIR HUGH CHOLMLY, OF CHOLMONDELEIGH.]

This worthy person bought his Knight-hood in the field at Leigh in Scotland. He was *five* times High-sheriffe of this County (and sometimes of Flintshire); and for many years one of the *two* sole Deputies Lieutenants thereof. For a good space he was Vice-President of the Marches of Walles under the Right Honorable Sir Henry Sidney Knight; conceive it during his absence in Ireland. For fifty years together he was esteemed a Father of his Country; and, dying anno 157..¹, was buried in the Church of Mallpasse, under a Tombe of Allabaster, with great lamentation of all sorts of people, had it not mitigated their mourning, that he left a Son of his own name, Heir to his Vertues and Estate.

2. JOHN SAVAGE, AR.]

I behold him as the direct Ancestor unto Sir Thomas Savage Knight and Baronet, created by King Charles the First Baron Savage of Rock-savage in this County. This Lord (a very prudent States-man) married Elizabeth eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Darcy of Chich, Viscount Colchester, and Earl of Rivers, Honours entailed on his Posterity, and now enjoyed by the Right Honorable Thomas Savage Earl Rivers.

THE BATTLES.

ROWTON-HEATH, 1645, Sept. 24.

His Majesty, being informed that Colonel Jones had seized the Suburbs and strong Church of St. John's in Chester, advanced Northward for the relief thereof. Poins, one of the Parliament's Generalls, pursued his Majesty. At Rowton-heath, within three miles of Chester, the King's Army made an halt, whilst his Majesty with some prime persons marched into the City.

Next day a fierce Fight happened on the Heath, betwixt the King's and Poins's Forces, the latter going off with the greater loss. Judicious persons conceive that, had the Royalists pursued this single Enemy (as yet unrecruited with additional strength), they had finally worsted him; which fatall omission (*opportunities* admit of no *after-games*) proved their overthrow.

For next day Colonel Jones drew out his men into the field; so that the Royalists, being charged on the Heath in front and rear, were put to the worst, the whole body of whose Army had *wings* without *legs*, *Horse* without *Foot*, whilst the Parliament was powerfull in both.

¹ He died 1596, æt. 83. Lysons's Cheshire, p. 451. N.

Immediatly after, a considerable party of Horse (the Lord Byron Governour of the City being loth to part with any Foot, as kept to secure the King's person,) came out of Chester, *too late to succour* their defeated Friends, and *too soon to engage* themselves. Here fell the youngest of the *three* noble Brethren, who lost their lives in the King's service, Bernard Stuart Earl of Leichfield, never sufficiently to be lamented.

THE FAREWELL.

To take my leave of *Cheshire*, I could wish that some of their hospitality were planted in the South, that it might bring forth fruit therein; and in exchange I could desire, that some of our Southern delicacies might prosperously grow in their gardens, and *Quinces* particularly, being not more pleasant to the palate, then restorative of the health, as accounted a great cordiall; the rather, because a native of this County, in his description thereof, could not remember he ever saw *Quince* growing therein¹.

¹ William Smith, in his *Vale-royal*, p. 18.

C H E S T E R.

CHESTER is a fair City on the North-east side of the River Dee, so ancient that the first Founder thereof is forgotten; much beholding to the Earls of Chester and others for *increase* and *ornaments*. The Walls thereof were lately in good repair, especially betwixt the New-tower and the Water-gate: for I find how (anno 1569) there was a personal fight in this City betwixt the two Sheriffs thereof, *viz.* Richard Massey and Peter Lycherband (who shall keep peace; if aged Officers break it?); who deservedly were fined, for the forfeiting of their gravity, to repair that part of the Wall¹. It seems it is more honour to be keeper of a gate in Chester than a whole City elsewhere, seeing *East-Gate* therein was committed to the custody formerly of the Earl of Oxford, *Bridgegate* to the Earl of Shrewsbury, *Watergate* to the Earl of Darby, and *Northgate* to the Mayor of the City.

It is built in the form of a *Quadrant*, and is almost a just *Square*, the *four Cardinal* Streets thereof (as I may call them) meeting in the middle of the City, at a place called *The Pentise*, which affordeth a pleasant *prospect* at once into all *Four*. Here is a property of building peculiar to the City, called *The Rows*, being *Galleries*, wherein *Passengers* go dry without coming into the *Streets*, having *Shops* on both sides and underneath; the fashion whereof is somewhat hard to conceive. It is therefore worth their pains, who have *money* and *leasure*, to make their own eyes the *expounders* of the manner thereof; the like being said not be seen in all England, no nor in all Europe again.

THE BUILDINGS.

Saint Werburge's Church is a fair structure, and had been more beautifull if the towers thereof (intended some say for a steeple, the first stone whereof was laid 1508) had been finished. It was built long before the Conquest; and, being much ruined, was after--

¹ The *Vale-royal* of England, pp. 86; 199.

ward repaired by *Hugh Lupus* first Earl of *Chester*. It was afterward made by King Henry the Eighth one of his *five Royal Bishopricks*; Oxford, Gloucester, Bristol, and Peterborough, being the other *four*. I say *Royal Bishopricks*, as whose *Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions* were never confirmed by the *Pope*, nor *Baronies* by the *Parliament*.

The first is plain; King Henry the Eighth erecting them after he had disclaimed the Pope's Supremacy; and in the days of Queen Mary, when England was in some sort reconciled to Rome, the Pope thought not fit to contest with the Queen about that *Criticisme*, because these *five Bishopricks* were erected without his consent, but suffered them to be even as he found them. Their *Baronies* also were not (though their *Bishopricks* were) ever confirmed by *Act of Parliament*; so that they owed their *beings* solely to the *King's Prerogative*, who might as well create *Spiritual* as *Temporal Peers* by his own authority; and therefore, when some *Anti-prælatists*, in the late Long Parliament, 1641, endeavoured to overthrow their *Baronies* (as an *essay* and *preludium* to the rest of the *Bishopricks*) for want of *Parliamentary confirmation*, they desisted from that design, as *fond* and *unfeisable*, on better consideration.

PROVERBS.

“When the Daughter is stoln, shut *Pepper-gate*¹.”]

Pepper-gate was a *postern* of this City, on the East side (as I take it) thereof; but in times past closed up and shut upon this occasion. The Mayor of the City had his Daughter (as she was playing at ball with other Maidens in *Pepper-street*) stoln away by a young-man, through the same gate; whereupon, in revenge, *he* caused it to be shut up, though I see not why the City should suffer in her *conveniencies*, for the Mayor's want of *care*, or his Daughter's lack of *obedience*. But what shall we say? *Love* will make the whole *Wall* a *Gate* to procure its own escape. Parallel to this Proverb is the Latine, *Serò sapiunt Phryges*, when men, instead of preventing, *postvide* against dangers.

MARTYRS.

GEORGE MARSH was condemned by Bishop Coats, and cruelly burnt without this City, near unto Spittle Boughton; but, because he was born elsewhere, see his character in *Lancashire*.

PRELATES.

GEORGE DOUNHAM, D. D. son to John Dounham Bishop of Chester, was born in this City, as by proportion of time may most probably be collected. He was bred in Christ's-Colledge in Cambridge, elected Fellow thereof 1585, and chosen Logick Professor in the University². No man was then and there better skill'd in Aristotle, or a greater Follower of Ramus, so that he may be termed the *top-twig* of that *branch*.

It is seldome seen, that the *clunch-fist* of Logick (good to *knock* a man down at a blow) can so open itself as to *smooth* and *stroak* one with the *palme* thereof. Our Dounham could doe both; witness the Oration made by him at Cambridge (preposed to his Book of Logick) full of *flowers* of the *choicest eloquence*. He preached the Sermon, April 17, 1608, at the Consecration of James Mountague Bishop of Bath and Wells, irrefragably proving therein *Episcopacy jure divino*.

“He that receiveth a Bishop in the Name of a Bishop, shall receive a Bishop's reward³.” It was not long before Doctor Dounham was made Bishop of Derry in Ireland, then newly augmented with the addition of London-Derry; because so planted with English, it was easy to find London in Derry, but not Derry in Derry, so much disguised from it self with new buildings. But this learned Bishop was the greatest beauty thereof, endeavouring by gentleness to cicurate and civillize the wild Irish, and proved very successfull therein. The certain date of his death I cannot attain⁴.

¹ Vale-royal of England, written by William Webb, p. 22.

² Christ's-College Register.

³ Matt. x. 41.

He died in 1634. N.

SEA-MEN.

DAVID MIDDLETON was born in this City, as his Kinsman¹ and my Friend hath informed me. He was one of those who effectually contributed his assistance to the making of *through lights* in the World; I mean, *new discoveries* in the East and West Indies, as we may read at large in his own printed relation².

The tender-hearted Reader, whose affections go along with his eye, will sadly sympathize with his sufferings, so many and great his dangers, with Caniballs and Portugals, Crocodiles and Hollanders, till at last he accomplished his intentions, and settled the English trade at Bantam: I meet with no mention of him after 1610.

Sir HENRY MIDDLETON, Knight, was younger brother (as I take it) to the former, deservedly knighted for his great pains and perills in advancing the English trade. Amongst many, most remarkable is his Voyage into the Red-sea, which had like to have proved the *Dead-sea* unto him; I mean, cost him his life. Here he was tolled to land at Moha, by the treacherous Aga, and then had eight of his men barbarously slain, himself and seven more chained up by the necks. The pretence was, because that Port was the Door of the Holy City, which (though it be Jerusalem³ in the language of the Scripture) is Mecca in the phrase of the Alcaron, and it is capitall for any Christian to come so near thereunto. Then was he sent eightscore miles and upwards to the Bashaw at Zenan in Arabia, in the month of January 1611. This City of Zenan lyeth but *sixteen degrees and fifteen minutes* of Northern latitude from the Equator; and yet was so cold, that there was Ice of a *finger's thickness* in one night, as the said Sir Henry did relate⁴. This confuteth the character of these Countries, misapprehended by Antiquity not to be habitable, for the excess of heat therein.

At last the Turkish Bashaw gave him leave to depart; and, sailing Eastwards, he repaired himself, by a gainfull composition with the Indians, for the losses he had sustained by the Turkes. His ship, called "The Trade's Increase," well answered the name thereof, until it pleased God to visit his men therein with a strange disease, whereof one hundred English deceased; the grief whereat was conceived the cause of this worthy Knight's death, May 24, 1613, whose name will ever survive whilst *Middleton's Bay* (from him so called) appeareth in the Dutch Cards.

WRITERS.

ROGER of CHESTER was born and bred therein, a Benedictine Monke in Saint Werburge's. In obedience to the Bishop of Chester, he wrote "A Brittainish Chronicle from the beginning of the World." This was the fashion of all Historians of that age, *running* to take a long *rise* [from the *Creation* it self], that so (it seems) they might leap the further with the greater force. Our Roger's Chronicle was like a *ship* with *double decks*; first onely continuing it to the year 1314; and then, resuming his subject, he superadded five and twenty years more thereunto, entitling it "Polycratica Temporum."

Both Bale and Pits praise him for *pure Latine* (a rarity in that age); and assign 1339 the time of his death, Chester the place of his buriall.

RANDAL or RANULPH HYGDEN (commonly called *Ranulph of Chester*) was bred a Benedictine in Saint Werburge. He not onely *vamped* the History of Roger aforesaid; but made a large one of his own, from the beginning of the World, commendable for his *method* and *modesty* therein.

Method; assigning in the margent the date of each action. We read, Genesis i. that *Light* was made on the *first*, and the *Sun* on the *fourth day* of the Creation; when the *Light* (formerly *diffused* and *dispersed* in the Heavens) was *contracted*, *united*, and *fixed* in one full *body* thereof. Thus the *notation of times* confusedly scattered in many antient

¹ Master John Spencer, Library Keeper of Zion Colledge.

² Purchas's Pilgrims, part I. p. 226, et seq.

³ Matthew iv. 5.

⁴ Purchas's Pilgrims, lib. iii. p. 255.

Authors (as to our English actions) are by our Ranulphus reduced into an *intire bulk of Chronology*.

Modesty; who, to his great commendation, "unicuique suorum Authorum honorem integrum servans¹," confeseth himself (to use his own expression), with Ruth the Moabite, "to have gleaned after other Reapers." He calleth his book "Poly-Cronicon."

He continued sixty-four years a monke, and, dying very aged, 1363, was buried in Chester.

HENRY BRADSHAW was born in this City, and lived a Benedictine therein; a diligent Historian, having written no bad Chronicle, and another Book of the Life of Saint Werburg in verse. Take a tast at once both of his Poetry and the *originall Building* of the City, both for *Beauty* alike:

"The Founder of this City, as saith Polychronicon,
Was Leon Gawer, a mighty strong Giant.
Which builded Caves and Dungeons many a one,
No goodly Building, ne proper, ne pleasant."

These his verses might have passed with praise, had he lived (as Arnoldus Vion doth erroneously insinuate²) anno 1346; but, flourishing more then a Century since [*viz.* 1513] they are hardly to be excused. However, Bale³ informeth us that he was (the *diamond* in the *ring*) "pro eâ ipsa ætate, admodum pius;" and so we dismiss his *memory* with *commendation*.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

EDWARD BRIERWOOD was, as I am informed, born in this City, bred in Brasen-nose Colledge in Oxford. Being Candidate for a Fellowship, he lost it without loss of credit; for, where preferment goes more by favour then merit, the *rejected* have more honour then the *elected*.

This ill success did him no more hurt then a *rub* doth to an *over-thrown bowl*, bringing it the nearer to the mark. He was not the more *sullen*, but the more *serious* in his studies (retiring himself to Saint Mary-hall) till he became a most accomplished Scholar in Logick, witness his worthy work thereof; Mathematicks, being afterwards a Lecturer thereof in Gresham-Colledge; all learned and many modern Languages, hereof he wrot a learned book, called his "Enquiries." No *sacrilegious Enquiries*, whereof our age doth surfet; "it is a snare after vows to make enquiries⁴;" but judicious disquisitions of the originall and extent of Languages.

A little before his death, pens were brandish'd betwixt Master Byfield and him, about the keeping of the Sabbath; Master Brierwood learnedly maintaining that the other exacted more strictness therein then God enjoyned. Let me contribute my *Symbole* on this subject. Our Saviour is said to be made "under the Law⁵," and yet he saith of himself, "The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath⁶." Indeed he was made under the Fourth Commandement, as under the rest of the Law, to observe the *dominion*, not *tyranny* thereof (usurped, partly by the misinterpretation of the Priests, partly by the misapprehension of the People); and therefore, both by his Life and Doctrine, did *manumisse* men from that vassallage, that the day instituted for *rest* and *repose* should not be abused for *self-affliction* and *torment*.

To return to our Brierwood. I have heard a great Scholar in England say, "That he was the fittest man whom he knew in England, to sit at the elbow of a Professor to prompt him." But, in my opinion, he was a very proper person to discharge the place himself. I conjecture his death about 1613.

JOHN DOWNHAM, younger Son of William Downham Bishop of Chester, was (as far as my best enquiry can recover) born in this City; bred in Cambridge, B. D. and afterwards became a painfull and profitable Preacher in London. He was the first who commendably

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 6. n. 11.

² Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 690.

⁴ Prov. xx. 25.

⁵ Gal. iv. 4.

³ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 9. n. 17.

⁶ Matth. xii. 8.

discharged that eminent Lecture, plentifully indowed by Master Jones of Munmouth¹; and is memorable to posterity for his worthy work of "The Christian Warfare." Well had it been for England, had no other war been used therein for this last twenty years, all pious persons being comfortably concerned in the prosecution thereof; seriously considering that their *armour* is of *proof*, their *quarrel* is *lawfull*, their *fight* is *long*, their *foes* are *fierce*, their *company* are *Saints*, their *captain* is *Christ*, their *conquest* is *certain*, their *crown* is *Heaven*. This grave Divine died, very aged, about the year 1644.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

WILLIAM ALDERSEA, a pious and godly man, was Mayor of the City 1560, demeaning himself in his place with much *gravity* and *discretion*. He caused with much *cost* and *industry* the Catalogue of the Mayors of Chester to be compleated, and that on this occasion. He found, by authentick Evidences, that one Alan de Whetly had been *four* times Mayor of Chester, and yet his name was never mentioned in the ordinary Book of Mayors. This put this good Magistrate on the employment (*detection* of faults informes little without *correction* of them) to amend and compleat that *lame list* out of their Records. Thus *imperfections* may occasion *perfection*; which makes me to hope that hereafter the *defects* of this my Book² (without prejudice to my *profit* or *credit*) will be judiciously discovered, and industriously amended by others. This William died the twelfth of October, anno 1577; and lyeth buried in the Chancell of Saint Osswall's, under a fair stone of alabaster.

SIR THOMAS OFFLEY, son to William Offley, was born in the City of Chester³; and bred a Merchant-taylor in London, whereof he became Lord Mayor anno 1556. The usefull custome of the *Night Bellman* (preventing many *Fires* and more *Felonies*) began in his Mayoralty. He was the *Zachæus* of London, not for his low stature, but his high charity, bequeathing the half of his estate (computed by a Reverend Divine⁴ to amount to *five thousand pounds*) unto the *poor*, although he had children of his own. Yea, he appointed that two hundred pound should be taken out of the other half (left to his son Henry) and employed to charitable uses. He died 1560: and was buried in the Church of Saint Andrew's Undershaft. I am heartily sorry to meet with this passage in my Author⁵:

"Sir Thomas Offley bequeatheth one half of all his goods to charitable actions. But the Parish [meaning Saint Andrew's Undershaft] received little benefit thereby."

If the Testator's Will were not justly performed, it soundeth to the shame and blame of his Executors. But if the charity of Sir Thomas acted *eminùs* not *comminùs*, I mean at *some distance*, and-not at his own habitation, it was no injury for any to dispose of his own at his own pleasure. I find also *two* other of the same sur-name, not mutually more allyed in blood, then in charitable dispositions.

Master *Hugh Offley*, Leather-seller, Sheriff of London in the year 1588, buried also in Saint Andrew's aforesaid. Besides many other benefactions⁶, he gave six hundred pounds to this City, to put forth young men⁷.

Mr. *Robert Offley*, bred in London, and (as I take it) Brother to the aforesaid Hugh Offley, did, in the year of our Lord 1596, bestow *six hundred pounds* on twenty-four young men in Chester, whereof twelve were Apprentices⁷. I know not the exact date of his departure.

¹ In the Church behind the Exchange. F.

² It would be ridiculous to say that so extensive a Work has no defects; but, after a strict examination, the present Re-publisher of it will venture to assert, that, all circumstances considered, the defects may be pronounced to be merely small specks in the sun—

"It has *few* faults, or I but *few* can spy;
'Tis *near* perfection, or *near* blindness I." N.

³ Stow's Survey of London, p. 585.

⁴ Dr. Willett, in his "Catalogue of Good Works since the Reformation," p. 1226.

⁵ Stow's Survey of London, p. 152.

⁶ Ibidem, p. 154.

⁷ Vale-Royal of England, p. 207.

It is hard to instance in a *lease* of kinsmen, born so far *from*, bred in London, meeting together in such bountifull performances.

I believe it was the *first* of these *three Offleys* on whom the rhythme was made,

“ Offley *three* dishes had of daily Roast ;

An Egge, an Apple, and (the third) a Toast.”

This I behold neither *sin* nor *shame* in him, feeding himself on plain and wholesome repast, that he might feast others by his bounty, and thereby deserving rather *praise* than a *jeer* from posterity.

JOHN TERER, Gentleman, and a Member of this City. He erected a seemly *Water-work*, built *steeple-wise*, at the Bridge-gate, by his own ingenious industry and charge. This since hath served for the conveying of River-water from the Cisterne, in the top of that Work, through *pipes* of *lead* and *wood*, to the Citizens' houses, to their great conveniences. I could wish all *designes* in the like nature hopefully begun may as happily be compleated. My industry cannot attain the exact time of his death ; only I find that his Son of the same name indeavoured the like, to bring water from a fine spring to the midst of this City, which, I believe, was effected.

THE FAREWELL.

And now being to take our leave of this *antient* and *honourable City*, the worst that I wish it is, that the distance betwixt *Dee* and the *New-tower* may be made up ; all *obstructions* being removed, which *cause* or *occasion* the same. That the *rings* on the *New-tower* (now only for *sight*) may be restored to the *service* for which they were first intended, to fasten *vessels* thereunto. That the *vessels* on that *River* (lately degenerated from *Ships* into *Barks*) may grow up again to their former *strength* and *stature*.

* * * Dr. FULLER has strongly expressed his obligations to Master William Smith, whose “Vale Royal of England” was published by Daniel King ; a work which, as the Reader must have perceived, very greatly facilitated his labours.—Cheshire has also had its “Historical Antiquities” illustrated by Sir Peter Leycester, Bart. (of an antient family in this County) in 1673 ; and Mr. Harrington left in MS. “several excellent Remarks on its antient History.” Yet a regular Topographical History of the County is still wanting. Such an one there was, a few years ago, good reason to have expected from Dr. Gower ; and more recently from Dr. Latham ; but the design has hitherto proved abortive.—In the mean time, let us be thankful for the Magna Britannia ; Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden ; the Beauties of England ; and still more for the very great attention bestowed on this important County by Messrs. Lysons. N.

CORNWALL.

IT hath its name partly from the *form*, partly from the *inhabitants* thereof. From the *former* it is so called, because narrow in fashion of a horn, which (by the way) is a word of all others passing thorough both learned and modern languages with the least variation.

1 *Keren*, Hebrew.

4 *Corn*, French.

7 *Horn*, English.

2 *Keras*, Greek.

5 *Cuerno*, Spanish.

8 *Horne*, Dutch.

3 *Cornu*, Latin.

6 *Corno*, Italian.

9 *Kerne*, Welsh.

The latter, *Wale*, signifies *strangers*, for such were the inhabitants of this County reputed by their neighbours.

It hath Devonshire on the West, divided from it generally with the River Tamer, encompassed with the Sea on all other sides, affording plenty of Harbours, so that Forraigners, in their passage to or from Spain, Ireland, the Levant, East or West Indies, sometimes touch herewith; sometimes are driven hither against their will, but never without the profit of the Inhabitants, according to the common Proverbe, "Where the horse lieth down, there some hairs will be found."

The *language* of the Natives is a different *tongue* from the English and *dialect* from the Welsh, as more easie to be pronounced; and is sufficiently copious to express the conceits of a good Wit both in *Prose* and *Verse*. Some have avouched it derived from the Greek, producing for the proof thereof many words of one sense in both, as *kentron*, a spur; *schaphe*, a boat; *ronchi*, snoring, &c. But the judicious behold these as no *regular congruities*, but *casuall coincidencies*, the like to which may be found in languages of the greatest distance, which never *met together* since they *parted* at the *confusion* of *Babel*. Thus one would enforce a conformity between the Hebrew and English, because one of the *three Giants*, sons of *Anak*, was called *Ahiman*.

The Cornish-tongue affordeth but *two* natural Oaths, or *three* at most¹; but whether each of them be according to the kinds of Oaths divided by the Schoolmen, one *assertory*, the other *promissory*, to which some add a third, *comminatory*, is to me unknown. The worst is, the common Cornish supply this (I will not say defect) not onely with swearing the same often over, but also by borrowing other Oaths of the English.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

DIAMONDS.

These of themselves sound high, till the *addition* of Cornish substracteth from their valuation. In *blackness* and *hardness* they are far short of the Indian: yet, set with a good *foyle*, (advantaged *hypocrisy* passeth often for *sincerity*) may at the first sight deceive no unskilfull Lapidary. As their lustre is less then Orient *Diamonds*, so herein they exceed them, that Nature hath made both their *face* and their *dressing*, by whom they are pointed and polished. But enough hereof, the rather because some, from the Latine names of Jewells, *Jocalia*, "things to be jested and played with," and *Baubellæ*, "things which are trifles and baubles," spightfully collect that *Stones*, accounted precious, are more beholding to the *consent* of *Fancy*, then their own intrinsick worth, for their high valuation.

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, page 55.

AMBERGREESE.

I confess this precious Commodity is fixed to no place in the world, as too great a Treasure for any one Country to engross; and therefore it is only fluctuating, and casually found by small parcells, sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another; yet, because the *last*, *greatest*, and *best* quantity thereof, that ever this age did behold, was found on the Coasts of this County, we will here insert a little of the name, nature, and use thereof.

It is called *Ambra-gresia*, that is, *gray Amber*, from the colour thereof; which modern name, utterly unknown to the Antients, doth speak it to be of later invention; whereof a learned Doctor of Physick hath assigned this probable reason, because it was never found in the Midland-sea (which in effect was all the Seas to the Antients) but onely in the Main Ocean, which was not navigated on, till within this last two hundred years, since Seamen have gotten the use of the *card* and *compass*.

It is almost as hard to know what it is, as where to find it. Some will have it the sperme of a fish, or some other unctuous matter arising from them; others, that it is the foam of the sea, or some excrescency thence, boiled to such a height by the heat of the sun; others, that it is a gum, that grows on the shore. In a word, no certainty can be collected herein, some Physitians holding one way, and some another. But this is most sure, that Apothecaries hold it at *five pounds an ounce*¹, which some say is dearer than ever it was in the memory of man.

It is a rare cordiall for the refreshing of the spirits, and sovereign for the strengthening the head, besides the most fragrant scent, far stronger in consort when compounded with other things, then when singly it self.

A mass of this *Ambergreese* was, about the third year of King Charles, found in this County, at *low-water*, close to the shore of the Mannor of Anthony, then belonging to Richard Carew, Esquire.

GARLICK.

Here is a great and sudden fall indeed, from the *sweetest of gums* to the most *stinking of roots*. Yet is not the distance so great, if the worth of Garlick be such as some have avouched it. Not to speak of the murmuring Israelites², who prized it before Manna it self; some avow it sovereign for *men* and *beasts* in most maladies. Indeed the scent thereof is somewhat valiant and offensive; but wise men will be contented to hold their *noses*, on condition they may thereby hold or recover their *health*. Indeed a large Book is written *de esu allii*; which if it hold proportion with truth, one would wonder any man should be sick and dye, who hath Garlick growing in his garden. Sure I am, our Palate-people are much pleased therewith, as giving a delicious *hault-gust* to most meats they eat, as tasted and smeit in their sauce, though not seen therein. The best *Garlick* is about Stratton in this County³.

PILCHARDS.

Plenty hereof are taken in these parts, persecuted to the shore by their enemies, the *Tunny* and *Hake*, till, in pursuance of their private revenge, they all become a prey to the Fisherman. The *Pilchard* may seem contemptible in it self, being so small, though the wit of the vulgar here will tell you they have seen *many Pilchards* an *ell-long*, understand it laid at length, head and tail together. Their numbers are incredible, imploying a power of poor people in polling (that is, beheading) gutting, splitting, powdering, and drying them; and then (by the name of *Fumadoes*) with oyle and a lemon, they are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain. I wish, not onely their nets, but fish may hold, suspecting their daily decay, their shoals usually shifting coasts, and verging more Westward to Ireland⁴. Other fish here be, which turn to good account; all welcome to Fishermen's hooks, save the *Star-fish*, esteemed contagious.

¹ The present average price (1810) is 24s. an ounce. N.

² Numbers xi. 5.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Cornwall.

⁴ The modern Fishermen have no reason yet to complain of the want of Pilchards; the number of which, caught in a single net, is almost incredible. N.

BLEW-SLATE.

These are commonly found under the *Walling-Slate*, when the depth hath brought the workmen to the water. They are thin in substance, clear in colour, light in weight, and lasting in continuance. Generally they carry so good a regard, that (besides the supply of home-provisions) great store of them are imported into other parts of the land, and transported into France and the Low Countries. All that I have to say of *Slate* is, that Cinyra the son of Agriopæ is said first to have found them in Cyprus, for the covering of houses¹.

TINNE.

The *most* and *best* in Christendome this County doth produce. Yea it was the *onely Tinne* in Europe, untill a fugitive Miner, running hence, discovered *Tinne* in Voiteland, in the confines of Bohemia. God may be said in this County "to rain *meat*" (such the plenty thereof), "and give *dishes* too," made of *Pewter*, which hath *Tinne* for the *Father*, and *Lead* for the *Mother* thereof, and in our age doth *matrizare* too much. Vast their expence in making their *addits* (understand them *addresses* and *accesses* to the *Mine*) with *dressing*, *breaking*, *stamping*, *drying*, *grazing*, *washing*, and *melting*, all plentifully repayed in the *selling* of it.

The discovery of many of these *Mines* have been very remarkable; for some have gained more *sleeping* than others *waking*, having dreamt that in such [improbable] places, *Tinne* was to be found, and, pursuing such directions, have found it accordingly.

The Poet, we know, faineth *two Ports* of *Dreames* :

*Sunt geminæ somni portæ : quarum altera fertur
Cornea, quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris :
Alterâ, candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsa ad cælum mittunt insomnia manes*².

"*Dreames* have two *Gates* : one made (they say) of *Horn* ;

By this *Port* pass true and prophetick *Dreames* :

White *Ivory* the other doth adorne ;

By this false *Shades* and lying *Fancies* streames."

Strange that the *best Gate* for matter (*Ivory*) should present the *worst (false) Dreams*, It seems these *Cornish Dreams* passed through the *Horny Gate*, which fell out so happily, that, thereby many have been enriched, and left great estates to their *Posterity*.

I cannot take my leave of these *Tinners*, untill I have observed a strange practice of them, that once in *seven* or *eight* years they burn down (and that to their great profit) their own *Melting-houses*. I remember a merry *Epigram* in *Martial* on one *Tongilian*, who had his house in *Rome* casually (reputed) burnt, and gained *ten* times as much by his friends contribution to his loss :

*Collatum est decies ; rogo non potes ipse videri
Incendisse tuam, Tongiliane, domum*³.

"Gaining *ten* fold, tell truly, I desire,

Tongilian, didst not set thy house on fire?"

But here the *Tinners* avow themselves incendiaries of their own houses, on a profitable account: for, during the *Tinne's* melting in the blowing-house, "diverse light sparkles thereof are, by the forcible wind, which the bellows sendeth forth, driven up to the thatched roof, on the burning whereof they find so much of this light *Tinne* in the ashes, as payeth for the new building, with a gainfull overplus."

THE BUILDINGS.

Master Attorney Noy was wont pleasantly to say, that his house had no fault in it, save onely that "it was too near unto *London*," though indeed distanced thence full three hun-

¹ Polydore Vergil, de Inventione Rerum, in lib. iii. cap. 8. p. 251.

² Virgil, Æneid vi. ver. 893.

³ Lib. iii. Epig. 51.

dred miles, in the remoter part of this County. But seriously one may say, and defend it, that the distance of Cornwall from that Metropolis is a *convenient inconveniency*. As for the structure of their Houses, they are generally but mean, though the Nobility and Gentry have handsome habitations, and amongst them none excelleth

MOUNT-EDGECOMBE.

It was built by Sir Richard Edgcombe, Knight; take his Character from one who very well knew him, "*Mildness and stoutness, diffidence and wisdom, deliberateness of undertakings, and sufficiency of effecting, made in him a more commendable than blazing mixture of vertue*¹." In the Reign of Queen Mary (about the year 1555) he gave entertainment at one time, for some good space, to the Admirals of the English, Spanish, and Netherland, and many Noble-men besides. A passage the more remarkable, because I am confident that the Admiralls of those Nations never met since (if ever before) amicably at the same Table. Mount Edgcombe was the scene of this Hospitality; a house new built and named by the aforesaid Knight, a square Structure with a round Turret at each end, garretted on the top. The Hall (rising above the rest) yieldeth a stately sound as one entereth it; the Parlour and Dyning-roome afford a large and diversified prospect both of Sea and Land. The high scituation (cool in Summer, yet not cold in Winter) giveth health: the neighbour River wealth: two Block-houses great safety: and the Town of Plymouth good company unto it. Nor must I forget the fruitful ground about it (pleasure without profit is but a flower without a root); stored with Wood, Timber, Fruit, Deer, and Connies, a sufficiency of Pasture, Arable, and Meadow, with Stone, Lime, Marl, and what not.

I write not this to tempt the Reader to the breach of the Tenth Commandement, "to covet his Neighbour's house;" and one line in the prevention thereof. I have been credibly informed that the Duke of Medina Sidonia, Admiral of the Spanish Fleet in the year 88, was so affected at the sight of this House (though but beholding it at a distance, from the Sea) that he resolved it for his own possession in the partage of this Kingdome (blame him not if choosing best for himself), which they had pre-conquered in their hopes and expectation. But he had catch'd a great cold, had he had no other clothes to wear then those which were to be made of a skin of a Bear not yet killed.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

I know none in this County which are reported to be sovereign constantly for any diseases. Yet I meet with one so remarkable a recovery, that it must not be omitted. However, I remember his good counsell, "He that telleth a miraculous truth, must always carry his Author at his back." I will onely transcribe his words, speaking of the good offices which Angels doe to God's Servants:—"Of this kind was that (no less than miraculous) cure, which at Saint Madern's in Cornwall was wrought upon a poor Cripple, whereof (besides the attestation of many hundred of the Neighbours) I took a strict and impartial examination in my last Visitation. This man, for sixteen years together, was fain to walk upon his hands, by reason the sinews of his legs were so contracted; and, upon monitions in his Dreame to wash in that *Well*, was suddenly so restored to his limbs, that I saw him able both to walk and get his own maintenance. I found here was neither art nor collusion. The thing done (the author invisible) of God²."

So authentically an Author (without any other assistance *ad corroborandum*) is enough to get belief in any, save such surly souls who are resolved on infidelity of what their own eyes have not beheld.

¹ Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, page 100.

² Doctor Joseph Hall, then Bishop of Exeter, since of Norwich, in his Book called "The Great Mystery of Godliness," page 169.

THE WONDERS.

If the word be strained up to the height, I confess Cornwall affordeth none at all; but if it be *slackned*, and *let down a little*, there are those things which this Dutchy doth tender, and we all willing to take for WONDERS, for discourse sake, at the least; *viz.*

THE HURLERS.

These are Stones competently distanced, whom Tradition reporteth to be formerly Men metamorphoz'd into Stones, for *Hurling* (a sport peculiar to Cornwall) on, and so profaning of, the Lord's-day. Thus, unequally yoking *Scripture* and *Ovid* together, the Tale is made up betwixt them. But, seeing such *Devotion* is not *durable* which is founded on *Deceit*, we protest against and reject this fiction; the rather, because the same Lawgiver, who in-joined us, "Remember thou keepest holy the Sabbath-day," gave us also in command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour;" and we will not accept a false doctrine, to make a true use thereof. Yet surely conformable to the judgement of those times was this Tradition made; and thence one may collect that boisterous *exercises* (or labours rather), so far from *refreshing* the *weary*, that they *weary* the *refreshed*, are utterly inconsistent with the conscientious keeping of that day, and deserve heavy punishments, for profaning thereof.

Otherwise we really believe, these Stones were originally set up for Limits and Bounds; or else a Monument erected in memory of some Victory here atchieved.

MAIN AMBER.

Main is in Cornish the Stone; and *Amber*, as some conceive, of *Ambrosius* that valiant Brittan, erected probably by him on some Victory atchieved against the Romans, or some other Enemies¹. This is a master-piece of *Mathematicks* and *Criticall Proportions*, being a great Stone of so exact position on the top of a Rock, that any weakness by touching it may move it, and yet no force can remove it, so justly is it poised. I have heard in common discourse, when this *Main Amber* hath been made the *emblème* of such men's dispositions, who would listen to all counsel, and seem inclined thereunto, but are so fixt, that no reason can alter them from their first resolution.

But know, Reader, that this *Wonder* is now *unwondred*; for I am credibly informed, that some Souldiers of late have utterly destroyed it. Oh, how dangerous is it for *Art* to stand in the way where *Ignorance* is to pass! Surely Covetousness could not tempt them thereunto, though it did make one to deface a fair Monument in Turkey, on this occasion:

A Tombe was erected near the High-way (according to the fashion of that Country) on some person of quality, consisting of a Piller; and on the top thereof a *Chapiter*, or great Globe of stone, whereon was written, in the Turkish Tongue,

"The Brains are in the Head."

This passed many years undemolished, it being *piaculum* there to violate the concernment of the dead, untill one, not of more *conscience*, but *cunning*, then others, who had passed by it, resolved to unriddle the meaning of this Inscription. Breaking the hollow Globe open, he found it full of Gold; departed the richer, not the honester, for his discovery. Sure I am, if any such temptation invited the Souldiers to this act, they missed their mark therein.

Their pretence, as I understand, to this destructive design was *Reformation*; some people, as they say, making an Idol thereof; which if true, I pity the destroying of *Main Amber*, no more then the stamping and pulverizing of the brasen Serpent by King *Hezekiah*. But I cannot believe so much stupidity in Christians. They took much pains, by cutting off the Stone, to dislodge it from its center (in how few minutes may Envy ruin what Art hath raised in more hours); and now Cornwall hath one *artificial Wonder* fewer then it had before; except any will say that, to keep up the number, the unexampled envy of these Souldiers may be substituted in the room thereof. And let them *sink* in obscurity, that hope to *swim* in credit by such mis-atchivements.

¹ Camden's English Britannia, in Cornwall. F.— See also Mr. Gough's Additions, Vol. I. p. 16. N.

PROVERBS.

“ By *Tre, Pol, and Pen,*
You shall know the Cornish-men.”]

These *three* words are the Dictionary of such Surnames which are originally Cornish; and though *Nounes* in sense, I may fitly terme them *Prepositions*.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Tre</i> | } signifieth { | a <i>Town.</i> Hence <i>Tre-fry, Tre-lawny, Tre-vanion, &c.</i> |
| 2. <i>Pol</i> | | an <i>Head.</i> Hence <i>Pol-whele.</i> |
| 3. <i>Pen</i> | | a <i>Top.</i> Hence <i>Pen-tire, Pen-rose, Pen-kevil, &c.</i> |

Some adde to these a fourth inchoation, *viz. Car* (which I guess to signify a *Rock*); as *Car-mino, Car-zew, &c.* But I dare not make additions, but present it as I find it in my Author.

“ To give one a *Cornish Hugg.*”]

The Cornish are Masters of the Art of Wrestling; so that, if the Olympian Games were now in fashion, they would come away with the victory. Their *Hugg* is a cunning close with their Fellow-combitant; the fruit whereof is his *fair fall*, or *foil* at the least. It is figuratively appliable to the deceitfull dealing of such, who secretly design their overthrow whom they openly embrace.

“ *Hengsten Down*, well ywrought,
Is worth *London Town*, dear ybought¹.”]

The truth hereof none can confirm, or confute; seeing under-ground wealth is a *nemo scit*, and vast may the treasure be of *Tinne* in this *Down*. Sure I am, that the *gainfull plenty* of Metall formerly afforded in this place is now fallen to a *scant-saving scarcity*. But, to make the Proverbe true, it is possible that the Cornish Diamonds found therein may be pure and orient (as better concocted) in the bowells thereof: for, though crafty (not to say dishonest) Chapmen put the best grain in the top, and worst in the bottome of their sack; such is the integrity of Nature, that the coarsest in this kind are higher, and the purest still the lowest.

“ *Tru-ru,*
Triveth-eu,
Ombdina geveth *Try-ru*².”]

Which is to say, “ *Truru* consisteth of *three* streets; and it shall in time be said, *Hére Tru-ru* stood.” I trust the men of this town are too wise, to give credit to such predictions, which may justly prove true to the superstitious believers thereof. Let them serve God, and defie the Devil with all his Pseudo-propheisies. Like to this is another fond observation, presaging some sad success to this Town, because *ru, ru*, which in English is *woe, woe*, is twice in the Cornish name thereof. But, let the men of *Truru* but practise the first syllable in the name of their Town, and they may be safe and secure from any danger in the second.

“ He doth sail into *Cornwall* without a *Bark.*”]

This is an Italian Proverb, where it passeth for a *description* (or *derision* rather) of such a man who is wronged by his wife's disloyalty.

I wonder the Italians should take such pains to travail so far to fetch this expression, having both the *name* and *matter* nearer home. *Name*; having the field *Cornetus Campus* in agro Falisco³ (called *Corneto* at this day); and a people called *Corni*⁴ in Latium, with the *Cornicti montes* near Tiber, not to speak of its *two Promontories* tearmed by good Authors “ *Cornua duo Italiae*⁵,” the *two horns* of Italy. *Matter*; keeping their wives under restraint, as generally full of *jealousie*; which, if just, I much bemoan the Gaolers; if not, I more pity their Prisoners.

Whereas in our Cornwall the wives' liberty is the due reward of their chastity, and the cause of their husbands' comfortable confidence therein.

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 115.

² Idem, fol. 141.

³ Vitruvius, lib. viii. cap. 3.

⁴ Halicarnassus.

⁵ Plin; lib. iii. cap. 5. Mela, lib. ii. cap. 4.

“ He is to be summoned before the Mayor of *Halgaver*¹.”]

This is a jocular and imaginary Court, wherewith men make merriment to themselves, presenting such persons as go slovenly in their attire, untrussed, wanting a spur, &c. ; where judgement in formal terms is given against them, and executed more to the *scorn* than *hurt* of the persons. But enough hereof, least I be summoned thither my self.

“ When *Dudman* and *Ramehead* meet.”]

These are two Forelands, well known to Sailers, well nigh *twenty* miles asunder ; and the Proverbe passeth for the *periphrasis* of an impossibility. However, these two points have since met together (though not in position) in possession of the same owner, Sir Pierce Edgcombe, enjoying one in his own, the other in right of his wife².

SAINTS.

SAINT KIBY was son to Solomon Duke of Cornwall, whom severall inducements moved to travail. First, because “ A Prophet hath the least honour in his own Country.” Secondly, because Britain at that time was infected with Arianisme. Thirdly, because he had read so much of the works, and heard more of the worth, of Saint Hilary, Bishop of Poicteers in France. This main motive made him address himself to that worthy Father, with whom he lived fifty years ; and afterwards, saith learned Leland, was by him made Bishop of the Isle of Anglesey.

Pardon me, Reader, if suspending my belief herein, seeing surely that holy and humble French Saint would not pretend to any Metropolitically power, in appointing a Bishop in Britain. More probable it is that St. Hilary made him a Bishop at large, *sine titulo*, whereof there are some precedents in Antiquity. However into Wales he went, and there *converted* the Northern parts thereof *to*, and *confirmed* the rest *in*, Christianity.

A *three-fold memorial* is in the Isle of Anglesey, extant at this day. One of his *Master*, in Point Hilary ; another of *himself*, in Caer-Guiby ; and a third of *both*, in Holyhead. He flourished about the year of our Lord 380.

URSULA daughter to Dinoth Duke of Cornwall was born in this County. This is she whose life is loaden with such anticronismes and improbabilities, that it is questionable whether this *fable was ever founded in a truth*, or hath any thing in History for its original.

This Ursula is said to have carried over out of Britain *eleven thousand Maids* of prime quality, besides *threescore thousand* of meaner rank (*seventy-one thousand* in all, a prodigious number), to be married to so many in *little Britain* in France³. Preposterous, in my mind, to proffer themselves ; and it had argued more modesty if their Husbands had fetcht them hence.

But blame them not, who paid so dear for their adventures. All shipp'd from London, some of them were drowned in their passage, the rest slain by the Hunnes of Colen, say some ; at Rome, say others, by King Attila under Gratian the Emperour : *mendacium æquabile*, observing equall temper of untruth, in time, place, and person. However, there is a Church at Colen dedicated to their memories, where the Virgin Earth (let the Reporter⁴ have the Whetstone) will digest no other body, no not the corps of an Infant newly baptised (as good a-Maid, I believe, as the best of them), but will vomit it up in the night time again, as if they had never been buried. This Massacre is reported to have happened in the year of our Lord 383.

SAINT MELIORUS was onely son of Melianus, Duke of this County, who, being secretly made a Christian, was so maliced by Rinaldus, his Pagan brother-in-law, that he first cut off his *right-hand*, and then his *left-legg* (no reason of this transposed method of cruelty, save cruelty), and at last his *head*, about the year 411 ; whose body being buried in some old Church in this County, by the miracles reported to be done thereat, procured the reputation of a Saint to his memory⁵.

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 126.

² Ibid. fol. 141.

³ See Master Selden's Notes on Polyolbion, p. 181.

⁴ Richard White of Basingstoke, in History of British Martyrs ; and English Martyrology, on October 21.

⁵ Jo. Capgrave, in Catal. Sanct. Brit. anno Domini 411.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM DE GREN-VIL was born of a worshipful Family in this County; and became Canon of York, Dean of Chichester, Chancellour of England (under King Edward the First), and Archbishop of York¹. But the worst was, *two* years his Confirmation was deferred, untill he had paid *nine thousand five hundred* marks. Let him thank the Pope, who gave him the odd *five hundred*, not mounting it to even *ten thousand*. Besides, he had this favour, not (as many others) to be consecrated by a Proxy, but the very hands of Pope Clement the Fifth. This payment reduced him to such poverty, he was relieved by the Clergy of his Province, by way of Benevolence. This not doing the deed, to make him a *Saver*, he was fain to crave another *help* of the same *hand*, under the new name of a *Subsidie*². Indeed it was pity that the *Father of the Diocess* should want any thing which his Sons could contribute unto him. He highly favoured the Templars, though more *pitying* then *profiting* them, as persons so stiffly opposed by the Pope and Philip King of France, that there was more fear of his being suppressed by their Foes, then hope of their being supported by his Friendship. He was present in the Council of Vienna, on the same token, that therein he had his place assigned next the Arch-bishop of Triers; and that, I assure you, was very high, as beneath the lowest Elector, and above Wortzbury or Herbipolis, and other German Prelates, who also were Temporal Princes. But now he is gone, and his pompe with him, dying at Cawood 1315, and buried in the Chappel of Saint Nicholas, leaving the reputation of an able Statesman and no ill Scholar behind him.

MICHAEL TREGURY was born in this County, and bred in the University of Oxford³; where he attained to such eminency, that he was commended to King Henry the Fifth, fit to be a Forraign Professor. This King Henry, desiring to conquer France as well by *Arts* as *Armes* (knowing that learning made *Civil Persons* and *Loyall Subjects*) reflected on the City of *Caen* (honoured with the ashes of his ancestors) in Normandy; and resolved to advance it an University, which he did anno 1418, placing this Michael the first Professor in the Colledge of his Royal Election. Hence King Henry the Sixth preferred him Arch-bishop of Dublin in Ireland, wherein he continued 22 years, deceasing December 21, 1471; and is buried in the Church of Saint Patrick in Dublin⁴. I am sorry to see the Author of so many learned Books disgraced on his Monument with so barbarous an Epitaph:

“ Præsul Metropolis Michael hic Dubliniensis,
Marmore tumbatus: pro me Christum flagitetis⁵.”

Allowing him *thirty years old* when Professor at Caen, he must be extreamly aged at his departure.

JOHN ARUNDLE was born of right ancient Parentage of Lanhearn in this County, bred in the University of Oxford; and was by King Henry the Seventh preferred Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield, anno 1496; thence translated to his native Diocese of Exeter, 1501⁶.

Impute it to the shortness of his continuance in that See; that so little is left of his memory (not enough to *feed*, much less *feast*, the pen of an Historian). He dyed at London, anno 1503; and lyeth buried, saith my Author, in St. Clement's⁷, not acquainting us whether Clement's East-cheap, or Clement's-Danes; but I conclude it is the latter; because the Bishops of Exeter had their *Inne* or *City-house* (now converted into *Essex-house*) within that Parish⁸.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

There passeth a pleasant Tradition in this County, how there standeth a man of great strength and stature with a black bill in his hand, at Polston-bridge (the first entrance into Cornwall, as you pass towards Launceston; where the Assizes are holden) ready to knock

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 59.

² Godwin, in the Arch-bishops of York.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 13.

⁴ Sir James Ware, de Scriptoribus Hibernicis, lib. ii. p. 132.

⁵ Idem, de Archiepiscopis Dublin. p. 30.

⁶ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 59; and Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Exeter:

⁷ Bishop Godwin, ut prius.

⁸ Stow's Survey.

down all the Lawyers that should offer to plant themselves in that County¹. But, in earnest, few of that profession have here grown up to any supereminent height of learning, livelihood, or authority; whether because of the far distance of this County from the supream Courts, or because of the multiplicity of petty ones nearer hand, (pertaining to the Dutchy, Stanneries², and other Franchises) enabling *Attorneys* and the like of small reading to serve the people's turne, and so cutting the profit from better-studied *Counsellors*.

Some conceive that Sir Robert Tresillian, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench in the fifth of King Richard the Second, to be this country-man, though producing no other evidence save *Tre* the initial syllable of his Surname, as a badge of Cornish extraction. However, we have purposely omitted him in this our Catalogue; partly, because not claimed by Mr. Carew in his Survey for their Countryman; partly, because no WORTHY, as justly executed by Act of Parliament for pronouncing their Acts revocable at the King's pleasure.

As for one Cornish man (though neither Writer nor actual Judge) his worth commands us to remember him: namely,

WILLIAM NOY, born in this County, was bred in Lincoln's-Inn; a most sedulous Student, constantly conversant with ancient Records, verifying his Anagram:

WILLIAM NOY,

I MOYL IN LAW.

He was for many years the stoutest Champion for the *Subject's Liberty*, untill King Charles entertained him to be his Attorney; after which time, I read this character of him in an History written by an ingenious Gentleman³: "He became so servilely addicted to the Prerogative, as by ferreting old Penall Statutes, and devising new exactions, he became, for the small time he enjoyed that power, the most pestilent vexation to the subjects that this latter age produced."

However, others behold his actions with a more favourable eye, as done in the pursuance of the place he had undertaken, who by his oath and office was to improve his utmost power to advance the profit of his Master. Thus I see that, after their deaths, the memories of the best Lawyers may turn *Clients*, yea and sue too *in formâ pauperis*, needing the good word of the charitable Survivors to plead in their behalf. He dyed anno Domini 163... Let me add this passage from his mouth, that was present thereat. The Goldsmiths of London *had* (and in due time *may have*⁴) a custom once a year to weigh Gold in the Star-Chamber, in the presence of the Privy Councill and the King's Attourney. This solemn weighing, by a word of *art*, they call the *Pixe*; and make use of so *exact scales* therein, that the Master of the Company affirmed, that they would turn with the *two hundredth part* of a *grain*. "I should be loath," said the Attorney Noy⁵ standing by, "that all my actions should be weighed in those Scales." With whom I concur in relation of the same to my self. And therefore, seeing the *Ballance of the Sanctuary* held in God's hand are far more exact, what need have we of his mercy, and Christ's merits, to make us passable in God's presence!

SOULDIERS.

King ARTHUR, Son to *Uther-Pendragon*, was born in Tintagel-Castle in this County; and proved afterward Monarch of Great Britain. He may fitly be termed the British Hercules in *three* respects:

1. For his illegitimate birth, both being Bastards, begotten on other men's wives⁶, and yet their Mothers honest women; deluded, the one by *Miracle*, the other by *Art-Magick* of Merlin, in others personating their husbands.

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 59.

² These cannot now be pretended an hinderance, being put down by the long-lasting Parliament. F.

³ Hamond L'Estrange, Esq. in his Life of King Charles.

⁴ The solemnity of *weighing the Pix* was afterwards revived, and is still regularly continued. N.

⁵ Reader, I affirmed above, that Mr. Noy was no Writer; but since I am informed, that there is a Posthumous Book of his. F.

⁶ Alcmena, wife to Amphitruo; and Igern, wife to Gorloise, Prince of Cornwall.

2. Painfull life ; one famous for his *twelve labours*, the other for his *twelve victories* against the Saxons ; and both of them had been *greater*, had they been made *less*, and the reports of them reduced within compass of probability.
3. Violent and wofull death ; our Arthur's being as lamentable, and more honourable ; not caused by *feminine jealousy*, but *masculine treachery*, being murdered by Mordred, near the place where he was born :

“ As though no other place on Britain's spacious Earth
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth¹.”

As for his *Round-Table*, with his Knights about it, the tale whereof hath *trundled* so smoothly along for many ages, it never met with much beliefe amongst the judicious. He died about the year 542.

And now to speak of the Cornish in generall. They ever have been beheld men of valour. It seemeth in the Raigh of the aforesaid King Arthur, they ever made up his Van-guard, if I can rightly understand the barbarous verses of a Cornish Poet² :

*Nobilis Arcturus nos primos Cornubienses
Bellum facturum vocat (ut puta Cæsaris enses)
Nobis (non aliis reliquis) dat primitus ictum.
Brave Arthur, when he meant a-field to fight,
Us Cornish-men did first of all invite.
Onely to Cornish (count them Cæsar's swords)
He the first blow in Battle still affords.*

But afterwards, in the time of King Canutus, the Cornish were appointed to make up the *Rear* of our Armies³. Say not they were much degraded by this transposition from *head* to *foot*, seeing the judicious, in marshaling of an Army, count the *strength* (and therefore the *credit*) to consist in the *Rear* thereof.

But it must be pitied, that these people, misguided by their *Leaders*, have so often abused their *valour* in *rebellions*, and particularly in the Raigh of King Henry the Seventh, at Black-heath, where they did the greatest execution with their *Arrows*, reported to be the length of a *Taylor's-yard*, the last of that proportion which ever were seen in England⁴. However, the Cornish have since plentifully repaired their credit, by their exemplary valour and loyalty in our late Civil Wars.

SEA-MEN.

JOHN ARUNDEL, of Trevice, Esquire, in the fourteenth of King Henry the Eighth, took prisoner Duncane Campbell, a Scot, (accounted *their Admiral* by his own Countrymen, a *Pirat* by the English, and a *valiant man* by all,) in a fight at Sea⁵. This his *goodly, valiant, and jeopardous enterprise* (as it is termed) was represented with advantage by the Duke of Norfolk to the King, who highly praised and rewarded him for the same.

CIVILIANS.

JOHN TREGONWELL was born in this County ; bred in Oxford, where he proceeded Doctor of the Laws, both Canon and Civil ; and, attaining to great perfection in the *theoretick* and *practicall* parts of those professions, he was imployed to be Proctor for King Henry the Eighth, in the long and costly cause of his Divorce from Queen Katherine Dowager⁶. Now, as it was said of the Roman Dictator Sylla, “ *suos divitiis explevit* ;” so King Henry full fraught all those with wealth and rewards, whom he retained in that imployment. This Doctor he *knighted* ; and, because so *dexterous* and *diligent* in his service, gave him a pension of fourty pounds *per annum* ; and upon the resignation thereof (with the

¹ Drayton's Polyolbion, page 5.

² Michael Cornubiensis.

³ Joannes Sarisburiensis, de Nugis Curial. v. cap. 18.

⁴ Lord Verulam, in King Henry the Seventh, p. 171.

⁵ Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

⁶ Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, fol. 61. Speed, Chronicle, p. 780.

paying down of a *thousand pounds*¹) he conferred on him and his heirs the rich *demesne* and *scite* of Middleton, a Mitred Abby in Dorsetshire, possessed at this day by his posterity². This Sir John died about the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and forty *; and is buried under a fair Monument in the Church of Middleton aforesaid.

PHYSITIANS.

Although this County can boast of no Writer graduated in that Faculty in the University, and that generally they can better vouch *practise for their warrant* than *warrant for their practise*, yet Cornish-men would be offended if I should omit

RAWE HAYES³, a *Blacksmith* by his occupation, and furnished with no more Learning then is suitable to such a calling; who yet ministred Physick for many years, with so often success and generall applause, that not onely the home-bred multitude believed so mainly in him, but even persons of the better calling resorted to him from the remote parts of the Realm, to make tryall of his cunning, by the hazard of their lives; and sundry, either upon just cause, or to cloke their folly, reported that they have reaped their errand's ends at his hands. He flourished anno Domini 1602.

— ATWELL, born in this County, and Parson of Saint Tue therein, was well seen in the *theoricks* of *Physick*, and happy in the *practice* thereof, beyond the *belief* of most, and the *reason* that any can assign for the same: for, although now and then he used *blood-letting*, he mostly for all diseases prescribed *milk*, and often *milk* and *apples*, which (although contrary to the judgements of the best-esteemed Practitioners) either by virtue of the Medicine, or fortune of the Physitian, or fancy of the Patient, recovered many out of desperate extremities. This his reputation for many years maintained itself unimpaired, the rather because he bestowed his pains and charge *gratis* on the *poor*, and, taking moderately of the *rich*, left one half of what he received in the households he visited. As for the profits of his *benefice*, he poured it out with both hands in pious uses. But for the truth of the whole, *sit fides penes Authorem*⁴. This Atwell was living in 1602.

WRITERS.

HUGARIUS the LEVITE was born in this County, and lived at St. German's therein⁵. *All-eating Time* hath left us but a little *morsell for manners* of his memory. This we know, he was a pious and learned man (after the rate of that age); and it appeareth that he was eminent in his function of *Divine Service*, because *Levite* was *κατ' ἐξοχήν* fixed upon him. In his time (as in the days of Eli) "the Word of God was precious⁶;" which raised the repute of his pains, who wrote *an hundred and ten Homilies*, besides other Books. He flourished 1040.

JOHN of CORNWALL (so called from the County of his Nativity⁷) leaving his native soil, studied in Forraign Universities, chiefly in Rome, where his abilities commended him to the cognizance of Pope Alexander the Third. It argueth his Learning, that he durst cope with that *Giant Peter Lumbard* himself, commonly called *The Master of the Sentences*, and who on that account expected that all should rather *obey*, then any *oppose* his judgement. Yea it appeareth, that the judgement of this Peter Bishop of Paris was not so sound in all points, by a passage I meet with in Matthew Paris⁸, of Pope Alexander the Third writing a Letter to an Arch-bishop of France, "to abrogate the ill doctrine of Peter sometime Bishop of Paris, about Christ's Incarnation." But our John wrote against him in his life-time, a book "de Homine assumpto;" and put Peter's pen to some pains to write his own vindication. He wrote also a Book of *Philosophy* and *Heresies*. Wonder

¹ Prima parte Rot. 95, in the Remembrancer's (formerly called Osborn's) Office.

² Milton Abbas is now the property of the Earl of Dorchester. N.

* He died 1565. See Hutchins's Dorset, II. 431. N.

³ Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, fol. 66.

⁴ Ibid. fol. 60.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 47; and Pits, anno 1040.

⁶ 1 Sam. iii. 1.

⁷ Bale, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, Cent. iii. num. 6.

⁸ Anno 1179.

not at their conjunction, Philosophy being in Divinity as *Fire* and *Water* in a *Family*, a *good Servant*, but *bad Master*; so *sad it is*, when the *Articles* of our *Creed* must be tried by the *Touchstone* of *Aristotle*. This *John* flourished under *King Henry the Second*, anno 1170.

SIMON THURWAY was born in this County¹; bred in our English Universities, untill he went over into *Paris*, where he became so eminent a *Logician*, that all his auditors were his admirers. Most firm his memory, and fluent his expression; and was knowing in all things, save in himself; for, profanely, he advanced *Aristotle* above *Moses*, and himself above both. His pride had a great and sudden fall, losing at the same instant both language and memory, becoming compleatly *ἄλογος*, *without reason or speech*. Yet was his dunness, to all intelligent people, a loud Sermon on *Saint Paul's* precept, "Not to think of themselves more highly than they ought to think, but to think soberly²." *Polydore Vergil* saith of him, "*Juvene nil acutius, sene nihil obtusius*³," whilst others adde, he made an inarticulate sound like to *lowing*⁴. This great judgement befell him about the year of our Lord 1201.

MICHAEL BLAUNPAYN, born in *Cornwall*⁵ (some so commonly call him *Michael* the *Master*, that he had almost lost his native name), was bred in *Oxford* and *Paris*, and became as good a riming Poet as any in that age. It happened, one *Henry* of *Normandy*, chief Poet to our *Henry the Third*, had traduced *Cornwall* as an inconsiderable Country, cast out by nature in contempt into a corner of the land. Our *Michael* could not endure this affront; but, full of poetical fury, falls upon the *Libeller*. Take a tast (little thereof will go far) of his strains:

*Non opus est ut opes numerare quibus est opulenta,
Et per quas inopes sustentat non ope lentâ,
Piscibus et Stanno nusquam tam fertilis ora.*

"We need not number up her wealthy store,
Wherewith this helpful land relieves her poor,
No *Sea* so full of *Fish*, of *Tinn* no *Shore*."

Then, as a valiant Champion, he concludeth all with this Exhortation to his Countrymen:

*Quid nos deterret? si firmiter in pede stemus,
Fraus ni nos superat, nihil est quod non superemus.*

"What should us fright, if firmly we do stand?
Bar *Fraud*, and then no *Force* can us command."

His Pen, so lushious in praising when so pleas'd, was as bitter in railing when dispos'd: witness this his satirical character of his foresaid Antagonist:

*Est tibi gambæ⁶ Capri, crus Passeris, et latus Apri,
Os Leporis, Catuli nasus, dens et gena Muli,
Frons Vetulæ, Tauri caput, et color undique Mauri,
His argumentis quibus est argutia Mentis,
Quod non à Monstro differs, satis hic tibi monstro.*

"Gamb'd like a Goat, Sparrow-thigh'd, sides as Boar,
Hare-mouth'd, Dog-nos'd, like Mule thy teeth and chin,
Brow'd as old Wife, Bul-headed, black as More.

If such without, then what are you within?
By these my Signs, the wise will easily conster,
How little thou didst differ from a Monster."

He flourished anno 1350, though the certain time and place of his death is unknown.

GODFREY of *CORNWALL* was bred a Doctor in *Paris* and *Oxford*, and afterwards became a Carmelite of no mean esteem amongst those of his own order. It happened in his time that *Gerardus Bononiensis*, a French-man, Master Generall of the Carmelites, made two *Pro-*

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 47.

² Lib. xv. Angl. Hist.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv, num. 10.

⁴ Bale, ut prius.

⁵ Rom. xii. 3.

⁶ Hence a Gammon. F.

vincials (formerly but *one*) of that order in England, alledging that "two are better then one¹," and matters would be the more exactly regulated by their double inspection. The plain truth was, the French-man did it out of covetousness, that so *two* loaders might bring double grists to his mill. Our Godfrey appeared a Champion for the *old way*, that matters might run in their ancient channell, and wrote a Book to that purpose, as many others on severall subjects².

John Baconthorpe, his Contemporary, much esteemed him, and quoted him by the title of "*Doctor Solennis*³."

I doubt not but this our Godfrey, in mannerly requitall, re-gave Baconthorpe the courtesie of *Doctor Resolutus*. And here I would fain be satisfied how these received *Epithetes* [*Doctor Profundus, Doctor Subtilis, &c.*] came first to be fixed on such and such *Schoolmen*. Surely they assumed them not themselves, which had argued too much pride and presumption. Nor could I ever, as yet, meet with any authentique record of *Pope*, or *University*, which settled it upon them. Possibly one *eminent Writer* gave it to another, his *Correspondent*, who in reciprocation of kindness ("title thou me, and I will title thee") returned as splendid a style to him again. This our *Solemn Doctor* flourished anno Domini 1310.

JOHN TREVISA was born at Caradock in this County; bred in Oxford; afterwards Vicar of Berkeley in Gloucester-shire, and Chaplain to Thomas Lord Berkeley, at whose instance (besides other Histories writ by him) he translated the Bible into English; a daring work for a private person in that age, without particular command from Pope or Publique Council.

Some much admire he would enter on this work, so lately performed (about *fifty years* before) by John Wicklife. What was this, but *actum agere*, to do what was done before? Besides, Wicklife and Trevisa agreeing so well in their judgments, it was much he would make a *Re-translation*. Such consider not, that in that age it was almost the same pains for a Scholar to *translate* as *transcribe* the Bible.

Secondly, the time betwixt Wicklife and Trevisa was the *crisis* of the English tongue, which began to be improved in *fifty*, more then in 300 years formerly. Many *course words* (to say no worse) used before are refined by Trevisa, whose translation is as much *better* then Wicklife's, as *worse* then Tyndal's. Thus, though the *fountain* of the *Original* hath always clearness alike therein, *channels* of *Translations* will partake of more or less purity, according to the Translator's age, industry, and ability. This Trevisa died, a thorough old man, about the year 1400.

SINCE THE REFORMATION:

JOHN SKUISH was born in Cornwall, a man of much experience and generall learning. He was, saith my Author, *à consiliis* to Cardinal Woolsey⁴, whereby I collect him learned of the Laws, and of his Counsell, except that that great *Prelate*, like a *Prince*, had *Counsell of State* belonging unto him. This Skuish wrote a Chronicle, being collected out of many severall Authors. I have some presumptions to conclude him inclined to the Protestant Reformation. He flourished anno Domini 1530.

BARTHOLOMEW TRACHERON. The *first syllable* of his Name, and what is added thereunto by my Author, "*parentum stemmate clarus*⁵," and the sameness of his name with an ancient Family in this County, are a *three-fold cable* to draw my *belief*, that he was this Country-man. He was bred in the University of Oxford; and, having attained to good learning therein, twice travailed beyond the Seas.

Once, for pleasure and curiosity, into France and Italy, whereby he much improved himself. Returning home, he became Library-keeper to King Edward the Sixth, and Dean of Chichester. The second time, for safety and necessity, in the first of Queen Mary, getting

¹ Eccles. iv. 9.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 6.

³ Distinct. 29. Quæstiones Sententiarum.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 19.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, page 696.

(I believe) his best subsistence (being an Exile in Germany) with making and translating of Books, where he was living 1556, and may be rationally presumed to dye before Queen Elizabeth came to the Crown, because, being a man of merit, and *ecclesiastically dignified*, we hear no more of his preferment.

RICHARD CAREW, Esquire, son to Thomas Carew and Elizabeth Edgecomb, was born at Anthony in this County, of right worshipfull parentage, who honoured his extraction with his learning. He was bred a Gentleman-commoner in Oxford, where, being but fourteen years old, and yet three years standing, he was called out to dispute *extempore*, before the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, with the matchless Sir Philip Sidney.

————— *si quæritis hujus*
Fortunam pugnae, non est superatus ab illo.

————— “Ask you the end of this contest?”

They neither had the better, both the best.”

He afterwards wrote the pleasant and faithfull “Description of Cornwall;” and I will not wrong his memory with my barbarous praise, after so eloquent a pen:

“Sed hæc planiùs et pleniùs docuit *Richardus Carew de Anthonie*, non minùs generis splendore, quàm virtute et doctrina nobilis, qui hujus regionis descriptionem latiore specie, et non ad tenue elimavit, quemque mihi præluxisse non possum non agnoscere¹.”

This his Book he dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh, with this modest complement, “that he appealed to his direction, whether it should pass; to his correction, if it might pass; and to his protection, if it did pass;” adding moreover, “that duty, not presumption, drawing him to that offering, it must be favour, not desert, must move the other to the acceptance thereof².” This Survey was set forth 1602; and I collect the Author thereof died about the middle of the Raign of King James. I know not whether he or his Son first brought up the use of *gambadoes*, much worne in the West, whereby, whilst one rides on horseback, his leggs are in a coach, clean and warme, in those dirty Countries.

CHARLES HERLE was born in this County, of an antient and worshipfull Family, bred (though never Fellow³) in Exeter-Colledge, and at last richly beneficed in Lancashire.

We read how Pharaoh removed all the Egyptians (the *Priests* alone excepted) from one end of the borders of the land to the other end thereof⁴; but we, the Ministers in England, are of all men most and farthest removeable—*three hundred miles* and more being interposed betwixt the place of Mr. Herle’s *Birth* and *Benefice*.

He was a good Scholar, and esteemed by his Party a deep Divine, and (after the death of Doctor Twiss) President of the Assembly. As I dare not defend all the *doctrine* delivered in his printed Books; so I will not *inveigh* against him, lest in me it be interpreted a revenge on his memory for licencing a Book written against me⁵, wherein I was taxed for *Popish compliyançe*, though since (in my self still the same man) I groan under a contrary *representation*. The best is, innocence doth turn such *groans* into *songs of gladness*. Mr. Herle departed this life about 1655.

Having received no instructions of any eminent Benefactors in this County, either before or since the Reformation, we may proceed to

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

—— KILTOR, in the last *Cornish commotion*⁶ (which was in the raign of King Edward the Sixth, anno Domini 1546) was committed to Launceston Gaol, for his activity therein. This man lying there, in the Castle-green, upon his back, threw a stone of *some pounds* weight over the *Tower’s top* (and that I assure you is *no low one*) which leadeth into the Park.

¹ Camden’s *Britannia*, in Cornwall.

² A mistake in my “*Church History*.” F.

³ Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 63.

⁴ In his *Dedicatory Epistle*.

⁵ Gen. xlvii. 21, 22.

⁶ By Mr. John Saltmarsh.

JOHN BRAY, *Tenant* to Master Richard Carew (who wrote the Survey of this County) carried upon his back, about the year 1608, at one time by the space well near of a *butt length*, six bushells of *wheaten meal*, reckoning *fifteen gallons* to the *bushell*; and upon them all the *Miller*, a *lubber* of four and twenty years of age¹.

JOHN ROMAN, his contemporary, a short *clownish grub*, may well be joynd with him. He may be called the *Cornish Milo*, so using himself to *burdens* in his *child-hood*, that, when a man, he would *bear* the whole *carkase* of an *Oxe*, and (to use my Author's words) yet never *tugged* thereat².

VEAL, an old man of Bodmin in this County³, was so beholden to Mercury's predominant strength in his nativity, that, without a teacher, he became very skilfull in well-near all manner of handy-crafts, a Carpenter, a Joyner, a Mill-wright, a Free-mason, a Clock-maker, a Carver, a Mettall-founder, Architect, *et quid non?* yea, a Chirurgeon, Physician, Alchemist, &c. So as that which Gorgias of Leontium⁴ vaunted of the liberall Sciences, he may profess of the Mecallicall, *viz.* to be ignorant in none. He was in his eminency anno 1602.

EDWARD BONE⁵, of Ladock in this County, was servant to Mr. Courtney therein. He was *deaf* from his cradle, and consequently *dumb* (Nature cannot give out where it hath not received⁶); yet could learn, and express to his master, any news that was stirring in the Country; especially if there went speech of a Sermon within some miles distance, he would repair to the place with the soonest, and setting himself directly against the Preacher, look him stedfastly in the face, while his Sermon lasted; to which religious zeal, his honest life was also answerable. Assisted with a firm memory, he would not onely know any party whom he had once seen, for ever after; but also make him known to any other, by some speciall observation and difference. There was one Kempe, not living far off, defected accordingly; on whose meetings, there were such embracements, such strange, often, and earnest tokenings, and such hearty laughters, and other passionate gestures, that their want of a tongue seemed rather an hinderance to others conceiving them, then to their conceiving one another.

LORD MAYORS.

I meet with but this one, and that very lately (Sir Richard Cheverton, Skinner), born in this County; imputing it chiefly to their great distance from London; insomuch that antiently when Cornish-men went (or rather were driven up by the violence of their occasions) to that City, it was usual with them to make their *Wills*, as if they took their voyage into a *Forraign Country*.

Besides, the children of the Cornish Gentry counted themselves above, and those of the poorer sort counted themselves beneath a Trade in London, as unable to attain it, by reason of the differance of their Language, whose *feet* must travail far to come to London, whilst their *tongues* must travail further to get to be understood when arrived there.

This is *one* of the *twelve* pretermitted Counties, the names of whose Gentry were not returned into the *Tower* in the 12th of King Henry the Sixth.

¹ Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, fol. 63:

² Idem, fol. 63.

³ Idem, fol. 62.

⁴ Cicero de Oratore.

⁵ Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, page 139.

⁶ This defect of Nature modern ingenuity has, by the aid of active philanthropy, under the divine blessing, contrived to remedy. N.

SHERIFFS OF CORNWALL.

<i>Anno</i>	HENR. II.	Raign (being <i>forty-four</i>	11
1	RECORDA MANCA.	years), except any sup-	12
22	Eustachius <i>fil.</i> Stephani,	pose (which is not very	13 Isab. Regina Angliæ.
	<i>for five years.</i>	probable) that the <i>three</i>	14 } Nullus Titulus in Rotulo.
27	Alanus de Furnee, <i>for</i>	fore-mentioned persons,	15 } continued so long in their
	<i>four years.</i>	<i>all, two, or one</i> of them,	16 } Office.
31	Hug. Bardulph, Dapifer.		17 Isab. Reg. Angliæ, Regis
32	<i>Idem.</i>		Consorts.
33	<i>Idem.</i>		18 <i>Idem.</i>
<i>Anno</i>	RICHARD. I.	<i>Anno</i>	EDWARD. I.
1	Will. de Bachland.	1	
2	Rich. Revel, <i>for nine</i>	2	<i>Anno</i>
	<i>years.</i>	3	EDWARD. III.
<i>Anno</i>	JOHAN. R.	4	1 Eliz. Regina, Regis mater,
1	Joh. de Torrington.	5	<i>for five years.</i>
2	Hug. Bardolph.	6	Will. de Botreaux.
3	Rich. Flandry.	7	<i>Idem.</i>
4	<i>Idem.</i>	8	Joh. Petit.
5	<i>Idem.</i>	9	<i>Idem.</i>
6	Will. de Botterel, <i>for</i>	10	Joh. de Chudeleigh.
	<i>five years.</i>	11	{ Joh. Hamly.
11	Joh. <i>filius</i> Richard, <i>for</i>	12	{ Joh. Petit.
	<i>six years.</i>	13	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Anno</i>	HENR. III.	14	Edw. Dux Cornubiæ.
1		15	{ Hen. Terrill.
2		16	{ Rog. de Prideaux.
3	Guliel. Lunet.	17	Edw. Dux Cornubiæ.
4	<i>Idem.</i>	18	<i>Idem.</i>
5	<i>Idem.</i>	19	Guliel. Pipehard.
6	Gul. de Pucot.	20	Edw. Dux Cornubiæ, <i>for</i>
7	{ Reg. de Valle Torta.		<i>nine years.</i>
8	{ Walt. de Treverden.	28	{ Joh. Northcot.
9	{ Reg. de Valle Torta.	29	{ Will. Auncell.
	{ Gul. Bregnen, junior.	30	<i>Idem.</i>
	{ Rog. de Langford.	31	Guliel. Auncell.
	{ Reg. de Valle Torta.	32	Edward. Dux Cornubiæ,
A	BLANK in the Records to		to the end of this
	the end of this King's		King's Raign.

SHERIFFS.

<i>Anno</i>	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICHARD. II.		
1	Nich. Wampford.		
2	Rad. Carmino - - - - -		Az. a bend O. a labell of three points G.
3	Oto. de Bodrigay.		
4	Will. Talbot [AMP.]		
5	Joh. Bevill - - Gwarnack - - -		Arg. a bull passant G. armed and tripped O.
6	Wa. Archdeacon, m. Anthony - - -		Arg. three chevrons S.
7	Wil. Fitzwanter, m.		
8	Rich. de Kendall - - - - -		Arg. a chevron betwixt three dolphins S.
9	Joh. Bevill - - <i>ut prius.</i>		
10	Nich. Wamford.		

11 Joh.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
11 Joh. Colyn.		
12 Rich. Sergeaux.		
13 Tho. Peverell.		
14 Will. Talbot - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Joh. Colyn.		
16 Joh. Colshall.		
17 Joh. Herle - - - - -		Arg. a fess G. betwixt three sheldrakes proper.
18 Ja. Chuddelegh - - - - -		Erm. three lions rampant, G.
19 Will. Talbot - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Joh. Bevill - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Joh. Colshull.		
22 Gal. Seyntalbyn - - - - -		Or, on a cross G. five bezants.

Anno HENR. IV.

1 Hen. filius Regis Hen. IV. primo- genitus, et Jo- hannes Keynes		} The Armes of <i>England</i> , with the difference of the Heir Apparent.
2 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Pr. Henricus - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Joh. Cole.		
7 Pr. Henricus - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 <i>Idem</i> - - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno HENR. V.

1 Joh. Kederow.		
2 <i>Idem.</i>		
3 Will. Talbot - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Oto. Trevarthan, m.		
5 Hen. Fullford - - - - -		G. a chevron Arg.
6 Joh. Arundel, mil.	Lanhearn - - -	S. six swallows in pile Arg.
7 Steph. Derneford.		
8 Joh. Arundel, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Joh. Arundel, mi.	Treice - - - - -	<i>Ut prius</i> , with due difference.

Anno HENR. VI.

1 Joh. Arundel, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Tho. Carmyno - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Will. Talbot - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Joh. Herle, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Joh. Arundel, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6		
7 Joh. Namson.		
8 Tho. Carmino - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Ro. Chambleyn.		
10 Ja. Chuddeleigh - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11		
12 Joh. Herle, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Tho. Bonevill - - - - -		S. six mullets, 3, 2, and 1, Arg.
14 Joh. Yerd.		

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
15	Tho. Whalesbrew	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Ren. Arundel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Joh. Collshull.		
18	Joh. Nanson.		
19	Joh. Masndy.		
20	Th. Whalesbrough.		
21	Joh. Blewet - - - - -		O. a chevron betwixt three eagles displaid V.
22	Joh. Arundel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Ni. vel Mic. Power.		
24	Jo. Champernoun - - - - -		G. a saltire vairée, betwixt twelve billets O.
25	Joh. Austill.		
26	Hen. Fortescu - - - - -		Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised O.
27	Joh. Trevilyan - - - - -		G. a demyhorse Arg. issuing out of the waves [of the sea.
28	Joh. Basset.		
29	Joh. Nanson.		
30	Tho. Butside.		
31	Will. Dawbeney - - - - -		Arg. a fess lozengée G.
32	Th. Walesbrough.		
33	Joh. Petyt.		
34	Joh. Conkworth.		
35	Joh. Nanson, ar.		
36	Joh. Arundel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Joh. Walesbrough.		
38	Joh. Trevilian, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDWARD IV.

1	Ro. Champernon -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Ren. Arundel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Ren. Arundel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Tho. Bere.		
5	Alver. Cordburgh.		
6	Will. Bere.		
7	Joh. Collshull, m.		
8	Joh. Sturgeon, ar.		
9	Alver. Cornburgh.		
10	Joh. Arundel, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Joh. Fortescu, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Rich. Dux Glouc. } vir, ad terminum } vic. suæ - - - }		{ France and England, on a label of three Erm. as many cantons G.
16	Joh. Fortescu, ar.		
17	Egid. Dawbeney -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Will. Cornsnyowe.		
19	Rob. Willoughby.		
20	Rich. Nanson.		
21	Tho. Greenvil - - - - -		G. three rests O,
22	Tho. Fullford - - - - -		G. a chevron Arg.

Anno RICHARD III.

1	Joh. Treffey - -	Foy - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three hawthorns Arg.
2	Ja. Tirrell, mil. -	ESSEX - - - -	Arg. two chevrons Az. within a border en- [grailed G.
3	Will. Houghton -		1 Tho.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i> HENRY VII.			
1	Tho. Greenvil	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Tremayn	- - - - -	{ G. three armes in circle, joyned at the tronkes O. with hands proper.
3	Alex. Carew	- - Anthony	- - - O. three lions passant gardant S. armed and [langued G.
4	Rich. Nanson.		
5	Joh. Treffey, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Joh. Roscarrock	- Roscarrock	- - Arg. a chevron betwixt two roses G. a sea [tenchnayat proper.
7	Th. Tregarthen, a. Walt. Enderby, ar.	LINCOLN.	Arg. three bars dancette S.; a pale in chief Erm.
8	Rich. Vivian	- - - - -	Arg. a lion rampant G. mounted on two barrs [wavée in base Az.
9	Wal. Enderby, ar.		
10	Petrus Bevell	- - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Edw. Arundel, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Basset.		
13	Pe. Edgcombe, m.	Edgecombe	- - G. on a bend Erm. between two cotises O. three [boars'-heads couped Arg.
14	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Treffey, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Will. Treffey, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Pet. Bevill	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Wit. Trevanyon	- Cary-hays	- - { Arg. on a fess B. three escalops O. between two chevrons G.
19	Joh. Godolphin	- Godolghan	- - G. an eagle displayed with two heads, betwixt [three flower de luces Arg.
20	Rich. Vivian, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Pet. Edgcombe, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Mich. Vivian, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Will. Trevanion, a.		<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Th. Trevanion, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i> HENRY VIII.			
1	Joh. Arundel, mi.	Talvern.	
2	Ro. Graynfield, a.		<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Will. Carsew, ar.	- Bokelly	- - - S. a goat passant Arg. attired and tripped O.
4	Jac. Eryse, ar.	- - - - -	- - - S. a chevron betwixt three griffons sergeant O
5	Joh. Carmyno	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Joh. Carew, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Wit. Trevanion, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Pe. Edgcombe, m.		
9	Jo. Basset, mil.		
10	Ro. Greenfield, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Jo. Arundell de } Trevise, ar. - - }		<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Skewys, ar.		
13	Joh. Basset, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Ro. Greenfield, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Jo. Arundell de } Trevise, ar. - - }		{ Az. a chevron engrailed O. between three roses Arg.
16	Will. Lour, ar.	- - - - -	- - - Arg. three bends S. charged with nine rest of [the field.
17	Rich. Penrose, ar.		
18	Ri. Greenfield, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Hu. Trevanyon, a.		<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Jo. Chamond, ar.	- Launcels	- - - Arg. a chevron betwixt three flour de luces G.
21	Wil. Godolphin, a.		
22	Chri. Trednoke, a.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
23 Jo. Arundell de } Trevise, ar. - - }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Hu. Trevanion, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Wi. Godolphin, m.		
26 Pe. Edgcombe, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Joh. Reshymar, m.	Hailford - - -	Az. three bars Arg.; in chief a wolf passant of [the first.
28 Joh. Chamond, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Hu. Trevanyon, m.		
30 Wi. Godolphin, m.		
31 Joh. Reskymer, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Joh. Arundell, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Joh. Arundell, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Hu. Trevanyon, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Ric. Chamond, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Ric. Greenfield, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Tho. St. Albine, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Joh. Trelawney, a.	Pool - - - - -	Arg. a chevron S. betwixt three oak-leaves V.
<i>Anno</i> EDWARD VI.		
1 Joh. Milaton, ar.		
2 Pet. Chamond, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Wil. Godolphin, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Ric. Roscorrek, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Hu. Trevanyon, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Reg. Mohun, ar. - - - - -		O. a cross engrailed S.
<i>Anno</i> REG. MARIA		
1 Joh. Arundell de } Trevise, mil. - }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> REX PHIL. & MA. REGINA.		
1,2 Joh. Arundell de } Lanhern, mil. - }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2,3 Ric. Edgcombe, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3,4 Jo. Reskymer, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4,5 Joh. Bevil, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5,6 Jo. Carminoe, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> REG. ELIZA.		
1 Reg. Mohun, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Trelawney, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Ric. Roscarrake, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Ric. Chamond, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Hen. Chiverton, a.	- - - - -	Arg. a castle S. on a hill V.
6 Hu. Trevanyon, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Will. Milliot, ar.		
8 Joh. Trelawny, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Joh. St. Albyen, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Wi. Godolphin, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Pet. Edgcombe, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Hen. Curwen, mi.	CUMBERLAND -	Arg. frettée G.; a chief Az.
13 Will. Mohun, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Pet. Courtney, ar.	Ladock - - -	O. three torteaux and a file with as many lam- [beaux Az.
15 Joh. Arundel de } Trevise, ar. - - }	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Joh. Bevil - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Geo. Kerkwick, ar.	Catch-French -	Arg. two lions in bend passant S. cotised G.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
18 Rich. Grevill, ar.		
19 Will. Mohum, ar.		
20 Will. Louer, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Fr. Godolphin, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Joh. Arundel, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Joh.		
24 Rich. Carew, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Ge. Greenvill, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Tho. Cosworth, ar.	Cosworth - -	Arg. on a chevron betwixt three wings Az. [five bezants.
27 Joh. Roscarroke, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Joh. Wray, ar. -	Trebigh - - -	S. a fess betwixt three battle-axes Arg.
29 Ant. Rouse, ar. -	Halton - - -	O. an eagle displayed B. pruning her wing, [armed and langued G.
30 Tho. St. Albin, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Will. Bevill, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Walt. Kendall, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three dolphins S.
33 Geo. Kegwhich, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Ri. Champernown	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Tho. Lower, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Joh. Trelawne, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Car. Trevanion, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Ber. Grenvill, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Pet. Courtney, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40 Will. Bevill, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41 Will. Wray, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42 Fran. Buller, ar. -	Tregarrids - -	S. on a plain cross Arg. quarter-pierced, four [eagles of the field.
43 Hanibal Vivian -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 Anth. Rouse, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
45 Arth. Harris, ar. } & primo Jac. - }	- - - - -	S. three croissants within a border Arg.
<i>Anno</i> J A C. R E G.		
1 Arth. Harris, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Fr. Godolphin, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Nic. Predeaux, ar.	Padstow - - -	A chevron S.; in chief a fyle with three lam- [beaux G.
4 Deg. Chamond, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Joh. Arundell, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 { Jo. Rashly, a. mo. { Joh. Acland, m.	- - - - -	S. a cross betwixt two croissants Arg. Checkee Arg. and S. a fess G.
7 Chri. Harris, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Ri. Edgcombe, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Rich. Bullar, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Will. Wrey, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Will. Coriton, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a saltire S.
12 Rich Roberts, ar.	Trewro - - -	Az. three estoyles, and a chief wavy O.
13 Jo. Chamond, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Will. Dode, ar.		
15 Fran. Vivian, ar. -	- - - - -	Arg. a lion rampant G.
16 Rich. Carsew, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Reskmim. Boniton	Cardew - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three flowers de luces S.
18 Nich. Glyn, ar. -	Glynfford - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three sammons-spears S.
19 Sa. Pendervis, a. -	- - - - -	S. a falcon rising between three mullets O.
20 Joh. Spèccot, ar. -	- - - - -	O. on a bend G. three millroinds Arg.
21 Rich. Gedy, ar.		
22 Jo. Moyle, ar. vir.	St. Germaines -	G. a moyle passant Arg.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	CAR. REG.		
1	Tho. Wivell, ar.		
2	Joh. Trefuses, ar. - - - - -		Arg. a chevron between three wharrow spin- [dles S.
3	Jo. Rashleigh, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Geo. Hele, ar. - - - - -		G. a bend lozengée Erm.
5			
6	Jo. Trelawney, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. Prideaux, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Nic. Loure, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Cha. Trevanion, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Hu. Bosgawen, ar.	- - - - -	V. a bull passant Arg. armed O.; in a chief Erm. [a rose G.
11	Jo. St. Albin, a. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Rich. Buller, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Fran. Godolphin, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14			
15	Rich. Trevill, ar.	- - - - -	O. a cross engrailed S. in the first quarter a [mullet G.
16	Fran. Willear.		
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22	Edw. Heile, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

EDWARD III.

15. ROGER de PRIDDEAUX.]

My eye cannot be entertained with a more welcome object, then to behold an antient name, not onely still continuing to, but eminently flourishing in, our age; on which account, I cannot but congratulate the happiness of this family, expecting a daily accession of *repute* from the hopefull branches thereof.

EDWARD IV.

10. JOHN ARUNDLE, mil.]

This worthy Knight was forewarned (by what *Calke* I wot not) that "he should be slain on the Sands¹." This made him to shun his house at Efford (*alias Ebbing-ford*) as too *maritime*, and remove himself to Trefice, his more inland habitation in this County. But he found it true, "*Fata viam inveniant*;" for, being this year Sheriff, and the Earl of Oxford surprizing Mount Michael (for the House of Lancaster), he was concerned by his office, and command from the King, to endeavour the reducing thereof, and lost his life in a skirmish on the Sands thereabouts. Thus it is just with Heaven, to punish men's curiosity in enquiring after, credulity in believing of, and cowardise in fearing at, such prognostications.

21. THOMAS GRANVIL.]

Be it entred (by way of *caveat*) that there is some difference in the blazoning of the coat of the *Granvils* or *Greenvils*. What usually are termed therein *Rests*, being the *Handles* of *Spears* (most honourable in *Tilting* to break them nearest thereunto) are called by some Criticks *Surflewes*, being the necessary appendants to *Organs*, convaying wind unto them. If (as it seemeth) their *dubious form*, as represented in the Scutcheon, doth *ex æquo* answer to *both*, with me they shall still pass for the *Rests* of *Spears*: for, though I dare not deny but the *Greenvils* might be good *Musicians*, I am assured they were most valiant *Souldiers* in all their Generations.

But the merits of this ancient Family are so *many* and *great*, that *ingrossed* they would make one County *proud*, which divided would make two *happy*. I am therefore resolved equally to part what I have to say thereof, betwixt Cornwall and Devonshire.

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 119.

RICHARD III.

The Reader will take notice that (as it is in our Catalogue) Richard Duke of Gloucester was High-Sheriff of this County *ad terminum vitæ*; a strange *precedent* (if it may be said to *go before*, which hath nothing to *follow after*), seeing for the last *two* years he was both *King of England* and *Sheriff of Cornwall*. We, therefore, behold all the following persons, unto the first of King Henry the Seventh, but as so many Deputies under him; and amongst these we take special notice of

2. JAMES TIRREL, mil.]

This is he, so infamous in our English Histories, for his activity in murdering the innocent Sons of King Edward the Fourth, keeping the keys of the Tower, and standing himself at the foot of the staires, whilst Mr. Forest and J. Dighton stifled them in their beds. I behold this Sir James as an Essex-man, though now the prime Officer of this County: for King Richard accounted Cornwall the *back-dore of Rebellion*, and therefore made this Knight the *Porter* thereof. Indeed it is remote from London, and the long sides of this County afford many landing-places, objected to Britain in France, whence the Usurper always feared (and at last felt) an invasion; and therefore he appointed him Sheriff, to secure the County, as obliged unto him, by gratitude for favours received, and guilt for faults committed. This Tirrel was afterwards executed for Treason, in the Tower-yard, in the beginning of King Henry the Seventh.

HENRY VII.

12. JOHN BASSET.]

This was a busie year indeed in this County, when the Cornish Commotion began (headed by Flammock a Lawyer, and Michael Joseph a Blacksmith) at the Town of Bodmin. Let none impute it to the neglect of this Sheriff, that he suppressed them not, seeing (besides that they quickly quitted this County, and went Eastward) it was not the work of *Posse Comitatus*, but *Posse Regni*, to encounter them. However, after *long running* (for they marched the breadth of the Land, from Cornwall to Kent, before battle was bid them), they were overtaken and overcome at Black-heath.

13. PETER EDGCOMBE, mil.]

The names of *Pierce* (or *Peter*) and *Richard* have been (saith my Author) successively varied in this Family for *six* or *seven* descents⁶. Such *chequering* of *Christian Names* serve *Heraulds* instead of *stairs*, whereby they ascend with assurance into the Pedigrees of Gentlemen; and I could wish the like *alternation* of *Font-names* fashionable in other Families: for, where the Heirs of an House are of the same name for many generations together, it occasioneth much mistake; and the most cautious and conscientious Heralds are guilty of making *incestuous Matches*, confounding the Father for the Son, and so reciprocally.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

4. RICHARD CHAMOND, esq.

He received at *God's hand* an extraordinary favour of long life, serving in the office of a Justice of Peace almost *sixty* years². He saw above *fifty* several Judges of the Western Circuit; was Uncle and Great-uncle to *three hundred* at least; and saw his youngest child above *fourty* years of age.

19. WILLIAM MOHUN.]

He was descended from the ancient Lords of Dunster and Earls of Somerset; of which one received a great Papall priviledge, whereof largely in my "Church History." I behold him as Grand-father to John Lord Mohun of Oakehampton (descended by a Coheir from the Courtneys Earls of Devonshire), and Great-grand-father to the Right Honourable Warwick Lord Mohun.

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 101.

² Idem, p. 113.

29. ANTHONY ROUSE, esq.]

Give me leave only to transcribe what I find written of him¹: "He employeth himself to a kind and uninterrupted entertainment of such as visit him, upon his not sparing inviting, or their own occasions; who (without the self-guilt of an ungrateful wrong) must witness, that his frankness confirmeth their welcome, by whatsoever means provision, the fewell of hospitality, can in the best manner supply." He was Father to Francis Rouse, late Provost of Eaton, whose *industry* is more commendable then his *judgment* in his many Treatises.

KING JAMES.

2. FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, mil.]

Master Carew confesseth, in his "Survey" of this County, that "from him he gathered sticks to build that nest," who was assistant unto him in that *playing labour*, as he termeth it². This ingenious Gentleman entertained a Dutch Mineral-man; and, taking light from his experience, built thereon far more profitable conclusions from his own invention, practising a more saving way, to make *Tinn* of what was rejected for Refuse before.

And here the mention of his *ingenuity* minds me how *hereditary abilities* are often intailed on Families, seeing he was ancestor unto Sidney Godolphin, slain at in Devonshire, valiantly fighting for his Lord and Master. His *Christian* and *Sur-name divisim* signifie much; but how high do they amount in conjunction! There fell *wit* and *valour* never sufficiently to be bemoaned.

10. WILLIAM WREY, mil.]

He was direct ancestor to Sir Chichester Wrey, Knight and Baronet, who, though scarce a *youth* in age, was more then a *man* in *valour*, in his loyall service. He married Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Bouchier Earl of Bath, whose son Bouchier Chichester shall ever have my prayers, that he may answer the nobleness of his extraction.

12. RICHARD ROBERTS.]

He was afterwards created a Baron; and was Father unto the Right Honourable the Lord Roberts, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, lately designed Deputy of Ireland, as a person of singular ability and integrity.

THE BATTLES.

I shall inlarge my self the rather on this subject, because *building* my discourse therein, not on the *floting sands* of *uncertaine relations*, but the *rock* of *reall intelligence*; having gotten a manuscript of Sir Ralph Hopton's (courteously communicated unto me by his Secretary Master Tredui) interpolated with his own hand, being a Memoriall of the Remarkables in the West, at which that worthy Knight was present in person.

I begin with that which is called the *Battle of Liskerd*, taking the name from the next Town of note thereunto; otherwise *Bradock-Downe* was the particular place thereof. Before the Fight began, the King's side took it into their seasonable consideration, that, seeing by the Commission the Lord Mohun brought from Oxford, *four persons* (*viz.* the said Lord Mohun, Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir John Berkeley, and Colonel Ashburnham) were *equally impowered* in the managing of all military matters, and seeing such *equality* might prove inconvenient (which hitherto had been prevented with the extraordinary moderation of all parties) in ordering a battle, it was fittest to fix the power in *one Chief*; and *generall consent* settled it in Sir Ralph Hopton.

He first gave order that publick prayers should be had in the head of every Squadron; and it was done accordingly (and the Enemy, observing it, did stile it *saying of Mass*, as some of their Prisoners afterwards did confess). Then he caused the *Foot* to be drawn up in the best order they could; placed a *Forelorn of Musketers* in the *little Inclosures*, winging them with the few *Horse* and *Dragoons* he had.

This done, *two* small *Mynion-Drakes*, speedily and secretly fetched from the Lord Mohun's house, were planted on a little Barrough within randome-shot of the Enemy;

¹ Carew, ut prius, p. 114.² P. 13.

yet so, that they were covered from their sight, with small parties of Horse about them. These *concealed Mynions* were twice discharged with such success, that the Enemy quickly quitted their ground; and all their Army being put into a rout, the King's Forces had the execution of them, which they performed very sparingly. They took *twelve hundred and fifty* Prisoners, most of their *Colours*, all their *Cannon* (being *four* Brass-guns upon carriages (whereof *two* were *twelve pounders*), and *one Iron Saker*, all their *Ammunition*, most of their *Armes*; and, marching that night to Liskard, the King's Forces first gave God *public thanks*, and then took their own *private repose*.

STRATTON Fight succeeds, on Tuesday, 16 May, 1643. But first let us take a true account of the *two* Armies respectively, with the visible *inequality* betwixt them.

The *King's Forces* were in want of *Ammunition*; and were to hew out their own way up a *steep hill* with their Valour, exposed to all *disadvantages* and *dangers*. Their *Horse* and *Dragoons* exceeded not *five hundred*, their *Foot* about *two thousand four hundred* in number.

The *Parliament Army* had plenty of all *Provisions*, and had *advantagiously barocadoed* themselves on the top of a *Hill*. Their *Horse* indeed were not many (having lately sent away *twelve hundred* to surprize the *Sheriff* and *Commissioners* at Bodmin); but *Foot* were *five thousand four hundred* by pole, as their Major Generall did acknowledge.

As for the King's Forces, order was given that, by *four* severall *avenues*, they should force their passage to the top of the *Hill*, which was very steep; the Enemy as obstinately endeavouring to *keep them down*, as the other did valiantly strive to *ascend*.

The Fight continued doubtfull, with many countenances of various events, from five of the clock in the morning till three in the afternoon; amongst which most remarkable the smart Charge made by Major-General Chudeleigh, with a *stand* of *pikes*, on Sir Bevill Greenfield, so that the Knight was in *person* overthrown, and his *party* put into disorder; which would have proved destructive unto it, had not Sir John Berkeley (who led up the *Musketiars* on each side of Sir Bevill Greenfield) seasonably relieved it, so re-inforcing the charge, that Major General Chudeleigh was taken prisoner.

Betwixt three and four of the clock the Commanders of the King's Forces, who embraced those *four* severall ways of ascent, met, to their mutuall joy, *almost* at the top of the *Hill*, which the routed Enemy *confusedly* forsook. In this service, though they were *assaylants*, they lost very few men, and no considerable Officer; killing of the Enemy about *three hundred*, and taking *seventeen hundred* Prisoners, all their Cannon (being *thirteen* pieces of Brass-ordnance) and *Ammunition* (*seventy* barrels of powder), with a magazin of bisket, and other provisions proportionable. For this Victory publick Prayer and Thanksgiving was made on the *Hill*; and then the Army was disposed of, to improve their success to their best advantage. For this good service, Sir Ralph Hopton was afterwards, at Oxford, created Baron of Stratton, in form as followeth¹:

“CAROLUS, Dei gratiâ, Angliæ, &c. Cum & nominis nostri & posteritatis interest, & ad clara exempla propaganda utilissimè compertum, palam fieri omnibus premia apud nos virtuti sita, nec perire fidelium Subditorum officia, sed memori & benevolo pectore fixissimè insidere; his præsertim temporibus, cum plurimorum (quibus antehac nimium indulsimus) temerata aut suspecta fides pretium aliorum constantiæ addidit: Cumque nobis certò constat *Radulphum Hopton*, Militem de Balneo, splendidis & antiquis Natalibus, tum in cæterâ suâ vitâ integritatis & morum eximium, tum in hâc novissimâ tempestate fatalique Regni & rebelli motu, rari animi fideique exemplum edidisti, Regiæ dignitatis in eaque publicè contra utriusque Adversarios Assertorem & Vindicem acerrimum:

“Quippe, quia non solum nascenti huic Furori (necdum omnibus manifesto) optimis consiliis fortis in Curiâ Senator restiteret; sed, insinuante se latius veneno & crescente fœrociâ, domum ad suos reversus, fortior Miles in agro suo Somersetensi & vicinis partibus, omni

¹ Reader, being Chaplain to this worthy Lord, I could doe no less, then (in gratitude to his memory) make this *Exemplification*.

ope & manu iniquissimam causam oppugnaverit ; in Arce præsertim Sherbornianâ, sub Auspiciis Marchionis Hertfordiæ, egregiam operam navaverit. Mox ulteriùs progressus, polenti in Devoniâ Factionis Tyrannide, & munitissimâ Civitate in fœdus illectâ, & jam undique bonis Subditis perniciem minante, ipse penè in illâ Regione Hospes, contracto è Cornubiâ milite, & primoribus statim impetum eorum repressit, jacentésque & afflictas nostras partes mirificâ virtute recreavit : Et, licet summis necessitatibus conflictanti exigua pars negotii hostes erant, tantum abfuit ut vel illis vel istis succumberet, ut, contra copias auctiores & bellico apparatu instructissimos sæpiùs signis collatis in acie dimicans, semper superior excesserit.

“ Testis Lanestonia, Saltash, Bradock, aliaque obscura olim nomina & loca, nunc Victoriis illius & perduellium cladibus nobilitata. Vix etiam ab his respiraverat, cum novus belli furor, lassas jam ferè & continuis præliis luxatas vires numerosissimo exercitu adortus, uberiorem triumphandi dedit materiam. Cum ille in Campis *Strattoniæ*, in difficillimas licet angustias redactus, inops militaris instrumenti, & consumpto jam pulvere tormentario, armatos inermis, vallo munitos intectus, solâ causâ & virtute animatus, ita retudit, concidit, castris exuit, ut totam belli molem cum ipsis authoribus profligavit ; quicquid fugæ illius residuum erat, inter Urbis unius Mœnia eaque arctâ obsidione astricta concluso. Quâ quidem pugnâ memorabili, præter quod miserum popellum jugo intolerabili levaverat, sedes suas expulsis, Ecclesias Pastoribus, Pacem omnibus, & Firmamentum Pacis obsequium pristinum restituerit. Et jam sequenti armorum nostrorum foelicitati, quâ partes Regni Occidentales maturiùs ad officium & verum Dominum redierunt, & viam aperuisse & inomentum ingens extitisse, libentissimè profiteamur : In hâc operâ laudabili cum præfatus *Radulphus* perstet adhuc invicto animo & industriâ indefessâ, nullo arduo quantumvis labore & periculo excusatus ; cumque mille argumentis testatum fecerit, honorem salutemque nostram sibi omni fortunâ & capite potioem, Nos virum fortissimum optimèque affectum animum benigno studio prosequi & ampliùs demereri volentes, hunc & præconio merito : ornandum, & proprii ad nos gradu extollendum censuimus : Sciatis igitur nos, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scientiâ & mero motu, præfatum *Radulphum Hopton* ad statum, gradum, stilum, dignitatem, titulum, & honorem Baronis *Hopton*, de *Stratton*, in Comitatu nostro *Cornubiæ*, &c. In cujus rei testimonium, has Literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

“ Teste meipso, apud Oxon. quarto die Septembris, anno Regni nostri decimo nono.”

This Honour determined in this Lord, dying issueless at Bruges in Flanders ; since which time King Charles the Second hath conferred the Title of Baron of Stratton on Sir John Berkeley, younger Son to Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruiton in Somerset-shire. This was he who was one of the first four *Tetrarchs* or Joint-Managers in chief of *Marshall* matters in Cornwall ; this is he who was so highly instrumentall in the reducing of Exeter, being afterwards deservedly appointed the Governour. How since he hath shared in his Majesties sufferings beyond the Seas, is sufficiently known.

As for the generall *disarming* and *disbanding* of the Parliament Army in this County, anno 1644, it was a *Conquest* without a *Battle*, on this occasion. I have seen the *Head* bow down, to take a *Thorne* out of the *Foot*. Such the proportion of Cornwall to England, and such was the *condescension* of the King to come into this County. Essex followed him with all his Forces, till he *pen'd* himself in a *narrow place* (or rather *large pound*), so that he was surrounded on all sides with the Sea and the King's Souldiers.

Hereupon Essex (with some prime Commanders) shipped himself for Plimouth, thence for London ; whither also their Horse forced their passage (without considerable loss) under the conduct of Sir William Belfore, whom the King's Horse did *sequi, non assequi*, “ follow, but not overtake.” The Foot, left behind, submitted to the King, on such conditions as are generally known.

His Majesty earnestly endeavouring (by the Enemy's own confession) the exact observing of Articles, which if some unruly Royalist did violate (Souldiers will hardly wear bad cloaths whilst their Foes, being in their power, have better on their backs), it was not so much an *offering* as returning of an *injury*, some of them having formerly felt the same

usage

usage on the like *occasion*. The Parliament Foot did not depose their *disaffections* with their *armes*, soon resuming (or rather retaying) their former principles, which made them adde new *armes* to their old inclinations, in the second Battle at Newbury.

THE FAREWELL.

Being now to part with this County, I wish it all happiness, and particularly that *Flaws*, or *Flaughes*, may either never come thither, or quickly depart thence; which, being a kind of English *Hericano*, hath little civility therein, as throwing down some *houses*, more *trees*, and making more waste with the blast thereof. And may the same Divine Providence which is their *Æolus*, be also *Neptune* unto it, to secure this County from the fury of Water, as well as from the fierceness of the Wind, that their *LIONESS* may never get a *LION* unto it, so to propagate *Inundations* betwixt them.

And now, to wish an *Honour* to this *Dutchy*, and therewith a happiness both to it and all England, the strength of my weak prayers (twisted with many *millions* more proceeding from loyall hearts in this land) shall never be wanting, that God would be pleased to bestow a *Duke* of *Cornwall* of the loines of our gracious Sovereign, to be possessed of the *vertues*, and to be Heir Apparent to the *lands*, of his Father; a *Duke*, presumed in Law to be of full age to all purposes and intents, the first minute of his birth: which happy minute God in due time send, for the comfort of our Nation!

* * * The History of CORNWALL hath been undertaken, at different periods, in a variety of shapes, by different Authors; the first of which that appeared in print was the "Survey" by Master Richard Carew, to which Dr. Fuller so frequently refers. This appeared in 1604; and was re-published in 1723, and again in 1769, but without alterations. John Norden had still earlier surveyed this County; but his "Topographical Description" did not appear in print till 1728. Dr. Borlase's "Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental," were published in 1754; and an improved edition in 1769. Dr. Borlase also published "Observations on the antient and present State of the Isles of Scilly" in 1756; and the "Naturall History of Cornwall" in 1758. Mr. W. Pryce, "Mineralogia Cornubiensis" in 1778; and "Archæologia Cornu-Britannica" in 1790.—Several smaller Works on the Mines have appeared, and descriptions of detached parts of the County.—The "Magna Britannia" has several particulars; as have Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden, and the Beauties of England. But, to complete the list of its regular Historians, must be added the labours of the Rev. Richard Polwhele; who has published an Iliad in a nutshell, "The History of Cornwall, Civil, Military, Religious, Architectural, Agricultural, Commercial, Biographical, and Miscellaneous;" very excellent as far as it goes; but all comprised in three very slender quarto volumes. N.

C U M B E R L A N D.

CUMBERLAND hath Scotland on the North, Northumberland and Westmerland on the East, Lancashire on the South, and the Irish Sea on the West. It is not unlike a *Half Moon* in the form thereof; which, from its *Tips* North and South, may be allowed to be somewhat more then 40 miles, though East and West it spreadeth not above 26 miles. The soyl, though generally hard, and exacting much toyl to improve it, is pleasant with the varieties, and profitable with these

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

PEARLS.

These are found commonly by the River Irt, where *Mussels* (as also *Oysters* and other *Shell-fish*) gaping for the *Dew*, are in a manner impregnated therewith; so that some conceive that as *Dew* is a *liquid Pearl*, so a *Pearl* is *Dew consolidated* in these *fishes*. Here poor people, getting them at low water, sell to Jewellers for *Pence*, what they sell again for *Pounds*. Indeed there is a Spanish Proverbe, that a Lapidary who would grow rich, must buy of those who go to be executed (as not caring how cheap they sell); and sell to those that go to be married, as not caring how dear they buy. But, waving these advantages, such of that Mistery which trade with *Country-people* herein, gaine much by buying their *Pearls*, though far short of the Indian in *Orientness*. But whether not as usefull in Physick, is not as yet decided.

BLACK-LEAD.

Plenty hereof is digged up about Keswick, the onely place (as I am inform'd) where it is found in Europe; and various is the use thereof.

1. For *Painters* (besides some mixture thereof in making *Lead colours*), to draw the *Pictures* of their *Pictures*; viz. those shadowy lines made onely to be unmade again.
2. For *Pens*, so usefull for Scholars to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily deleble without prejudice to the Book.
3. For *Feltmakers*, for colouring of Hats.
4. To scour leaden cisternes, and to brighten things made of Iron.
5. In Flanders and Germany, they use it for glasing of stuffs.

Besides these visible, surely there are other concealed uses thereof, which causeth it daily to grow the dearer, being so much transported beyond the Seas.

COPPER.

These Mines lay long neglected (choak'd in their own rubbish) till renewed about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, when plenty of Copper was here afforded, both for home-use and forraign transportation. But Copper it self was too soft for severall military services, and could not alone (no single person can prove a Parent) produce Brass, most usefull for that purpose. Here *taste and see* Divine Providence; which never doth its work by halves, and generally doubleth gifts by seasonable giving them; *Lapis calaminaris* (whereof hereafter in due place) was then first found in England¹, the *Mother* of Brass, as *Copper* the *Father*

¹ Bishop Carleton's Thankfull Remembrancer, cap. 1. p. 4.

hereof. Hence came it to pass that Queen Elizabeth left more *Brass* than she found *Iron-Ordnance* in the Kingdome; and our Wooden Walls (so our ships are commonly call'd) were rough-casted over with a coat of a firmer constitution.

We must not forget the names of the *two Dutch-men* (good *froggs* by *sea*, but better *moles* by *land*), who re-found out these *Copper-mines*, wherein also some Silver (no *new milk* without some *creame* therein); viz. Thomas Shurland and Daniel Hotchstaber of Auspurge in Germany; whose Nephews, turning purchasers of lands hereabouts, prefer easily to take what the Earth tenders in her hands above-ground, then painfully to pierce into her heart for greater treasure.

I am sorry to *hear*, and loath to *believe* what some credible persons have told me, that within this twenty years the *Copper* within this County hath been *wholly discontinued*, and that not for want of *Mettall*, but *Mining* for it. *Sad*, that the *industry* of our age could not keep what the *ingenuity* of the former found out. And I would willingly put it on another account, that the *burying* of so much *steel* in the *bowells* of men, dureing our Civil Wars, hath hindred their *digging* of *Copper* out of the entralls of the Earth; hoping that these *peaceable times* will encourage to the *resuming* thereof.

THE BUILDINGS.

This County pretendeth not to the mode of *Reformed Architecture*, the vicinity of the Scots causing them to build rather for *strength* than *state*. The Cathedrall of Carlile may pass for the Embleme of the *Militant-Church*, *black but comely*, still bearing in the complexion thereof the remaining signes of its former *burning*. Rose-castle, the Bishop's best Seat, hath lately the *Rose* therein *withered*; and the *prickles*, in the ruins thereof, onely remain.

The houses of the Nobility and Gentry are generally built *castle-wise*; and in the time of the Romans this County (because a *Limitary*) did abound with Fortifications; Mr. Camden taking notice of more *Antiquities* in Cumberland and Northumberland than in all England besides.

THE WONDERS.

Although, if the word *Wonders* be *strained up high and hard*, this County affordeth none; yet, if the *sense* thereof be somewhat let down, the compass thereof fetcheth in

THE MOSS-TROOPERS;

so strange the condition of their living, if considered in their *Original, Increase, Height, Decay, and Ruine*.

1. *Originall*. I conceive them the same called *Borderers* in Mr. Camden, and characterized by him to be *a wild and war-like people*. They are called *Moss-troopers*, because dwelling in the *Mosses*, and riding in *Troops* together. They dwell in the *Bounds* or *meeting* of *two Kingdomes*, but obey the Laws of neither. They come to Church as seldome as the 29th of February comes into the Kalendar.

2. *Increase*. When England and Scotland were united in Great Britain, they that formerly lived by *hostile incursions* betook themselves to the robbing of their Neighbours. Their Sons are *free* of the *trade* by their Fathers' *copy*; they are like unto *Job* (not in *piety* and *patience*, but) in suddain *plenty* and *poverty*, sometimes having *flocks* and *herds* in the morning, none at night, and perchance many again next day. They may give for their motto, *Vivitur ex rapto*, stealing from their honest Neighbours what sometimes they regain. They are a nest of *Hornets*; strike *one*, and stir *all* of them about your ears. Indeed, if they promise safely to conduct a Traveller, they will perform it with the fidelity of a Turkish Janizary; otherwise wo be to him that falleth into their quarters.

3. *Height*. Amounting *forty* years since to some *thousands*. These compelled the *Vicenage* to purchase their security, by paying a constant *rent* unto them. When in their greatest height, they had *two* great Enemies, the *Laws* of the *Land*, and the Lord William

Howard of Naworth. He sent many of them to Carlisle, to that place where "the Officer always doth his work by day-light." Yet these *Moss-troopers*, if possibly they could procure the pardon for a condemned person of their Company, would advance great sums out of their *common stock*, who, in such a case, "cast in their lots amongst themselves, and all have one purse¹."

4. *Decay*; caused by the wisdom, valour, and diligence, of the Right honorable Charles Lord Howard, Earl of Carlisle, who routed these *English-Tories* with his regiment. His severity unto them will not onely be excused, but *commended* by the judicious, who consider how our great Lawyer doth describe such persons who are solemnly out-law'd:

"*Extunc gerunt Caput Lupinum, ita quod sine judiciali inquisitione ritè pereant, & secum suum judicium portent, & meritò sine Lege pereunt, qui secundum Legem vivere recusarunt*²:"—thenceforward [after they are *outlawed*] they wear a wolf's-head³; so that they lawfully may be destroyed, without any judicial inquisition, as who carry their own condemnation about them, and deservedly die without Law, because they refused to live according to Law.

5. *Ruine*. Such the success of this *worthy Lord's* severity, that he made a *thorough reformation* amongst them; and, the *Ring-leaders* being destroyed, the rest are reduced to *legall* obedience, and so I trust will continue.

PROVERBS.

"——— If *Skiddaw* hath a cap,
Scruffell wots full well of that⁴."

These are *two* neighbour hills, the one in this County, the other in *Anan-dale* in Scotland. If the former be capp'd with clouds and foggy mists, it will not be long before rain falls on the other. It is spoken of such who must expect to sympathize in their sufferings, by reason of the vicinity of their habitation.

Tum tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.

"When thy neighbours house doth burn,
Take heed the next be not thy turn."

The *Cumberlanders* have found the truth hereof by their sad experience in our *Civil Wars*, paying dear for their vicinity with Scotland.

"*Skiddaw, Lauvellin, and Casticand,*
Are the highest hills in all England⁵."

I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another which I meet with in the same Author⁶:

"*Ingleborrow, Pendle, and Penigent,*
Are the highest hills between *Scotland* and *Trent*."

But, in order of an expedient betwixt them, we may observe; first, that every County is given to *magnify* (not to say *altify*) their own things therein. Secondly, that the survey goes according to the guess of mens eyes (as never exactly measured) variable according to severall apprehensions. Thirdly, some Hills are higher in view, rising almost perpendicularly of a suddain by themselves; whilst the invisible greatness of others is not heeded so much, which mount with the country about them, creeping up insensibly by degrees. Mean time no mention of *Plynillymon-hill*, as being in Wales, and without compare the *Monarch*⁷ of all Mountains South of Scotland.

¹ Proverbs i. 14.

² Bracton, lib. tertio, tract. 2. cap. 11.

³ In the *Laws of King Edward*, an out-lawed person is called "Woolfe-hefod." *Lambarde*, fol. 127. b. num. 7.

⁴ *Camden's Britannia*, in *Cumberland*.

⁵ *Ibidem*.

⁶ *Idem*, in *Lancashire*.

⁷ This epithet would be still more applicable to *Snowden*. N

SAINTS.

Saint HEREBERT, Priest and Confessor, may justly be referred to this County; for there is a *lake* therein (Bede¹ calleth it *prægrande stagnum*) nigh Keswick made by the River Darwent, wherein *three* Islands are found, in the least of which this Herebert led an eremiticall life. If he travailed hence, it was to visit his friend Saint Cuthbert, betwixt whom such intimacy, that, Cuthbert telling him how his own death approached, Herebert, falling down at his feet², importunately requested him, that they might both pass out of this world together; which, by Saint Cuthbert's prayers, is said to be obtained. Thus, "as they were loving in their lives, so in their death they were not divided;" departing this world the same day and hour, anno Domini 688.

Saint ALRIKE, born and bred in this County, led an eremiticall life in a forrest near to Carlile. This man did not more macerate himself with constant fasting, then time since hath consumed his memory, which hath reduced it to nothing more then the *scelleton* of his *name*, without any historicall passages to *flesh* and *fill* up the same; for I account the report of Saint Goderick³, another Hermite (and present at this man's death), not worth the remembring; *viz.* that he saw the soul of *Alrike* ascend to Heaven, "as it were in a sphericall form of a burning wind;" but we listen unto it but as unto wind. He died anno 1107.

MARTYRS.

This County affordeth none in the Raigh of Queen Mary; whereof accept a double reason. First, the people thereof were nuzell'd in Ignorance and Superstition. Secondly, such as favoured the Reformation were connived at by Owin Ogelthorp, the courteous Bishop of Carlile, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, and who in requittall had a favour for him had he lived any longer. However, Cumberland had one Native, who, going up to London, first found a husband, and then met with martyrdom therein; *viz.*

ELIZABETH FOSTER was born at Graystock in this County, though her *maiden sur-name* be unknown⁴. Travailing to London, she was there married to one John Forster, Cutler, of the parish of Saint Bride's in Fleet-street; and, being summoned before Bonner for not coming to church, was imprisoned, and strictly examined. Being moved by the Bishop to desert her answers, "I will not," said she, "go from them, by God's grace." Hereupon she was condemned; and, being 55 years of age, accordingly suffered, with six other martyrs, all in one fire, in Smithfield, Jan. 27, 1556.

PRELATES.

ROGER WHELPDALE was born in the borders of this County (so that Westmerland pretends to a share of him); bred in Baliol-Colledge in Oxford, and afterwards became Provost of Queen's-Colledge in that University.

A good { 1. *Logician*;
2. *Mathematician*;
3. *Divine*;} witness his Books of { 1. "Summulæ Logicales."
2. "De Quanto & Continuo."
3. "De Deo invocando."

Bale ingenuously confesseth⁵, that he cannot find where this learned man, after his long labours in Oxford, led the rest of his life, and Pits (who seeing with Bale's eyes, both are blind or sighted together) is at the same loss. But herein we are able to *guide* our *guides*, and light a candle to direct them; for he was by King Henry the Fifth preferred Bishop of Carlile, 1419. He sate three years in that see; and, dying at London, Feb. 4, 1422, was buried in Saint Paul's.

ROGER LAYBURN was born of a *Noble Family*, not living far from Carlile⁶. A *Noble Family* indeed, expiring in the days of our grand-fathers, when Elizabeth, sole daughter and

¹ Lib. iv. cap. 9. Hist. Ang.

² Idem, ibid.

³ Matthew Paris, in anno 1170.

⁴ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1857.

⁵ Cent. vi. Num. 29.

⁶ Godwin, in the Bishops of Carlile.

heir of Sir Francis Layburn, was married to Thomas Dacre, last Baron of Gilsland and Graystock. This Roger was bred Fellow in Pembroke-hall, Doctor of Divinity; and at last was consecrated Bishop of Carlile, 1503. Two years after, he solemnly accepted of the Mastership of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge; which I have heard called *Episcopale Collegium*, not onely because it hath bred so many Bishops (for the proportion thereof), but chiefly because many Prelates have held the Mastership thereof, even untill their death. Doctor Layburn dyed soon after, 1509, before he could express his good intentions to his Colledge or Cathedrall.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

EDMUND GRINDALL was born at Saint Bee's in this County; bred Scholar, Fellow, and Master of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, and Proctour of the University. In the Raign of Queen Mary he fled beyond the Seas, and was no *Violento* in the *Troubles of Francford*; but, with all meekness, to his might, endeavoured a pacification. Returning home, he was made successively Bishop of London, Arch-bishop of York and Canterbury, by Queen Elizabeth, highly favouring him for his learning, piety, modesty, and single life; till at last he lost her love, by the mischievous practices of his enemies. His fault was, for keeping others from breaking *two* of God's Commandments, "Thou shalt not steal," when he would not let the Lord of Leicester have Lambeth-house; and "Thou shalt not commit adultery," when he would not permit Julio, the Earl's Italian Physician, to marry another man's wife.

But it was objected against him to the Queen, that he was a fierce defender of factious *Prophecyng*, which in process of time would undermine the Hierarchy; though moderate men were of the opinion, they might prove profitable, as by Archbishop Grindall limited and regulated.

Being really blind, more with *grief* than *age* (dying at *sixty-four*), he was willing to *put off his clothes* before he *went to bed*, and in his life-time to resigne his place to Doctor Whitgift, who refused such acceptance thereof¹. And the Queen, commiserating his condition, was graciously pleased to say, that, "as she had made him, so he should die an Archbishop;" as he did, July 6, 1583.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to *make both ends meet*; and as for that little that *lapped over*, he gave it to pious uses in both Universities, and the founding of a fair Free-school at Saint Bee's, the place of his nativity.

HENRY ROBINSON, D. D. was born in Carlile²; bred Fellow, and at last Provost of Queen's-Colledge in Oxford; and afterwards, 1598, was consecrated Bishop of the place of his nativity.

When Queen Elizabeth received his *homage*, she gave him many gracious words, of the good opinion which she conceived of his learning, integrity, and sufficiency for that place; moreover adding, "that she must ever have a care to furnish that See with a worthy man, for his sake who first set the crown on her head³;" and many words to the like purpose.

He was a Prelate of great gravity and temperance, very mild in speech⁴, but not of so strong a constitution of body as his countenance did promise; and yet he lived to be a very old man. He died anno Domini 1616.

RICHARD SENHOUSE, D. D. was born, of worshipfull parentage, at Nether-hall in this County; a valiant man in his younger days; and I have heard that in his old age he felt the admonitions of his youthfull over-violent exercises. He was bred Fellow of Saint John's-Colledge in Cambridge, and became an excellent Preacher, his Sermons losing no lusture by his good utterance, and gracefull delivering of them. He was Chaplain to King Charles whilst Prince, and preached his Sermon at his Coronation. He was preferred Bishop of Carlile, enjoying the place but a short time. He dyed anno Domini 1626.

¹ Sir George Paul, in Whitgift's Life, p. 27.

² So Mr. Robinson, stationer, and his countryman, informed me. F.

³ Sir John Harrington, in his View of the Church of England, p. 208.

⁴ O. Oglethorp.

CAPITALL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

SIR RICHARD HUTTON was born at Perith, of a worshipfull family (his elder brother was a *Knight*); and bred in Jesus Colledge in Cambridge¹. He intended his studies for Divinity; till, dissuaded by the importunity of his friends (amongst whom George Earl of Cumberland most eminent), he became Barrister in Gray's-Inn. But, in expression of his former affection to Divinity, he seldome (if ever) took fee of a *Clergy-man*. Afterwards, being Recorder of York, he was knighted, and made Judge of the Common Pleas. In the Case of Ship-money, though he was against the King (or rather *for the Commons*), yet his Majesty manifested not the least distast, continuing to call him "the honest Judge."

This person, so pious to God, and charitable to his poor members, was *dissolved* about the beginning of our national misery. Thus God, before he *new ploweth up a land with the furrows of a Civil War*, first cutteth down his *old crop*, and gathereth them like *ripe sheaves into his barn*. He dyed at Serjeant's-Inn; and was buried, at his earnest desire, without any Funerall Sermon (save what his own vertues preached to posterity) at St. Dunstan's in the West, on the 27th day of February, anno Domini 1638.

SIR JOHN BANKS was born at Keswick, of honest parents, who, perceiving him judicious and industrious, bestowed good breeding on him in Gray's-Inn, in hope he should attain to preferment; wherein they were not deceived. After he was called to the Bar, for some years he solicited suits for others, thereby attaining great practicall experience. He afterwards might laugh at them, *who then did smile at him*, leaving many behind him in *learning*, whom he found before him in time, untill at last he was knighted by King Charles, made first his Attorney, then Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, dying in the midst and heat of our civil dissensions.

He ordered by his Will (the copy whereof I have received from my good friend Mr. John Myriel, Minister at Lamplugh) that his body should be buried under some plain Monument, at the discretion of his Executors; and, after an Epitaph mentioning the several places he had held, this Motto to be added,

"Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed Nomini tuo da gloriam."

It must not be forgotten that by his said Will he gave to the value of *thirty pounds per annum*, with other *emoluments*, to be bestowed in *pious uses*, and chiefly to set up a Manufacture of course Cottons in the town of Keswick; which, I understand, hath good, and is in hopes of better, *success*.

CIVILIANS.

GEORGE PORTER was born at Weery-hall, in the Parish of Bolton in this County, of gentile extraction. He was afterward Fellow of Queen's-Colledge in Cambridge, Doctor and Professor of Civil-law therein for above thirty years, so that he might have been made *Comes Imperii primi ordinis*, according to the Constitution of Theodosius the Emperor, allowing that honour to Professours in that faculty, *cum ad viginti annos observatione jugi, ac sedulo docendi labore pervenerint*².

He was of a pitifull nature; and we commonly called him (for I had oft the honour to be in his mess) "the Patron of infirmities," whose discourse was always defensive and charitable, either to excuse mens failings, or mitigate their punishments. He was valiant as well as learned; and, with his sterne lookes and long sword, frighted *three* thieves from setting upon him. He dyed anno Domini 163.; and Doctor Collins (who with Saint Chrysostome was *in laudatoriis hyperbolicus*), preaching his Funerall Sermon, endeavoured to heighten his memory to his soul, mounting it above the skies for his modesty and learning.

¹ It is pity his Manuscripts on the Law should be smothered in private hands, which I hope will hereafter become *publici juris*. F.

² Codex Theod. lib. vi. tit. 21.

WRITERS.

JOHN CANON. Some will have him so called, because *Canon* of some Cathedral Church; and if so, there were *hundreds* of *John Canons* besides himself: others, because he was Doctor of *Canon Law*, which leaves as great a latitude as the former for *hundreds* (with equall right) to juttle with him for the same *Surname*. I have cause to conceive, untill I shall be clearly convinced to the contrary, that he was born at *Canonsby* in this County, by being *set by* for brevity's sake.

Bilious Bale bespattereth him more then any of his Order. Hear how he ranteth: "He turned a *Minotaure*¹ (I should say *Minorite*); and, with his thrasonicall boasting," &c.—But I am not bound to believe him, the rather, because Trithemius, a forraign, judicious, and moderate Writer, giveth him great commendation; whence I collect that his worth was not, like a *candle* in the *house*, onely burning at *home* in England; but a *torch*, blazing abroad beyond the Seas, the University of *Paris* and other places taking signall notice of his learning. He flourished under King Edward the Second, 1320.

WILLIAM EGREMONT. He hath almost lost his true Surname amongst the various writing thereof. Bale calleth him *Egumonde*² (though no such place in all England); Pits reduceth it to a Saxon name, and calleth him Egmond³; Leland (for a reason immediately following) nameth him William of Stamford. But Egremont is the *orthography* of his name, from a small Market-town (yet a Barony of the late Earls of Sussex) in this Shire, where he was born.

Quitting this cold Country, he took his progress into the South, and, fixing himself at Stamford, became an Augustinian Eremite, and proceeded Doctor of Divinity. Going beyond the Seas, he was by the Pope made *Episcopus Pissinensis* (some poor pitifull Bishoprick, so that one would scarce trouble himself to find it out to have the profit thereof), and therewith held the Suffragane-ship under Henry Beaufort Bishop of Lincoln. Indeed that voluminous Diocess (a full *fourth part* of England, before Eli, Peterborough, and Oxford, were cantoned out of it) required a Co-adjutor. Many are the learned works written by him, and (seeing he is *doubly* qualified) I thought fitter to repose him under the topick of "Writers" then of "Prelates," being confident that he got more credit by his Books, then profit by his Bishoprick. He flourished under King Richard the Second, anno 1390.

JOHN SKELTON was a younger branch of the Skeltons, of Skelton in this County. I crave leave of the Reader, hitherto not having full instructions, and preserving the undoubted Title of this County unto him, to defer his character to *Norfolk*, where he was beneficed at Diss therein.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD CRAKENTHROP, D. D. was descended of an ancient Family in this County, as appeareth by their frequent being Sheriffs thereof. He was bred Fellow of Queen's-Colledge in Oxford; and afterwards, in the first of King James, went over Chaplain to the Lord Evers, sent Embassadour to the King of Denmark, and other prime Princes of Germany. Here by use he got an easiness in the Latine tongue, and correspondency with severall persons of eminent Learning.

He was an excellent Logician (witness his work in that kind); and became Chaplain in Ordinary to King James, Rector of Black-Notley in Essex; greater preferments expecting him, had not his death prevented it.

Pliny observeth, that *Posthume Children*, born after the death of their Father, and *Cæsars* (understand such who are cut out of the womb of their Mother), prove very happy in success. What reason soever Naturalists assign hereof, Divines justly impute it to God's goodness, graciously remembering those *Orphans*, which cannot remember their own Parents.

The observation may be applied to the Books of this worthy Doctor, set forth after his

¹ Cent. v. num. 3.² De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 12.³ De Angliæ Scriptoribus, 1390.

death; one called, “*Vigilius Dormitans*,” in defence of the Emperour Justinian, and a generall Council held by him anno 553, set forth by his Brother George Crakenthorp; the other being an answer to the Manifesto of the Archbishop of Spalato, set forth by that learned Antiquary Dr. John Barkham; and both of these Books finding an universall and gratefull reception among the Learned and Religious. I cannot certainly fix the date of his death; and be it here solemnly entred, that Westmerland shall be unprejudiced, if he were born (as a most credible person hath informed me) at New-Biggin in that County.

JOHN SALKELD was a branch of a right worshipful Family in this County; bred a Divine beyond the Seas; but whether Jesuit or Secular Priest I know not. Coming over into England to *angle* for Proselytes, it seems his *line* broke, and he was cast into prison. Hence he was brought out, and presented to King James; by whose *Arguments* (and a *Benefice* bestowed on him in Somersetshire) he became a Protestant.

This he used in all companies to boast of; “that he was a Royall Convert.”

———*Nobisque dedit solatia victor.*

“And was it not a Noble thing,
Thus to be conquer’d by a King?”

Indeed his Majesty, in some of his Works, styleth him “the learned Salkeld;” which the other much vaunted of, often telling it to such who well knew it before, for fear they might forget it. His preaching was none of the best; and he retained some *Popish* (though not *opinions*) *Fancies* to the day of his death. I have heard much of his discourse, *more of his own praise*, than *to his own praise* in my judgement. But his true character may be taken out of the Book he wrot “of Angells.” He died about the year 1638.

GERARD LANGBAIN, D. D. was born at Kirk-Banton in this County; bred first Fellow in, then Provost of, Queen’s-Colledge in Oxford; a skilfull Antiquary, ingenious, industrious, and judicious in his Writings, as by his Works will appear.

Whoso shall read over the “History of the Council of Trent,” translated out of *Italian* by Sir Nathaniel Brent, will conceive it so compleat a narration of all the concernments in that Council, that nothing of consequence can be added thereunto. Yet this his mistake will be confuted, by perusing the Works set forth by Doctor Langbain, of the dissent of the Gallican Churches from severall conclusions in that Council.

As his *Brain* was the *Mother* of some, so was it the *Midwife* to other, good Books, which he procured to be published; especially a book made by Sir John Cheeke, concerning “Rebellion and Loyalty,” seasonably reprinted in the beginning of our Civil Wars. But, alas, such then was the noise of men’s animosities, that the *still voice* of *Truth* could not be heard amongst them. More excellent Tracts were expected from him (particularly an Edition of Brian Twine, with Additions concerning the Antiquity of Oxford) when God was pleased, almost in the midst of his days, to put an end to his life anno 1657.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

ROBERT EAGLESFIELD, born in this County, was a pious and learned man according to the rate of that age; Chaplain and Confessor to Philippa, Queen to King Edward the Third. He founded a fair Colledge in Oxford, by the name of Queen’s-Colledge, for a Provost and twelve Fellows, whom he ordered to sit in the Hall *in purpurâ*, and that they should be attended on *more Curiali*. He appointed that those of Cumberland and Westmerland should be proper for preferment in his Foundation; rendering this reason why he reflected most on those Northern Counties, “*propter insolitam vastitatem, & melioris literaturæ infrequentiam.*”

But, prevented by death, he finished not his intentions; leaving onely to the Colledge the Manor of Renwick in this County, with the Impropriation of Burgh under Stanmore; and, which I assure you was considerable, most excellent Statutes.

To shew himself both Courtier and Scholar, he ordered that in the Hall they should speak either *Latine* or *French*. He bequeathed his Colledge to the honorary Patronage of the
Queens

Queens of England; and his Sur-name is still extant in this County in persons of quality, but how to him related to me unknown. He dyed about the year of our Lord 1370.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

MAUD, the Daughter of Thomas Lord Lucy, Sister and Heir of Anthony Lord Lucy, and Baron of Cokermouth, the Widow of Gilbert Humfrevile, Earl of Angus, was the *second* Wife of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; who, when she saw that she should dye without Issue, gave to Earl Henry her husband the Castle and Honour of Cokermouth, with many other Mannors in Cumberland and Westmerland, with condition that his Issue should bear her armes of the *Lucies* [viz. Gules, three Lucies (or Pikes) hauriant Argent,] quartered, with their own armes of the *Percies*; and for it levyed a Fine in the Court of King Richard the Second.

Hitherto *verbatim* out of Master Mills¹. But, by his favour, his words are not sufficiently expressive of the agreement betwixt them. The Earl conditioned, not onely to quarter the Armes of the *Lucies* (as the *Percies* now quarter many more besides, viz. *Poynings*, *Fitz-Pain*, *Brians*, &c.); but he also covenanted (as in the words of the Instrument) *deferre quateriatim*, "to bear them quarterly" with his own Armes, incorporated into one Coat in effect. This promise the *Percys* have *bonâ fide* perform'd, preserving so near a relation between the *two* Coats, that, in a manner, *Mutuo se ponunt & auferunt*; so that, if either, both always appear together.

This Lady is entered amongst "Memorable Persons;" partly, because of her *harmless* device to perpetuate her memory; partly, because of her great affection to her Husband; she but a second, and no wife of his youth, bringing him no children, and having (no doubt) heirs of her own name and blood, though she were barren, would be bountifull to endow *that* Family with possessions, which she could not enrich with posterity. Say not the *Percy's profit* was the *Lucies loss*; for, what saith the Scripture, "Is it not lawfull for me to doe what I will with mine own²?" She died about the year of our Lord 1382.

LORD MAYORS.

I find none of this County; nor is the wonder great, if it be true what credible persons have informed me, that there are no *Carriers* (the Post from Carlile is excepted) which immediately come from this County to London³. It seems Cumberland is *Terra suis contenta bonis*, neither proud of the *gayety*, nor covetous of the *money*, of London³.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

Marmaduke Bishop of Carlile,	} Commissioners.
Thomas de Dacre de Gilsland.	
William Legh chivaler,	
William Laton armiger.	

} Knights for the Shire

Tho. Barnby Prioris Carlioli.	Pet. Tilioll.	Geor. Warthwyk.
Will. Reddekar Abbatis de Holm.	Joh. Penyngton.	Will. Twates.
Tho. Stanley Abbatis de Wederhill.	Joh. Skelton.	Joh. Eglisfeld, sen.
Rog. Kirkeby Prioris de Seynt Beys.	Joh. Lamplewe.	Will Martindale, sen.
Alex. Walton Prioris de Lane-cost.	Nich. Radclyff, Mil.	Joh. Hoton.
Rich. Hodleston.	Hen. Fenwyk.	Hug. Forster.
Christ. Culwan, <i>Sheriff</i> .	Hug. de Loucher.	Joh. de Skelton.
	Will. Stapleton.	Will. Thirskeld.
	Joh. Broughton.	Will. Loucher de Rosa.
	Tho. Culwen.	Joh. de Denton.
	Tho. Delamore.	Will. Arlosch.

¹ Catalogue of Honour, p. 719.

² The case in both these instances is now widely altered. N.

³ Matthew xx. 15.

Rich. de Kirkebride.	Will. Martyndail, junioris.	Will. Cardoile.
Will. Dykes.	Joh. Culwen.	Tho. Frankyss, Ballivi ibid.
Tho. de Stanewikes.	Tho. Senenhans.	Tho. Delmore.
Joh. Blanerhasset.	Will. Osmonderlawe.	Will. Kelet.
Tho. Aglanbly.	Will. Lowther de Crokdaile.	Joh. Graneson.
Tho. Appulby.	Nich. Irton.	Galf. Barre.
Tho. Salkeld.	Alex. Heighmore.	Joh. Middilham.
Tho. Beuchamp.	Joh. Rybton.	Joh. Person de Lowswater.
Rol. Vaux.	Rob. Bristow.	Pet. Jakson de eadem.
Ade de Denton.	Will. Aglanby.	Rich. Bristow.
Tho. Grane.	Joh. Louthier de Alwardby.	Leo. Howehonson.
Tho. Hethryngton.	Nich. Stanle.	Will. Redman.
Tho. de Sandes.	Tho. Wodhall.	Tho. Rickman de Cokyr-
Joh. Swynburn.	Will. Hodliston de Copland.	mouth, Baker.
Joh. Eglisfeld, junioris.	Rob. Scot de Caldebeke.	
Rich. Eglisfeld.	Wil. Denton, Majoris Karlioli.	

This is a *comfortable Catalogue* for one delighting in ancient Families to practice upon. It is the observation of Vitruvius (alleged and approved by Master Camden¹) that Northern men advancing Southward *non possunt durare sed dissolvuntur*, "cannot endure the heat, but their strength melteth away and is dissolved;" whilst Southern people removing Northward, *non modò non laborant immutatione loci valetudinibus, sed etiam confirmantur*; "are not only not subject to sickness through the change of place, but are the more confirmed in their strength and health."

Sure I am, that Northern Gentry transplanted into the South, by marriage, purchase, or otherwise, doe languish and fade away within few generations; whereas Southern men on the like occasions removing Northward acquire a settlement in their estates with long continuance. Some peevish natures (delighting to comment all things into the worst sence) impute this to the position of their Country, as secured from sale by their distance from London (the staple place of pleasure); whilst I would willingly behold it as the *effect* and *reward* of their *discreet thrift* and *moderate expence*; two thirds of this Catalogue of Cumberland being still *extant*; and the third *extinct*, for lack of *Issue*, and not *Estate*.

SHERIFFS OF CUMBERLAND.

<i>Anno</i> HEN. II.	31 Hug. de Morwich.	7 <i>Idem.</i>
1 Hildretas.	32 <i>Idem.</i>	8 Rog. de Lasy, Constabul.
2 Recorda Manca.	33 <i>Idem</i> , & Nich. <i>frater</i>	Cestrie; & Walt. Mares-
3	<i>ejus.</i>	callus, <i>for four years.</i>
4		12 Hug. de Nevill, <i>for four</i>
5 Rob. Fitz. Troit, <i>for four-</i>	<i>Anno</i> RICHARD I.	<i>years.</i>
<i>teen years.</i>	1 Will. de Aldelin, <i>for nine</i>	16 Rob. de Ros, & Alanus
19 <i>Idem</i> & Adam <i>filius ejus.</i>	<i>years.</i>	Candebec.
20 Adam <i>filius</i> Rob. Trutts.		
21 Rob. de Vaus.	<i>Anno</i> JOH. REX.	<i>Anno</i> HEN. III.
22	1 Will. de Stuteivill &	1 Walt. Mauclere, <i>for seven</i>
23 Rob. Trutt, Adam <i>filius</i>	Johan. Laleman.	<i>years.</i>
<i>ejus pro eo.</i>	2 <i>Idem.</i>	8 Walt. Episc. Carliol. &
24 Rob. de Vallibus.	3 Will. de Stutevill & Phus.	Rob. <i>filius</i> Will. de
25 <i>Idem.</i>	Escrar.	Hampton, <i>for seven</i>
26 Rob. de Vallibus & Rog.	4 <i>Idem.</i>	<i>years.</i>
de Legeire.	5 <i>Idem.</i>	15 Walt. Episc. Carliol. &
27 Rob. de Vallibus, <i>for four</i>	6 Rog. de Lasy, Constabul.	Tho. <i>filius</i> Johannis.
<i>years.</i>	Cestrie.	16 <i>Idem.</i>

¹ In his Elizabeth, anno 1589.

17	Tho. de Muleton, for four years.	32	<i>Idem.</i>	18	<i>Idem.</i>
21	Will. de Dacre, for twelve years.	33	Will. de Mulcaster.	19	Tho. de Lucy, & Hug. de Moriceby.
33	Joh. Daylock, for eight years.	34	<i>Idem.</i>	20	<i>Idem.</i>
41	Will. Com. Albemarl. & Remigiuss de Todington, for five years.	Anno	EDW. II.	21	Tho. de Lucy.
46	Eustachius de Bayloel, for five years.	1	Alex. de Wastwenthoyte.	22	<i>Idem.</i>
51	Eustachius de Baylloel & Mathe. de Ebor. for four years.	2	Andreas de Harcla, for four years.	23	<i>Idem.</i>
55	Rad. de Dacre.	6	Andr. de Harcla & Alex. de Bastenthwayt, Mi. for seven years.	24	Rich. de Denton.
Anno	EDW. I.	13	Nul. Titulus Comitiss in hoc Rotulo.	25	<i>Idem.</i>
1	Rob. Carliol. Episc. Math. Cordil. & Rogeri de Pocklington.	14		26	Hug. de Louthre.
2	<i>Idem.</i>	15		27	<i>Idem.</i>
3	Rob. de Hampton.	16		28	<i>Idem.</i>
4	<i>Idem.</i>	17	Hen. de Malton & Rob. le Brun.	29	Nul. Titulus Comitiss in Rotulo.
5	<i>Idem.</i>	18	Hen. de Malton.	30	Will. de Thirkeld.
6	Joh. de Windeburne & Mich. de Neilbigging.	Anno	EDW. III.	31	Rob. Tillioll.
7	Ad. Newbegin, Gil. Cureweune.	1	Pet. Tilloll & Rob. le Brun.	32	<i>Idem.</i>
8	<i>Idem.</i>	2		33	Will. de Lancaster.
9	<i>Idem.</i>	3	Pet. Tilloll.	34	Chri. de Moriceby.
10	Rob. de Brus, for four years.	4	Rad. de Dacre (Ranulphus) for six years.	35	Rob. de Tillioll.
14	Mich. de Arcla (Harcla), for twelve years.	10	Ric. de Denton.	36	<i>Idem.</i>
26	Will. de Mulecaster, for five years.	11	Anth. de Lucy & Roul. Vaux.	37	Chri. de Moriceby.
31	Joh. de Lucy.	12	<i>Idem.</i>	38	<i>Idem.</i>
		13	Anth. de Lucy.	39	<i>Idem.</i>
		14	<i>Idem.</i>	40	<i>Idem.</i>
		15	Hug. de Moriceby, & Anth. de Lucy.	41	Will. de Windsor.
		16	<i>Idem.</i>	42	<i>Idem.</i>
		17	Hug. de Moriceby.	43	Adam. Puinges.
				44	<i>Idem.</i>
				45	<i>Idem.</i>
				46	Joh. de Denton.
				47	Rob. de Moubray.
				48	Joh. de Derwentwater.
				49	Joh. de Denton.
				50	Joh. de Derwentwater.
				51	Joh. Bruyn.

KING HENRY II.

21. ROBERTUS de VAUS;] *alias, de Vaux, or de Vallibus*; a right ancient name (still extant) in this County. There is a Cross in the Church-yard of Beu-castle, about twenty foot in height, all of one square stone, carved with the Armes of *Vaux*; whence Master Camden concludeth it (though otherwise the inscription thereon not legible) of their erection. I behold this Robert as Father to *John de Vallibus*, of whom Matthew Paris¹ saith, that he was one of those that, *muneribus excæcati, à fidelitate, quam Baronibus in commune juraverant, recesserunt*; "blinded with bribes, they went back from the (some will say such breach no breach of) fidelity which they had jointly sworn to the Barons²." Indeed the same Author reckoneth him amongst those whom he termeth *clarissimos milites*, on whose *loyalty* and *valour* King Henry the Third relied. The Lord Vaux of Harrowden in Northamptonshire doth hence fetch his extraction.

¹ In his History, anno 1263.² Ibidem, anno 1264.

KING HENRY III.

8. WALT. Epis. CARLIOL. & ROB. filius WILL. de HAMPTON.]

This Walter Bishop of Carlile was he who commonly was called *Male-Clerk*, English it as you please, *Bad-Scholar*, or *Clergy-man*. It seems to me a strange transposition, that Henry the First, King of England, should be termed *Beau-Clerk*, a *Good-Scholar*, and our Walter a *Bad one*, who was a Bishop in Orders.

However, though *Male-Clerk*, had he been *Bon-Homme*, a *Good-Man*, the matter had been much mended. But I find little praise of his manners. Indeed he was Lord Treasurer of England, and found false both in *word* and *deed*; avowing his accounts even, when he was justly charged with an *hundred* pound (a summe in that age in the purse of a poor King) debt to the Exchequer. This cost him much molestation, so that at last he resigned his Bishoprick; which by my Author is beheld as no kindly act of mortification¹, but that he came unjustly by his place, and was afraid to lose, though ashamed to keep it any longer. He afterwards became a Friar at Oxford, as if, lacking Learning in his youth, he would recover it in his old age; where he dyed, October 28th, 1248.

EDWARD II.

2. ANDREAS de HARCLA.]

Had his latter end answered his beginning, he might deservedly have been ranked amongst the Worthies of Westmorland (where he was born, at Harcla); whereas now it shall suffice to make this oblique mention of him in this place.

He behaved himself right handsomely in the service of King Edward the Second many years together, especially at the Battle of Borough-brigge, where he killed Humphrey Bohun Earl of Hereford, and took Thomas Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster, with many others of the Nobility, prisoners; and delivered them to the King; in reward whereof, he was created, in the 19th year of that King, Earl of Carlile, and had the Isle of Man bestowed upon him. Next year, I know not upon what discontentment, he fell into private confederacy with the King's foes the Scots, for which he was taken and condemned. Now, lest the Nobility of others should by secret sympathy suffer in his disgracefull death, the *Earl* was first parted from the *Man*, and his *honour* severed from his *person*, by a solemn degradation; having his knightly spurs hewed off from his heels; which done, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

SHERIFFS.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	RICH. II.		
1	Jo. Derwentwater	- - - - -	{ Ar. two barrs G.; on a canton of the second a cinquoile of the first.
2	Will. de Stapleton	- - - - -	
3	Gilb. de Culwen	Warkinton	Arg. frettée G. a cheif Az.
4	J. de Derwentwater	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Ama. Mounceaux.		
6	Robert Parning.		
7	Ama. Mounceaux.		
8	Joh. Therlwall.		
9	Ama. Mounceaux.		
10	Joh. Therlwall.		
11	Pet. Tillioll.		
12	Joh. Ireby	- - - - -	Arg. frettée a canton S.
13	Rich. Redman	- - - - -	G. three cussions erm. buttoned and tasselled O.
14	Chri. Moriceby.		

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Carlile.

- 15 Joh. de Ireby - - *ut prius.*
 16 Tho. de Musgrave - - - - - Az. six annulets O.
 17 Rich. Redman - *ut prius.*
 18 Pet. Tiliot.
 19 Joh. de Ireby - - *ut prius.*
 20 Rich. Redman - *ut prius.*
 21 Wil. Culwen - - *ut prius.*
 22 Rich. Redman - *ut prius.*

Anno HEN. IV.

- 1 Will. Leigh.
 2 Will. Louthier - - - - - O. six annulets S.
 3 Rich. Redman, & *ut prius.*
 Will. Osmunderlaw - - - - - Arg. a fess between three martlets S.
 4 Pet. Tillioll.
 5 *Idem.*
 6 Rich. Skelton - - - - - Vert, a fess betwixt three flower de luces O.
 7 Will. Louthier - *ut prius.*
 8
 9
 10 Joh. Delamore.
 11 Rob. Rodington.
 12 Rich. Redman, m. *ut prius.*

Anno HEN. V.

- 1 Ja. Harington, m. - - - - - S. frettée Arg.
 2 Will. Stapelton - *ut prius.*
 3 Chri. Culwen, m. *ut prius.*
 4 Joh. Lancaster - - - - - Arg. two bars G.; on a canton of the same a lion
 [passant O.
 5 Wil. Osmunderlaw *ut prius.*
 6 Rob. Louthier, mi. *ut prius.*
 7 Joh. Lamplough - - - - - O. two crosses floury S.
 8 Will. Stapilton - *ut prius.*
 9 Will. Stapleton & *ut prius.*
 Rich. Ratcliffe - Darwentwater - Arg. a bend engrailed S.

Anno HEN. VI.

- 1 Will. Leigh, mil.
 2 Chri. Culwen, m. *ut prius.*
 3 Chri. Moresby, m. - - - - - Arg. a cross S.; in the first quarter a cinquefoil of
 [the second.
 4 Nich. Ratcliffe, m. *ut prius.*
 5 Jo. Penington, m. - - - - - O. five fusils in fess Az.
 6 Chri. Culwen - - *ut prius.*
 7 Chri. Moresby - *ut prius.*
 8 Tho. Delamore - - - - - Arg. six martlets, three, two, and one, S.
 9 Joh. Penington - *ut prius.*
 10 Joh. Skelton.
 11 Joh. Lamplow, m. *ut prius.*
 12 Chri. Culwen - - *ut prius.*
 13 Jo. Penington, m. *ut prius.*
 14 Joh. Broughton - - - - - Arg. a chevron betwixt three mullets G.
 15 Hen. Fenwick, m. - - - - - Per fess G. & Arg. six martlets counterchanged.
 16 Chri. Culwen, m. *ut prius.*
 17 Chri. Moresby - *ut prius.*
 18 Hug. Louthier - *ut prius.*
 19 Joh. Skelton, ar.

- 20 Will. Stapilton - - - *ut prius.*
- 21 [AMP.] Tho. Beauchamp.
- 22 Tho. Delamore - - - *ut prius.*
- 23 Chri. Curwen - - - *ut prius.*
- 24 Joh. Skelton, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 25 Joh. Broughton - - *ut prius.*
- 26 Tho. Delamore - - - *ut prius.*
- 27 Th. Crakenthorp - - - - - O. a chev. betwixt three mullets pierced Az.
- 28 Tho. Curwen, m. - *ut prius.*
- 29 Joh. Skelton, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 30 Roul. Vaux, ar. - - - - - Chekée, O. and G.
- 31 Tho. Delamore - - - *ut prius.*
- 32
- 33 Joh. Hodilston, ar. - - - - - G. frettée Arg.
- 34 Hug. Louthar, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 35 Tho. Curwen - - - *ut prius.*
- 36 Rich. Salkeld - - - - - Vert, frettée Arg.
- 37 Hen. Fenwick, m. - *ut prius.*

Anno EDWARD. IV.

- 1 Rich. Salkeld, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 2 Roul. Vaux, ar. - - *ut prius.*
- 3 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
- 4 Joh. Hudleston, m. *ut prius.*
- 5 Th. Lamplough, a. - *ut prius.*
- 6 Rich. Salkeld, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 7 Roul. Vaux, ar. - - *ut prius.*
- 8 Joh. Hodilston, m. *ut prius.*
- 9 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
- 10 Will. Leigh, mil.
- 11 Chri. Moresby, m. - *ut prius.*
- 12 Will. Parr, m. - - WESTMORLAND Arg. two bars Az. a border engrailed S.
- 13 Joh. Hodilston, m. - *ut prius.*
- 14 Will. Leigh, mil.
- 15
- 16 Ric. Dux Glouc. & J. Hodilston, m. Sub. *ut prius.* FRANCE and ENGLAND, on a label of three [Erm. as many cantons G.
- 17 *Idem.*
- 18 Rich. Dux. Glouc. - *ut prius.*
- 19 Nul. Titulus Comitibus in Rotulo.
- 20 Rich. Dux Glouc. - *ut prius.*
- 21 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
- 22 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*

Anno RICHARD. III.

- 1 Rich. Salkeld - - - *ut prius.*
- 2
- 3

Anno HENR. VII.

- 1 Chri. Moresby, m. - *ut prius.*
- 2 Nul. Titulus Comitibus in Rotulo.
- 3 Chri. Moresby, m. - *ut prius.*
- 4 Th. Beauchamp, a. *ut prius.*

- 5
6 Nul. Titulus Comitatus
in Rotulo.
7 Joh. Musgrave, m. - *ut prius.*
8 Nul. Titulus Comitatus
in Rotulo.
9 Edw. Redman - - - *ut prius.*
10 Rich. Salkeld, m. - *ut prius.*
11 Chri. Moresby, m. - *ut prius.*
12 Tho. Beachamp - - - *ut prius.*
13 Chri. Dacre, ar. - - - - - G. three escalop-shells Arg.
14 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
15 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
16 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
17 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
18 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
19 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
20 [AMP.] Hug. Hutton, ar.
21 Chri. Dacre, ar. *ut prius.*
22 Jo. Hudleston, m. - *ut prius.*
23 Joh. Ratcliffe, ar. - *ut prius.*
24 *Idem* - - - - - *ut prius.*
- Anno HENR. VIII.
- 1 Joh. Curwen, m. - *ut prius.*
2 Jo. Penington, mi. - *ut prius.*
3 Joh. Shelton, mil. - *ut prius.*
4 Jo. Crakenthorp, a. - *ut prius.*
5 *Idem* & Edward. *ut prius.*
Musgrave.
6 Joh. Radcliffe, m. - *ut prius.*
7 Joh. Louthier, m. - *ut prius.*
8 Tho. Curwen, mi. - *ut prius.*
9 Gawin. Eglesfeld - - - - - O. three eglets displaid G.
10 Joh. Radcliffe, mi. *ut prius.*
11 Edw. Musgrave - - - *ut prius.*
12
13 Christ. Dacre - - - *ut prius.*
14
15 Joh. Ratcliffe, mi. - *ut prius.*
16 Chri. Curwen, mil. *ut prius.*
17 Chri. Dacre, mil. - *ut prius.*
18 Joh. Ratcliffe, mi. - *ut prius.*
19 Edw. Musgrave, m. *ut prius.*
20 Wil. Penington, m. *ut prius.*
21 Tho. Wharton, m. - - - - - S. a maunch Arg.
22 Rich. Ireton - - - - - Arg. a fess S.; three mullets in chief G.
23 Christ. Dacre, m. - *ut prius.*
24 Wil. Musgrave, m. *ut prius.*
25 Christ. Curwen - - - *ut prius.*
26 Cut. Hutton, ar. - *ut prius.*
27 Tho. Wharton, m. - *ut prius.*
28 Tho. Curwen, m. - *ut prius.*
29 Joh. Lamplo, mil.

- 30 Joh. Thwaites, ar. - - - - - Arg. a cross S. fretté O.
- 31 Tho. Wharton, m. - *ut prius.*
- 32 Tho. Dalston, ar. - Dalston - - - Arg. a chevron between three ravens-heads
[S. billed O.
- 33 Wil. Musgrave, m. *ut prius.*
- 34 Joh. Louthar, mi. - *ut prius.*
- 35 Tho. Salkeld, ar. *ut prius.*
- 36 Edw. Aglyonby, a. - - - - - Az. two bars; and three martlets in cheif S.
- 37 Rob. Lamplo, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 38 Tho. Sandford - - - - - Per chevron S. and Erm. two boars-heads in
[cheif cooped O.

Anno EDWARD. VI.

- 1 Tho. Wharton, m. - *ut prius.*
- 2 Joh. Leigh, ar.
- 3 Joh. Lamplow, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 4 Joh. Louthar, mil. - *ut prius.*
- 5 Ric. Eglesfeld, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Penington - - *ut prius.*

Anno REG. MARI.

- 1 Tho. Leigh, ar.

Anno PHIL & MAR.

- 1,2. Rich. Musgrave - *ut prius.*
- 2,3. Tho. Sandford, a.
- 3,4. Rob. Lamplow, a. - *ut prius.*
- 4,5. Joh. Leigh, ar. - - *ut prius.*
- 5,6. Will. Penington - *ut prius.*

Anno ELIZ. REG.

- 1 Th. Dacre, sen. mi. *ut prius.*
- 2 Th. Lamplough, a. - *ut prius.*
- 3 Hug. Ascough, m. & - - - - - S. a fess O. betwixt three asses passant Ar.
Hen. Curwen, a. - *ut prius.* [mained & unguled of the second.
- 4 Will. Musgrave - - *ut prius.*
- 5 Ant. Hudleston, a. - *ut prius.*
- 6 Chri. Dacre, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 7 Wil. Penington, a. - *ut prius.*
- 8 Rich. Louthar, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 9 Joh. Dalston, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 10 Cut. Musgrave, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 11 Sim. Musgrave, ar. *ut prius.*
- 12 Hen. Curwen - - *ut prius.*
- 13 Geo. Lamplough - *ut prius.*
- 14 Joh. Lamplough - *ut prius.*
- 15 Will. Musgrave - - *ut prius.*
- 16 Anth. Hudleston - *ut prius.*
- 17 Ric. Salkeld, ar. & *ut prius.*
- Hen. Tolston, ar. - - - - - Vert. on a cheif Az. three martlets O.
- 18 Joh. Dalston, ar - - *ut prius.*
- 19 Geo. Salkeld, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 20 Fr. Lamplough, a. - *ut prius.*
- 21 Joh. Lamplough - - *ut prius.*
- 22 Hen. Curwen, ar. - *ut prius.*
- 23 Chri. Dacre, ar. - - *ut prius.*

- 24 Wilfr. Lawson, ar. - - - - - Per pale, Arg. and S. a chev. counterchanged.
 25 Joh. Dalston, ar. - *ut prius.*
 26 Joh. Midleton, ar.
 27 Geo. Salkeld, ar. - *ut prius.*
 28 Joh. Dalston, ar. - *ut prius.*
 29
 30 Rich. Louthier, ar. - *ut prius.*
 31 Hen. Curwen, m. *ut prius.*
 32 Chr. Pickering, ar. - - - - - Ermin, a lion rampant Az. crowned O.
 33 Joh. Southwike, a.
 34 Will. Musgrave, a. - *ut prius.*
 35 Ger. Louthier, ar. - *ut prius.*
 36 Joh. Dalston, ar. - *ut prius.*
 37 Lau. Salkeld, ar. - *ut prius.*
 38 Chri. Dalston, ar. *ut prius.*
 39 Wilfri. Lawson - - *ut prius.*
 40 Tho. Salkeld, ar. - *ut prius.*
 41 Jos. Penington, ar. - *ut prius.*
 42 Nich. Curwen, ar. - *ut prius.*
 43 Will. Orfener, ar.
 44 Edm. Dudley, ar. - - - - - O. a lion rampant duple queue Vert.
 45 Will. Hutton, ar. & *ut prius.*
 prim. Jac.

Anno JAC. REG.

- 1 Will. Hutton, ar. - *ut prius.*
 2 Joh. Dalston, ar. - *ut prius.*
 3 Chri. Pickering, a. - *ut prius.*
 4 Wilf. Lauson, m. - *ut prius.*
 5 Chri. Pickering, m. - *ut prius.*
 6 Hen. Blencow, ar. - - - - - S. on a bend three chaplets G.
 7 Will. Hutton, m. - *ut prius.*
 8 Jos. Penington, ar. - *ut prius.*
 9 Chr. Pickering, m. - *ut prius.*
 10 Wilf. Lawson, m. - *ut prius.*
 11 Th. Lamplough, a. - *ut prius.*
 12 Edw. Musgrave, m. - *ut prius.*
 13 Rich. Flecher, ar. - Hutton - - - Arg. a saltire engrailed betwixt four roundlets,
 [each charged with a pheon of the field.
 14 Will. Musgrave, m. *ut prius.*
 15 Will. Hudleston, a. - *ut prius.*
 16 Geo. Dalston, ar. - *ut prius.*
 17 Hen. Curwen, mi. - *ut prius.*
 18 Jo. Lamplough, a. - *ut prius.*
 19 Hen. Fetherston - - - - - G. a chev. betwixt three oestridges feathers.
 20 Fran. Dudley vid. *ut prius.*
 Admi. Tho. Dudley, *ut prius.*
 ar. & Edw. Dudley, *ut prius.*
 ar. defun. & Tho.
 Lamplough, mil.
 21 Rich. Samford, m. - *ut prius.*
 22 Rich. Fletcher, m. - *ut prius.*

Anno CAR. REG.

- 1 Hen. Blencowe, m. *ut prius.*
 2 Pet. Senhouse, ar. - Scascall - - - Arg. a popinjeij proper.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
3 Chri. Dalston, ar	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Will. Layton, ar.		
5 Will. Musgrave, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Chr. Richmond, a.		
7 Leon. Dykes, ar.	- - - - -	O. three cinquefoils S.
8 Joh. Skelton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Will. Orfener, ar.		
10 Rich. Barvis, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Will. Lawson, ar.		
12 Patri. Curwen, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Tho. Dacre, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Ti. Fetherston, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
15		
16 Chri. Louthier, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Hen. Fletcher, bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18		
19		
20		
21		
22 Hen. Tolson, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

EDWARD IV.

16. RICHARD DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.]

He is notoriously known to Posterity, without any *Comment* or *Character* to describe him. In his *Armes*, it is observable, that the younger Sons of Kings did not use our *common modern* manner of differences, by *Cressants*, *Mullets*, *Martilets*, &c.; but assumed unto themselves some other *differencing devices*.

Wonder not that his *Difference*, being a *Labell* (disguised with some additions), hath some *allusion* to *Eldership* therein, whilst this Richard was but the *Third Son*; seeing, in his own *ambition*, he was not onely the *eldest*, but *onely Child* of his *Father*, as appeareth by his *project*, not long after, to *basterdize* both his *Brethren*. And now did he begin to *cast an eye on*, and *forecast a way* to the *Crown*, by securing himself of *this County*, which is the *Back* (as *Northumberland* the *Fore*) *Door* into Scotland. In the mean time, Cumberland may count it no mean *credit*, that this *Duke* was for *six years* together, and at that very time, her High-Sheriff, when he was made (or rather made himself) King of England.

HENRY VIII.

21. THOMAS WHARTON.]

This must needs be that worthy person whom King Henry the Eighth afterwards created first Lord Wharton, of Wharton in Westmerland, and who gave so great a defeat to the Scots at Solemn Moss, that their King James the Fifth soon after died for sorrow thereof.

Indeed the Scottish Writers, conceiving it more creditable to put their defeat on the account of *anger* then of *fear*, make it rather a *Surrender* then a *Battle*; as if their Country-men were in effect unwilling to *conquer*, because unwilling to *fight*; such their disgust taken at Oliver Sentclear, a man of *low birth* and *high pride*, obtruded on them that day by the King for their Generall; and, to humor their own discontentment, they preferred rather to be *taken Prisoners* by an *Enemy*, then to fight under so distasted a *Commander*.

As for the Lord Wharton, I have read (though not able presently to produce my Author) that, for this his service, his armes were *augmented* with an Orle of Lions paws in saltier Gules, on a border Or.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand *two* small *Manufactures* are lately set up therein ; the one of course *Broad-cloth* at Cokermouth (vended at home); the other of *Fustians* some *two* years since at Carlile; and I wish that the *Undertakers* may not be disheartned with their small encouragement. Such who are ashamed of *contemptible beginnings* will never arrive at *considerable endings*. Yea, the greatest *Giant* was (though never a *Dwarfe*) once an *Infant* ; and the *longest line* commenced from a *little point* at the first.

* * * The "Natural History" of this County, with that of WESTMORELAND, was published in 1709 by the Rev. Mr. Robinson; and the "History and Antiquities" of these two Counties, in 1777, by Joseph Nicholson, Esq. and Dr. Burn. A separate "History of Cumberland and places adjacent" was also published by William Hutchinson, Esq. in 1794. To which may be added the "Magna Britannia," Mr. Gough's additions to Camden; the Beauties of England; several Guides, a "Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes," and a variety of descriptions of detached parts of the County in numberless Tours. N.

D E R B Y - S H I R E.

DERBY-SHIRE hath York-shire on the North, Nottingham-shire on the East, Leices-ter-shire on the South, Stafford and Cheshire on the West. The River South Darwent, falling into Trent, runneth through the middle thereof: I say *South Darwent*, for I find three more *North* thereof.

Darwent, which divideth the West from the East Riding in Yorkshire.

Darwent, which separateth the Bishoprick of Durham from Northumberland.

Darwent in Cumberland, which falleth into the Irish Ocean.

These I have seen by Critical Authors written all alike; enough to persuade me that *Dower*, the British word for *Water*, had some share in their denomination.

The two extrems of this Shire, from North to South, extend to thirty-eight miles, though not fully twenty-nine in the broadest part thereof. The South and East thereof are very fruitful, whilst the North part (called *The Peak*) is *poor above*, and *rich beneath* the ground. Yet are there some *exceptions* therein. Witness the fair pasture nigh Haddon (belonging to the Earl of Rutland), so incredibly battling of Cattel, that one proffered to surround it with *shillings* to purchase it; which, because to be set *side-ways* (not *edge-ways*), were refused.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

LEAD.

The best in *England* (not to say *Europe*) is found in this County. It is not churlish, but good-natured Metal, not curdling into knots and knobs, but all equally fusil; and therefore most useful for Pipes and Sheets; yea, the softnesse thereof will receive any artificial impressions. The Miners thereof may be called a *Common-wealth* within our *Common-wealth*, governed by Laws peculiar to themselves, often confirmed by Act of Parliament; and take a few of them.

1. If any of this *Nation* find a *Rake*, or *Sione*, or *Leading* to the same, he may set in any ground to get Lead Oar¹.
2. But *Churches*, *Houses*, and *Gardens*, are free from this Custom of the *Minery*.
3. All *Miners* ought to commence their suits for *Oar-debt* in the *Barge-Moot-Court*; otherwise they must lose their debt, and pay cost too².
4. The *Barge-Master* keeps his two great Courts twice a year in *Barge-Moot-Hall*; the *Steward* under him once in three weeks, to decide Controversies, and punish offences betwixt *Miners*.
5. *Plaintiffs* or *Defendants*, having three *Verdicts* passed against them, are bound up for ever.
6. He that stealeth *Oar* twice is fined; and the *third time* struck through his hand with a Knife unto the haft into the *Stow*, and is there to stand until death, or loose himself by cutting off his hand³.
7. The Lord, for *Lot*, hath the thirteenth *dish* of *Oar* within their *Mine*, and *six pence* a load for *Cope*.

¹ 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, Act 4.

² 3 Edw. VI. Act 5.

³ 16 Edw. I. c. 2.

This *manual* (as other *liberal*) *Art* hath *terms* peculiar to it self, which will not be understood without an *Interpreter* of their own *profession* :

“ Bunnings, Polings, Stemples, Forks, and Slyder,
 Stoprice, Yokings, Soletrees, Roach and Rider,
 Water holes, Wind holes, Veyns, Coe-shafts, and Woughs,
 Maine Rakes, Cross Rakes, Brown henns, Buddles, and Soughs,
 Break-offs, and Buckers, Randum of the Rake,
 Freeings, and chasing of the Stole to th' Stake,
 Starting of Oar, Smilting, and driving Drifts,
 Prim-gaps, Roof-works, Flat-works, Pipe-works, Shifts,
 Cauke, Spar, Lid-stones, Twitches, Daulings and Pees,
 Fell, Bous, and Knock-bark, Forstid-oar and Tees,
 Bing-place, Barmoot Court, Barge-master and Stowes,
 Crosses, Holes, Hange-benches, Turntree and Coes,
 Founder-meers, Taker-meers, Lot, Cope, and Sumps,
 Stickings, and Stringes of Oar, Wash-oar, and Pumps,
 Corfe, Clivies, Deads, Meers, Groves, Rake-soil the Gange,
 Binge-oar, a Spindle, a Lampturne, a Fange,
 Fleaks, Knockings, Coestid, Trunks, and Sparks of Oar,
 Sole of the Rake, Smitham, and many more¹.”

Let me adde, that whereas *Miners* complain that *Lead* in Somerset-shire (as the *Tinne* in Cornwall) doth dayly decay, here it doth improve and encrease: for, as if Phœbus himself had been their Vulcan, massy pieces of *Lead* are frequently found (whereof lately I had one in my hand) so well ripened in the bowels of the Earth, that they seemed refined, such the original purity thereof².

MANUFACTURES.

MAULT.

Though *commonness* causeth *contempt*, excellent the art of the first inventing thereof. I confesse it facile to make *Barley-water*, an invention which found out it self, with little more than the bare joyning the ingredients together. But to make *Mault* for *Drink*, was a master-piece indeed. How much of Philosophy concurred to the first *Kill* of *Mault*! and before it was *turned* on the *Floor*, how often was it *tossed* in the *Brain* of the first inverter thereof!

First, to give it a new *growth* more than the earth had bestowed thereon. *Swelling* it in the water, to make it *last the longer* by *breaking* it, and taste the *sweeter* by *corrupting* it. Secondly, by making it to passe the fire, the grain (by *Art fermented*) acquiring a lusciousnesse (which by Nature it had not) whereby it doth both strengthen and sweeten the water wherein it is boyled.

ALE.

Ceres being our English *Bacchus*, this was our Ancestors' common drink, many imputing the strength of their *Infantry* (in drawing so stiff a Bow) to their constant (but moderate) drinking thereof. Yea, now the English begin to turn to *Ale* (may they in due time regain their former vigorousness!); and whereas, in our remembrance, *Ale* went out when *Swallows* came in, seldom appearing after *Easter*; it now hopeth (having climbed up *May-hill*) to continue its course all the year. Yet have we lost the *Preservative*, whatever it was, which (before *Hops* was found out) made it last so long in our Land some *two hundred years* since, for half a year at the least after the brewing thereof; otherwise of necessity they must brew every day, yea pour it out of the *Kive* into the *Cup*, if the prodigious English Hospitality in former ages be considered, with the multitude of

¹ Composed by Edward Manlove, Esq. heretofore Steward of the Barge-Moot-Court for the Lead Mines within the said Wapentake. F.

² The Lead of Derbyshire was famous in the time of the Romans; several Pigs of Lead, marked with their stamps, having at various periods been found here. N.

menial Servants and Strangers entertained. Now never was the Wine of Sarepta better known to the Syrians, that of Chios to the Grecians, of Phalernum to the Latines, than the *Canary* of *Derby* is to the English thereabout.

BUILDINGS.

Chatsworth, erected by the magnificent Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Countess of Shrewsbury, is a stately Structure, thus described by the Poet¹:

*Stat Chatsworth præclara domus, tum mole superba,
Tum Domino magnis, celerem Deröentis ad undam.
Miranti similis portam præterfluit Amnis
Hic tacitus, saxis infra supraque sonorus.*

“Chatsworth which in its bulk it self doth pride
And Lord (both great) stands Derwent bank beside;
Which slides still by the gate, as full of wonder,
Though loud with stones above the house and under.”

The Garden on the back side, with an artificial Rock and Wilderness, accomplisheth the place with all pleasure.

WONDERS.

God, who is truly *Θαυμάσιος*, the onely *Worker* of *Wonders*, hath more manifested his might in *this* than in any other County in England; such the *heaps* of *Wonders* therein, amongst which we take special notice of

MAM TOR, OR MAM-TOR.

Tor is a Hill ascending steep, as *Glassenbury-Tor*. *Maim*, saith one², because *maimed* or *broken* in the top thereof. Others, following the vulgar pronounciation, will have it *Mam-Tor*; that is, the *Mother-Hill*; because it is always *delivered*, and presently with *child* again: for incredible heaps of sandy earth constantly fall thence, yet is it not visibly diminished, having, it seems, (as a constant stream) such a spring of matter whence it is recruited. It may pass for the embleme of the liberal man, never impoverished by his well-bounded and grounded charity, his expences being re-supplied by a secret providence.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

Buxton Well, dedicated to St. Anne, sending forth both *cold* and *warm* water, is little less than miraculous in the effects, thus described by our Author²:

*Hæc resoluta senum confirmat membra trementum,
Et refovet nervos lotrix hæc lymphæ gelatos,
Huc infirma regunt baculis vestigia claudi,
Ingrati referunt baculis vestigia spretis.
Huc, Mater fieri cupiens, accedit inanis,
Plenaque discedit, puto, nec veniente marito.*

“Old men’s numb’d joynts new vigor here acquire,
In frozen Nerves this Water kindleth Fire.
Hither the Creples halt, some help to find,
Run hence, their Crutches unthantkt left behind.
The barren Wife here meets her Husband’s love³,
With such success she strait doth Mother prove.”

¹ Mr. Hobbes, “De Mirabilibus Pecci.”—“I would propose two little alterations in these lines of Mr. Hobbes upon Chatsworth. The river Derwent is not remarkably swift, however not at this place; nor does this epithet consist well with the *admiration* afterwards attributed to its stream. Therefore say, *celebrem*, or rather *atram*, the water of the Derwent being very brown or black, from the small streams which come trickling from the mosses. I would read also *canorus*, or *vocalis*, instead of *sonorus*, as better contrasted with *tacitus*, the Poet here aiming at an epigrammatical point.” Dr. Pegge’s “Anonymiana,” p. 332. N.

² Idem, *ibidem*.

³ The Translator durst not be so bold as the Author. F.

This Well is also famous¹ for the abode of Mary Queen of Scots thereby, who found much refreshing by the waters thereof.

PRINCES.

I find no *Prince*, since the Conquest, who saw his first light in this County, probably because our English Kings never made any long residence therein.

SAINTS.

St. ALKMUND, son to Alred King of Northumberland, slain in a Battel on the behalf of Ethelmund Vice-roy of Worcester, pretending to recover Lands against Duke Wolstan, who detained them, was therefore reputed Saint and Martyr. It would pose a good Scholar to clear his title to the latter, who lost his life in a quarrel of civil concernment; on which account, in all Battels betwixt Christians, such as are slain on one side may lay claim to *Martyr-ship*. However, it befriendeth his memory, that his body, translated to Derby, was believed to do miracles, being there with great veneration interred in a Church called Saint Alkmund's, on the right hand as Passengers (from the South) go over the Bridge, whither the Northern people made many Pilgrimages, till discomposed by the Reformation. What relation Alkmundsbury, a Town in Huntingdon-shire, hath unto him, is to me unknown.

MARTYRS.

JOAN WAST was a *blind woman* in the Town of Derbey, and on that account the object of any man's *alms*, rather than the subject of his *cruelty*. Besides, she was seemingly a silly soul, and indeed an *Innocent*, though no *Fool*. And what saith our Saviour, "For judgement am I come into this world, that they which see not might see; and that they which see, might be made blind²." This poor woman had a clear apprehension of God's Truth; for the testimony whereof, she was condemned, and burnt at the Stake, by the command of Bishop Baines, who, as he began with the *Extreams*, Mistress Joyce Lewis, one of the best; and this Joan Wast, one of the basest birth in his Diocess: so no doubt (had not Queen Mary died) he would have made his *cruelty* meet in persons of a middle condition.

CARDINALS.

ROGER CURSON was born, saith my Author, *ex nobili quodam Anglorum genere*, of worshipful English extraction³. Now I find none of his surname out of this County (except some branches lately thence derived); but in the same, two right ancient Families, one formerly at Croxton (whose heir general in our age was married to the Earl of Dorset) the other still flourisheth at ——— in this County; which moves me to make this Roger a Native thereof. Bred he was, first a Scholar in Oxford, then a Doctor in Paris, and lastly a Cardinal in Rome, by the Title of Saint *Stephen* in *Mount Celius*. When the City of Damiata in Egypt was taken under John Brenn King of Jerusalem, our Cardinal Curson was there, accompanying Pelagius the Pope's Cardinal. He wrote many Books, and came over into England as the Pope's Legate in the Raign of King Henry the Third⁴. The certain time of his death is unknown.

PHILIP de REPINGDON took, no doubt, his name and birth from Repingdon (commonly contracted and called *Repton*) in this County: and I question whether any other in England of the same name. He was bred, and commenced first Batchelor, then Doctor of Divinity, in Oxford, where he became a great Champion and Assertor of the Doctrine of John Wickliff, which caused him much trouble, and many strict examinations. But, alas,

¹ It is now equally famous, both for its sanative waters, and as a place of fashionable dissipation. *Matlock* Baths do not appear to have been much noticed in Dr. Fuller's time. N.

² John ix. 39.

³ John Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

⁴ Matthew Paris, in anno 1229.

he became like the seed on stony ground, "which, not having root in it self, endured but for a while¹," and withered away in persecution: for he solemnly recanted his opinions, November 24, anno 1383. And, to give the better assurance that he was a true *Anti-Wickliffite*, from a *Professor* he became a *Persecutor*, and afterwards was termed *Rampington* by those *poor people* whom he so much molested².

Then preferment flowed in thick and threefold upon him. From a Canon, he became Abbot of Leicester; and, anno 1400, he was made Chancellor of Oxford; 1405, Bishop of Lincoln; 1408, by Pope Gregory the Twelfth, he was created Cardinal of Saint Nerius and Achilleus; though that Pope had solemnly sworn he would make no more Cardinals till the *Schisme* in Rome were ended. The best is, the Pope, being Master of the Oath-office, may give himself a pardon for his own *perjury*. What moved this Repington willingly to resign his Bishoprick, 1420, is to me unknown.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM GRAY³ was son to the Lord Gray of Codnor in this County. He suffered not his parts to be depressed by his Nobility; but, to make his mind the more proportionable, he endeavoured to render himself as able as he was honourable. He studied first in Baliol Colledge in Oxford, then at Ferrara in Italy, where he for a long time heard the Lectures of Guarinus of Verona, that accomplished Scholar. No man was better acquainted with the method of the Court of Rome, which made our King appoint him his Procurator therein. It is hard to say whether Pope Nicholas the Fifth, or our King Henry the Sixth, contributed most to his free election to the Bishoprick of Eely; whilst, it is out of doubt, his own deserts concurred most effectually thereunto. He sate in that See twenty-four years, and wrote many Books⁴, which the envy of Time hath denied to posterity. Bishop Godwin, by mistake, maketh him Chancellor of England⁵; whereas indeed he was Lord Treasurer in the ninth of King Edward the Fourth, anno 1469. Let me adde, he was the last Clergy-man that ever discharged that office; until Bishop Juxton in our days was preferred thereunto. He died August 4, 1478; and lies buried between two Marble Pillars in his Church, having bestowed much cost in the reparation of the famous Bellfrie thereof.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GEORGE COOKE, D. D. Brother to Sir John Cooke, Secretary of State, was born at Trusley in this County; bred in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. Afterwards he was beneficed at Bigrave in Hertfordshire, where a *lean Village* (consisting of but three Houses) maketh a *fat Living*. Hence, he was successively made Bishop of Bristol and Hereford. A meek, grave, and quiet man, much beloved of such who were subjected to his jurisdiction. He was in the same condemnation with the rest of his Brethren, for subscribing the PROTEST in Parliament in preservation of their Priviledges. The times trod so heavily upon him, that (though he ever was a thrifty person) they not onely bruised the foot, but brake the body of his estate: so that he had felt want, if not relieved by his rich relations, dying about the year 1650.

STATES-MEN.

Sir JOHN COOKE, younger Brother to Sir Francis Cooke, was born at Trusley (in the Hundred of Appletree) in this County, of ancient and worshipful parentage, allied to the best Families in this County. He was bred Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge; and, being chosen Rhetorick Lecturer in the University, grew eminent for his ingenious and critical Readings in that School on that subject: he then travailed beyond the Seas for some years; returning thence rich in foreign language, observations, and experience.

¹ Mark iv. 17.

² Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 444.

³ Godwin, in the Bishops of Eely, out of Bale and Pits.

⁴ Pits, in Appen. Viror. illustrium.

⁵ See Sir Henry Spelman's Catalogue, in his Glossary; and John Philpot, p. 75.

Being first related to Sir Fulk Greville Lord Brook, he was thence preferred to be Secretary of the Navy, then Master of the Requests, and at last Secretary of State for twenty years together. He was a very zealous Protestant, and did all good offices for the advancement of true Religion: and died the eighth of September 1644.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

JOHN STATHOM. He was born in this County, in the Raign of King Henry the Sixth; and was a learned man in the Laws, whereof he wrote an "Abridgement," much esteemed at this day for the Antiquity thereof: for otherwise Lawyers behold him (as Souldiers do *Bows* and *Arrows*, since the invention of *Guns*) rather for sight than service. Yea, a *Grandee* in that Profession hath informed me that little of Stathom (if any at all) is *Law at this day*; so much is the practice thereof altered; whereof the *Learned in that Faculty* will give a satisfactory account; though otherwise it may seem strange, that Reason continuing alwayes, the same *Law* grounded thereon should be capable of so great alteration. The first and last time that I opened this Author I lighted on this passage:

*Molendinarius de Matlock tollavit bis, eò quod ipse audivit Rectorem de eadè villâ dicere in Dominicâ Ram. Palm. Tolle, tolle*¹. "The Miller of Matlock took toll twice, because he heard the Rectour of the Parish read on Palme Sunday, *Tolle, tolle*; i. e. 'Crucifie him, crucifie him'²."

But, if this be the fruit of Latine Service, to encourage men in Felony, let ours be read in plain English.

SIR ANTHONY FITZ-HERBERT, Son of Ralph Fitz-Herbert, Esquire, was born at Norbury in this County. He was first the King's Serjeant at Law; and was afterwards, in the fourteenth of King Henry the Eighth, made one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; so continuing until the thirtieth year of the said King, when he died. He wrote the excellent Book "*De Naturâ Brevium*," with a great and laborious "Abridgement of the Laws," and a *Kalendar* and *Index* thereunto; Monuments which will longer continue his memory, than the flat *blew* Marble stone in Norbury Church under which he lieth interred.

SEA-MEN.

SIR HUGH WILLOUGHBY was extracted from a right worthy and ancient stock at Riseley in this County³. He was in the last year of the Raign of King Edward the Sixth employed for the North-east Passage; and, by the King and Merchants of London, made Captain General of a Fleet for Discovery of Regions and places unknown.

Their Fleet consisted of three Ships, the *Bona Esperanza* Admiral, of one hundred and twenty Tun; the *Edward Bonaventure* (whereof Richard Chancelour Pilot-Major) of one hundred and sixty Tun; and the *Good Confidence*, of ninety Tun. A large Commission was granted unto them, which Commission did not bear date from the *year of our Lord*, but from the *year of the World*, 5515, because in their long Voyage they might have occasion to present it to Pagan Princes⁴.

They departed from Debtford, May 10, 1553; and, after much foul weather, steered up North-north-east. But, on the second day of August, a tempest arose; and their ships with the violence of the wind were much shattered, and the *Bonaventure* scattered from the other two ships, which never after saw it again.

Sir Hugh, holding on his course, descried a Land (which for Ice he could not approach) lying from Synam (an Island belonging to the King of Denmark) one hundred and sixty leagues, being in Latitude seventy-two degrees. This was then called *Willoughby-land*, as well it might, seeing it had neither then or since any Owner or Inhabitant pretending to the propriety thereof.

¹ Stathom, Tit. Toll. last case of the Title.

³ Camden's *Britannia*, in Derby-shire.

² It is the Gospel appointed for the day.

⁴ Exemplified in Hackluit's *Voyages*, vol. I. p. 231.

It appeareth by a Will found in the ship which was the Admiral, in the pocket of a person of quality, how, in January 1554, Sir Hugh and most of his Company were then in health, though all soon after froze to death in a River, or Haven, called *Arzina* in Lapland. We are bound in charity to believe them well prepared for death, the rather because they had with them a Minister, Mr. Richard Stafford by name¹ (one of the twelve *Councillors* to manage the design), who read constantly every morning and evening the English Service to those who were in the Admiral, with the Bible and Paraphrases thereon; so that this may be termed the first *Reformed Fleet*, which had the English Prayers and Preaching therein.

However, seeing *Nocumenta, Documenta*; and that the *Ship-wrecks* of some are *Sea-marks* to others; even this Knight's miscarriage proved a direction to others. As for the *Bonaventure*, which, answering its name, was onely found by losing it self, it returned safe, and performed afterwards most excellent service, in opening the traffick to Muscovy.

Thus, as the *last Dog* most commonly catcheth the Hare which other Dogs have turned and tired before; so such who succeed in dangerous and difficult enterprises generally reap the benefit of the adventures of those who went before them. As for Sir Hugh and his Company, their Discoveries *did thaw*, though their *Bodies were frozen to death*; the English, the Summer following, finding a particular account of all passages of their voyages remaining entire in the Ship wherein they perished.

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as accosts the Sea) by the English; the West part whereof belongeth to the King of Sweden, but the East moiety to the Muscovite. They were generally Heathen, as poor in knowledge as estate, paying their Tribute in *Furres*, whose *little Houses* are but *great Holes*, wherein generally they live in the ignorance of Money.

Here let me insert a passage (to refresh the Reader after this long and sad story) of a custom in this barbarous Country, from the mouths of credible Merchants, whose eyes have beheld it. It is death in Lapland to marry a Maid without her Parents' or Friends' consent. Wherefore, if one beare affection to a young Maid, upon the breaking thereof to her friends, the fashion is, that a day is appointed for their friends to meet, to behold the two young parties to run a race together. The Maid is allowed, in starting, the advantage of a *third part* of the *race*; so that it is impossible, except willing of her self, that she should ever be overtaken. If the Maid overrun her Suitor, the matter is ended, he must never have her, it being penal for the Man again to renew the motion of Marriage. But, if the Virgin hath an affection for him, though at the first running hard, to try the truth of his love, she will (without *Atalantæ's* golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a *voluntary hault* before she cometh to the *mark*, or end of the *race*. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own wills; and this is the cause that in this *poor* Countrey the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many *forced Matches* make *fained Love*, and cause real unhappinesse.

PHYSICIANS.

THOMAS LINACER, Doctor of Physick, was born in the town of Derby², bred in Oxford, whence he afterwards travelled beyond the Seas, residing chiefly at Rome and Florence. Returning into England, he brought Languages along with him, and was the first restorer of Learning in our Nation. It is questionable whether he was a better Latinist or Grecian, a better Grammarian or Physician, a better Scholar or Man for his moral deportment. By his endeavours, Galen speaks better Latine in the Translation, than he did Greek in the Original; the last Volume whereof Linacer promised to dedicate to Archbishop Warham, and excuseth his failing therein by a Latine Letter, which, for several reasons, I have here exemplified. First, for the quicknesse of conceit and purity of style therein. Secondly, because never formerly printed. Thirdly, because there is but one copy thereof written

¹ Hackluit's Voyages, vol. I. p. 230.

² Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 370.

with Linacer's own hand, prefixed to that numerical Book which he presented to the said Archbishop, bestowed by my old Friend Doctor George Ent on the Colledge of Physicians. Lastly, because Doctor Christopher Merrick hath been pleased carefully to compare it with the Original.

“ Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino, Domino Gulielmo, Dei gratiâ, Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, totius Angliæ Primati, & Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, Thomas Linacrus, Medicus, salutem cum debitâ dicit observantiâ.

“ Quod tibi (Archiepiscopo clarissime!) opus hoc, sicuti promiseram, non dedicavi, sed ejus duntaxat exemplum ad Te misi, nolis, obsecro, pro spectatâ humanitate Tuâ, me magis aut promissi putare immemorem, aut ejus levem habuisse curam, quin id implere maximè cupientem, facere tamen non potuisse. Nam cùm in eâ sententiâ sic perstitissem, ut ex eâ me, præter unum, nemo hominum dejicere potuisset, is profectò, nec alius, eam mutavit. Quippe Rex ipse, cùm ex certorum hominum sermone, qui nimio studio mei, mea omnia nimio plus prædicant, intellexisset, è tribus partibus, quibus tota Medicinæ ars integratur, hanc, quæ hoc codice continetur, esse reliquam; eam quoque, veluti justam sibi, nec à reliquis nuncupatione distrahendam, vendicavit: jussitque Domino Johanni Chambre, observantissimo Paternitatis Tuæ famulo, tum præsentì atque audienti, ut sibi eam inscriberem. Itaque cùm Te perspicere non dubitem, quantum apud me valere, quàmque legis instar haberi debeat ejus voluntas; non difficulter, ut spero, à Te impetrabo (id quod etiam magnis precibus contendo) ut alio quopiam, ex iis quæ in manibus sunt, opere, & studiosis (ut opinor) futuro non ingrato, oppigneratam Tibi fidem reluere liceat. Quod si concedes, utrumque per Te simul fiet, ut & voluptate, quam ex requisitis à tanto principe vigiliis meis concepi, eâ fruar; & solitudine, quâ pro redimendâ fide angebar, eâ liberer. Nec eò spectat (Reverendissime Præsul!) hæc tam sedula excusatio, quasi ullas meas nugas sic censeam, ut Tibi usquam expetitas, expetendâsve putem. Sic eam potius intelligi postulo, cum Tu mihi primus ad otium literarium beneficiis Tuis aditum patefeceris, justissimum existimâsse me, Tibi ejus otii rationem aliquam esse reddendam, ex quâ me intelligeres non omnino id frustrâ conterere: Sed cùm id, partim instituendis quibusdam, partim his, qualiacunque sunt, ad usum studiosorum scribendis impendam, hoc agere imprimis, ut qui ex eo audientes legentésve fructum aliquem percipient, Tibi, quem non minimum ejus autorem ubique profiteor, bonam ejus partem acceptam referant. Quod utique tum in his, quæ jam edidimus, velim faciant, tum quæ alias unquam scribam; nedum quæ Tibi nominatim (modò vita supersit) dicabuntur. Diu valeas, Pater amplissime.”

No Englishman in that age had so learned Masters, *viz.* Demetrius, Politian, and Hermolaus Barbarus; so noble Patrons, *viz.* Laurence de Medicis, Duke of Florence, whilest he was beyond the Seas, King Henry the Seventh and Eighth (to whom he was chief Physician) after his return into England; so high-born Scholars, Prince Arthur, with many Lords' Sons his Contemporaries; so learned Friends, Erasmus, Melancthon, Vives, &c.¹

This Linacer founded two public Lectures in Oxford, and one in Cambridge (dutifully his respect to his *Mother*, double above his Aunt), for the study of Physick; and, that Students of that Faculty of both Universities may meet the more conveniently together, he founded the Colledge of Physicians in London.

I much wonder at what I find in good Authors², that Linacer a little before his death turned Priest, and began to study the Scripture, with which he formerly was unacquainted, in so much that, reading the *fifth*, *sixth*, and *seventh* Chapters of Saint Matthew, he vowed, “ That either this was not the Gospel, or we were not Christians,” which speech (though much condemned by the relater³ thereof) is capable of a charitable sense, as taxing men's practice so much different from God's precepts:

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. n. 65; and J. Pits, in anno 1524.

² Idem, ut prius.

³ Johan. Check, de Pronunciatione Græcâ.

He died anno Domini 1524, on the twelfth of October; and lieth buried in Saint Paul's, under a stately Monument built to his memory by Doctor John Caius, and a *Phenix* is erected on the top thereof. Yea, I may call these two Doctors the two *Phenixes* of their Profession in our Nation, and justify the expression, seeing the latter in some sort sprang of the Ashes of the former, and Caius came not into general credit till after the decease of Linacer.

WRITERS.

THOMAS ASHBURNE was born at that well-known Market Town in this County (and not in Stafford-shire, as both Bale and Pits mistake), and became an Augustinian therein. Going afterwards to Oxford, he was doctorated in Divinity. He was a great Adversary to Wickliff, and in that Synod wherein his Doctrines were condemned for *Heresie*, by ten Bishops, twenty Lawyers, and four and forty Divines, our Ashburne made up one of the last number.

Yet once he did *some good*, or rather diverted *much evil*. It happened that one Peter Pateshul, an Augustinian, preaching in London, had some passages in favour of Wickliff, which so displeased those of his own Order, that they plucked him out of the Pulpit, dragged him into the Covent of Augustines (near Broadstreet), intending more violence to his person.

This allarumed the Londoners (amongst whom a considerable party of Wickliffites) to rescue poor Pateshul, who in their rage had burnt the Covent about the Friers' ears, had not our Ashburne, with his prayers and tears, seasonably interceded¹. He flourished under King Richard the Second, 1382.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ELIZABETH HARDWICK was Daughter to John Hardwick, of Hardwick in this County, Esquire; a Lady of an undaunted spirit, and happy in her several Marriages to great persons; first, to Sir William Cavendish, then to Sir William Saintloo, and at last to George Earl of Shrewsbury. She left two *sacred* (besides *civil*) Monuments of her Memory in this County; one that I hope will not [her tomb in All-Hallows], the other that I am sure cannot, be taken away, as registred in the Court of Heaven — her stately Alms-house for twelve poor people in Derby.

It will not be amiss here to relate a passage which is reported of this Countess. Mary Queen of Scots being committed to the keeping of her husband George Earl of Shrewsbury, the custody of so great a Princess on the Earl's cost was found not onely chargeable, but dangerous; the Popish party daily practising her enlargement. Now it happened that this Countess coming to Court, Queen Elizabeth demanded of her, how the Queen of Scots did. "Madam," said she, "she cannot do ill, while she is with my Husband; and I begin to grow jealous, they are so great together." The Queen, who disliked any familiarity of that Royall Prisoner with so great a Peer, presently ordered her removal thence into the custody of others². This Countess died anno Domini [1607, in extreme old age].

There is a Free Schoole in the Town of Derby, built, as I understand, by that Corporation, and endowed with threescore pounds a year; and I conjecture Mr. R. Fletcher thrice Bayliff of the Town, I say, by his *laudatory Epitaph*, I conjecture him very instrumental to this Work. I understand also that the said Town hath large Priviledges, in so much that Londoners in some cases *pay Toal at Derby*, but *Derby men* in no case *Toal at London*³. I grudge them not their great Priviledges, so long as they employ their *publick stock* to *pious uses*.

¹ Thomas Walsingham; & ex illo Bale, Cent. vi. n. 77.

² In my computation of time, this is more proportionable that some ascribe this passage to Gertrude the first wife of George Earl of Shrewsbury. F.

³ This applies in general to those who hold their lands under the Dutchy of Lancaster. N.

To conclude this topick, I meet with this memorable passage in one who continueth the Work of an industrious Author¹, which I will not, yea must not omit:

“Divers well-disposed Citizens of London, desirous (as yet) not to be named, being born in or near to Ashburne in the Peak, in the County of Derbey, combining their loving benevolence together, have builded there a fair School-house, with convenient lodgings for a Master, and liberal maintenance allowed thereto.”

I hope that their *forwardnesse* hath since *provoked many*; and that their *Charity* (to allude to their *staple Commodity* of this County), but in the *Oar* in the times of our Fathers, hath since been *refined to perfection*.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William Bishop of Coventrie and Lichfield,	} Commissioners to take the Oathes.
Henry de Grey de Codnore,	
Richard Vernon,	
John Cokayne,	

Knights for the Shire.

Roberti Carrington.	Johannis Burton.	Henrici Derley.
Nicholai Maysham.	Willielmi Maskyr.	Roberti Potter.
Thomæ Stokkes.	Willielmi Satteby. Hankeston.
Johannis Wyther.	Roberti Stanley, Smith.	Johannis Potter.
Thomæ Henster.	Thomæ Stanley, Ironmonger.	Richardi Whitehalls.
Rogeri Wolley.	Henrici Cook.	Johannis Wode, Plasterer.
Johannis Strelley.	Edmundi Lacy.	Johannis Persal, Tailour.
Johannis Allibon.	Johannis Pesall.	Johannis Hoke.
Johannis Chester.	Johannis Peek, Curriour.	Richardi Wright.
Johannis Wandell.	Johannis Benet, Brasier.	Johannis Somer.
Johannis Houghton.	Nicholai Lacy.	Radulphi Batesson.
Willielmi Orme.	Johannis By Watyr.	Johannis Litlechirch.
Willielmi Burton.	Johannis Spicer.	Willielmi Johnson.
Willielmi Rossel.	Johannis Lockyer, sen.	Richardi Talliour.
Henrici Sanky.	Johannis Lockyer, jun.	Richardi Colleman.
Thomæ Hye.	Richardi Baker.	Roberti Nundi.
Willielmi Peek.	Johannis Dunston.	Johannis Hegge.
Thomæ Peek.	Thomæ Stanley, Smith.	Johannis Hatton.
Thomæ Roberd, Brasier.	Willielmi Smith, Tailor.	Willielmi Goldsmith.
Roberti Warpeley.	Johannis Wodecok.	Willielmi Bullock.
Johannis Fassakirley.	Roberti Clerk, Smith.	Rogeri Spicer.
Henrici Bancroft.	Johannis Manyashe, Glover.	Richardi Mody.
Johannis Hegge.	Nicholai Cust.	Willielmi Seler.
Roberti Shore.	Roberti Hudgray.	Johannis Stone.
Henrici Crabbe.	Johannis Greaterler.	Henrici Shore.
Johannis Cooke.	Richardi Walker.	Willielmi Walker.
Richardi Peek.	Johannis Butler.	Johannis West.
Roberti Hewster.	Johannis Chestirshire.	Johannis Pen.
Johannis Tykhull.	Johannis Bower, sen.	Willielmi Cutteler.
Edmundi Johnson.	Johannis Bower, jun.	Richardi Keye.
Johannis Stretton.	Johannis Halom.	Willielmi Shepherd.
Henrici Shepherd.	Nicholai Baxter.	Johannis Deye, Couper.
Thomæ Draper.	Willielmi Cartwright.	Roberti Euyngton.
Willielmi Thorstell.	Richardi Brown, Skinner.	Henrici Perpoint, Chivalier.

¹ Stow's Survey of London, p. 67.

- Thomæ Folliambe, Armigeri.
 Nicholai Johnsill, Armigeri.
 Johannis Leek, Armigeri.
 Willielmi Ulkerthorpe, Arm.
 Johannis Lynacre, Armigeri.
 Simonis Ulgerthorpe, Gent.
 Thomæ Caus, Gentleman.
 Roberti Newbolt, Gent.
 Radulphi Clappewell.
 Willielmi Hardwick, Gent.
 Willielmi Lynacre, Gent.
 Willielmi Ulgerthorp, Gent.
 Joh. Halmworth de Stanley.
 Johannis Whittington, Gent.
 Joh. Bothe de Elmeton, Gent.
 Joh. Barker de Dore, Gent.
 Richardi Seliok, Gent.
 Roberti Wennesley, Gent.
 Joh. Marshal de Egynton, Ge.
 Th. Marshal de Onlecotes, G.
 Wil. Smith de Egynton, Gent.
 Roberti Parker de Norton.
 Thomæ Fox de Aston.
 Joh. Noble de Holmeffeld.
 Johannis Parker de Norton.
 Thomæ Cook de eadem.
 Will. Del More de Grenhul.
 Willielmi Botonne.
 Will. Parker de Shirlond.
 Ric. Stykland de Ashover.
 Rad. Huchonson de eadem.
 Rob. Seriount de Dronfield.
 Will. Outrem de Holmefeld.
 Johannis Fox de Barleyles.
 Radulphi Atte Wode.
 Joh. Shanghe de Somersale.
 Johannis Shagheuoc.
 Willielmi Roudolf.
 Willielmi Budde.
 Johannis Capronn.
 Johannis Brailesforth.
 Roberti Shoter.
 Ric. Callcroft de Chesterfeld.
 Richardi Delkere de eadem.
 Ely Dikkesson de eadem.
 Thomæ Callcroft de eadem.
 Hen. de Brythrechefold, Arm.
 Tho. Hugate de Chesterfeld.
 Johannis Harison de Egynton.
 Johannis Spynkhull.
 Roberti Hasellherst.
 W. Grene de Ken Walmersho.
 Sannyer Atkin de eadem.
 Thomæ Walshe de Stanley.
 Roberti Bishangh de Sutton.
 Joh. Webster de Bellesouer.
 Thomæ Mariori de eadem.
 Johannis Wodeword.
 Thomæ Withwyth.
 Willielmi Aleyn de Norton.
 Willielmi Bullok de eadem.
 Rogeri Pynder de Pilleslay.
 Willielmi Pynder de eadem.
 Johannis Amori.
 Thomæ Gresley, Chivaler.
 Roberti Francys, Armigeri.
 Johannis Curson de Croxhale.
 Henrici Holland de Caldware.
 Johannis Abbeny.
 Thomæ Stokes.
 Johan. Franceys de Tykenall.
 Willielmi Lymster.
 Johannis Waren.
 Johannis Perfy.
 Richardi Eyton.
 Thomæ Tronche.
 Nicholai Chaloner.
 Johannis Elton.
 Johannis Godhale, sen.
 Johannis Elton, jun.
 Willielmi Pont.
 Richardi Twigg.
 Thomæ Paynter.
 Johannis Moseley.
 Johannis Smith, Ferrour.
 Johannis Smith, Baker.
 Johannis Elyson.
 Johannis Sharp.
 Richardi Madley.
 Johannis Baker.
 Radulphi Gyles.
 Rogeri Wilkinson.
 Johannis Bate.
 Johannis Pees.
 Roberti Vernonn.
 Rogeri Cowhope.
 Richardi Smalley.
 Roberti Twyforth.
 Walteri Twyforth.
 Johannis Stathum.
 Thomæ Makworth.
 Johannis Lathebury.
 Johannis Welbek.
 Johannis Leymestyr.
 Richardi Keys.
 Ingram Franceys.
 Jerardi Moynell.
 Henrici Makworth.
 Roberti Smalley.
 Rich. Franceys de Stanton.
 Roberti Cokfeld.
 Gilberti Keys de Spondon.
 Johannis Grandon de eadem.
 Johannis Grandon de Denby.
 Henrici Slack de Stanley.
 Roberti Winter.
 Thomæ Babyngton.
 Johannis Sancheverell.
 Willielmi Lemestre.
 Roberti Kneton.
 Johannis Roleston de Lee.
 Walteri Wolley.
 Johannis Gretray de Elton.
 Joh. Richardeson de Alsop.
 Rogeri Hawe de Elton.
 Nicholai Mountgomery Chiv.
 Henrici Kneton, Armigeri.
 Radulphi Shirley, Armigeri.
 Henrici Bradbourne.
 Henrici Bothe, Armigeri.
 Johannis Curson, Armigeri.
 Tho. Kneton de Mircaston.
 Will. Dethyk de Braidesall.
 Nicholai Fitz-Herbert.
 Johannis Fitz-Herbert.
 Willielmi Mountgomere.
 Roberti Shanghe.
 Johannis Ronyngton.
 Joh. Roleston de Swarston.
 Willielmi Lemestyr.
 Johannis Crewker.
 Henrici de Sale.
 Galfridi de Sale.
 Rob. Miller de Roddesley.
 Rob. Millner de Roddesley.
 Thomæ Prynce de Trusseley.
 Thomæ Saperton.
 Johannis Dantre de Hatton.
 Will. de Crosse de Hilton.
 Roberti Weyke de Hatton.
 Rich. Slater de Brailesforth.
 Rob. Bradshaugh de Wyneley.
 Thomæ Prince de eadem.
 Richardi Millner de Hagge.
 Petri de la Pole.
 Radulphi de la Pole.
 Henrici de la Pole.
 Johannis Mountgomery.
 Henrici Rolleston.
 Johannis Rollesley, sen.
 Johannis Rollesley, jun.
 Johannis Northwode.
 Johannis

Johannis Cooke de Edensore.	Nicholai Hollond de Lyes.	Hug. Willeson de Lytton.
Rogeri Calton de eadem.	Tho. Wolley de Chalesworth.	Richardi Ropere de eadem.
Willielmi Hikedonne, sen. de eadem.	Willielmi Wolley de eadem.	Willielmi Bradshaugh de Tid- deswall.
Willielmi Hikedonne, jun.	Johannis del Bothe de Chales- worth.	Hugonis Strelley de Burg.
Rogeri North de Babynhall.	Tho. Wagstaffe de Glossop.	Wil. Manyashe de Manyashe.
Willielmi Jackson de Hassop.	Nich. Wagstaffe de eadem.	Thomæ Fletcher de eadem.
Rogeri Cok de Edensore.	Rad. Bradbury de Oldresset.	Johannis Delmere de eadem.
Joh. Stafford de Midleton.	Rogeri Bradbury de eadem.	Richardi None de Hurdelow.
Joh. Stafford de Eyham.	Jacobi de Lye de Fernely.	Nicholai Bradshaugh de Tid- deswall.
Richardi Cobyn de Eyham.	Joh. Shaleros de Shaleros.	Hen. Bradshaugh de eadem.
Johannis Shakerley de par. Longesdon.	Willielmi Ragge de Bondon.	Rogeri Massy de Highlowe.
Oliveri Halley de Aston.	Edw. Bradshaugh de eadem.	Richardi Stafford de eadem.
Johannis Balgy de Aston.	Nicholai Bronn de Mershe.	Henrici Stafford de Derley.
Roberti Hayr de Padley.	Egidii Claybrook, Vicarii Ec- clesiæ de Castelton.	Thomæ Fox de Banford.
Radulphi Leche de Padley.	Thomæ Claybrook de eadem.	Rad. Bagshaugh de Cunbes.
Willielmi Hayr de eadem.	Radulphi Newham de eadem.	Willielmi Bagshaugh de ca- pella supra le Fryth.
Thurstani de Hall.	Thomæ Newham de eadem.	Thomæ Bagshaugh de Rigge.
Thomæ Woderoffe.	Thomæ Newham de Flixton.	Radulphi Stanley personæ de Kirke-Ireton.
Nicholai Scaley.	Rich. Newham de Castelton.	Johannis Stepyngstones Ca- pellani, & Vicarii Ecclesiæ de Penteryche.
Nicholai del Eyre de Hope.	Thomæ Nedham de Foxlowe.	
Willielmi Kingesson.	Rob. Woderof de Wormhill.	
Roberti Ratcliff de Mellehour.	Johannis Tunsted de eadem.	
Johannis Hide de Longlee.	Johannis Nedham de eadem.	

SHERIFFS OF DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM-SHIRES.

<i>Anno</i> HENR. II.	6 Willielm. Breewerre, <i>for</i> <i>five years.</i>	8 Radulph. <i>filius</i> Nicholai.
1 Osbertus Silvan.		9 <i>Idem.</i>
2 Radul. <i>filius</i> Engelrami.	<i>Anno</i> JOHAN.	10 <i>Idem.</i>
3 <i>Idem.</i>	1 Willielmus Bryewerr.	11 Rad. <i>filius</i> Nicholai, & Hugo le Bell, <i>for eight</i> <i>years.</i>
4	2	19 Rad. <i>filius</i> Nicholai, & Will. de Derley.
5 <i>Idem.</i>	3 Hugo Bardulph, & Wil- lielmus de Lech.	20 <i>Idem.</i>
6	4 <i>Idem.</i>	21 Hugo <i>filius</i> Radulphi, & Rob. le Vavesor.
7 Rad'us <i>filius</i> Engelrami, <i>for five years.</i>	5 Hugo Bardul. & Regin. de Carduill.	22 <i>Idem.</i>
12 Rob. <i>filius</i> Radulphi, <i>for</i> <i>four years.</i>	6 Rob. de Veteri ponte & Rich. de Bello Campo.	23 <i>Idem.</i>
16 Will. <i>filius</i> Radulphi, <i>for</i> <i>eight years.</i>	7 <i>Idem.</i>	24 Williel. de Cantilupo, & Bald. de Pannton.
24 Will. <i>filius</i> Rad. & Serlo de Grendon.	8 <i>Idem.</i>	25 <i>Idem.</i>
25 Serlo de Grendon.	9 <i>Idem. Ut Custos.</i>	26 Baldwin. de Pannton, <i>for</i> <i>five years.</i>
26 Will. <i>filius</i> Rad. & Serlo de Grandon.	10	31 Roberti de Vavesor, <i>for</i> <i>eight years.</i>
27 Radulphus Mordach, <i>for</i> <i>seven years.</i>	11 <i>Idem.</i>	39 Roger de Lunetal.
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. I.	12 Ph. Marc. & Pet. Marques, <i>for four years.</i>	40 <i>Idem.</i>
1 Rad. Murdach.	12 Ph. de Marc. & Eustach. de Ludenham.	41 <i>Idem.</i>
2 <i>Null. Tit. Com. in Rotulo.</i>	17 Ph. de Marc.	42 Simon de Heydon.
3	<i>Anno</i> HENR. III.	43 <i>Idem.</i>
4	1	44 Simon de Aslacton.
5	2 Ph. Marc. <i>for six years.</i>	

45 Johannes de Baylloel & Simon de Heidon.	Anno EDWARD. II.	13 <i>Idem.</i>
46 <i>Idem.</i>	1 Petrus Picot & Williel. de Chelaston.	14 Egidius de Meyguil.
47 { Will. filius Herberti, ut Custos Hen. fil. ejus.	2 Johan. de Strichesley.	15 Hugo de Hercy.
	3 Rad. de Crophul.	16 Nich. de Langforde.
48 { Hugo de Stapilford, Clericus ejus.	4 <i>Idem.</i>	17 <i>Idem.</i>
	5 <i>Idem.</i> , & Johan. de la Beach.	18 Johannes de Musters & Nich. de Langford.
49 Regin. Grey, & Hugo de Stapelford, for five years.	6	19 Gervasius de Clifton.
54 { Hugo de Stapilford, Clericus.	7 <i>Idem.</i>	20 Tho. de Bickeringe.
	12 <i>Idem.</i> , & Hugo de Stokes.	21 Johan. de Vaux.
55 { Walterus Eborac. Archiepiscopus.	13 Johan. Darcy.	22 <i>Idem.</i>
	14 <i>Idem.</i>	23 <i>Idem.</i>
55 <i>Idem.</i>	15 <i>Idem.</i>	24 Johan. Walleys, for five years.
Anno EDWARD. I.	16	29 Walt. de Monte Gomeri, & Johan. Walleys.
1 Walt. Eborac. Archiep.	17 Hen. de Taucombye.	30 Rog. Michal.
2 Walt. de Stirchesley, for five years.	18 <i>Idem.</i>	31 Rich. de Grey & Rogerus Michael.
7 Gervasius de Clifton, for seven years.	Anno EDWARD. III.	32 Johan. de Gresley.
14 Johan. de Arasle, for five years.	1 Rob. Ingram.	33 Hen. de Bralesford.
19 Will. Chetworth.	2 <i>Idem.</i>	34 Rob. de Morton.
20 <i>Idem.</i>	3 { Johan. Greet, & Mundus Cressey,	35 Rog. Beler.
21 Ph. de Pannton.		Tho. Languilers.
22 Walt. Goufle, for four years.	4 <i>Idem.</i>	37 Rich. de Bingham.
26 Johannes de Harington.	5 Rob. de Jorce.	38 Simon de Leykes.
27 Radulphus de Shirle.	6 <i>Idem.</i>	39 Rob. de Twiford.
28 <i>Idem.</i>	7	40 <i>Idem.</i>
29 Rich. de Turneaus.	8 Johan. de Oxon.	41 <i>Idem.</i>
30 Rad. de Shirle.	9 Tho. de Bickeringe, & Joh. de Oxon.	42 Sampson de Strelley.
31 Petrus Picot, for four years.	10 <i>Idem.</i>	43 Roger. Belor, for five years.
35 Williel. de Chelardeston.	11 Tho. de Beckeringe.	48 Johan. Francis.
	12 Egidius de Meyguil, & Johan. de Oxon.	49 Samp. de Strelley.
		50
		51

SHERIFFS OF DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM SHIRES.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
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RICHARD. II.

All the reign of this King *Recorda Manca.*

HEN. IV.

From the first to the last year of this King, *Recorda Manca.*

HEN. V.

This King's whole reign *Recorda Manca.*

Anno

HEN. VI.

1 Joh. Cokain, mil.	Ashdown	- -	Arg. three cocks G.
2 Tho. Chaworth, m.	Wiverton	- -	Az. two chevrons O.
3 Rich. Vernon, mil.	Haddon	- -	Arg. fretty S. a canton G.
4 Joh. la Zouch, mil.	Haringworth	-	G. ten bezants, a quarter E.
5 Tho. Greisly, mil.	Greisly C.	- -	Varry E. and G.
6 Norm Babington, a.	Dethick	- -	Arg. ten torteauxes, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

7 Joh.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
7 Joh. Cokain, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Joh. Cakfeld, ar.		
9 Hu. Willoughby, m.	Risely - - -	O. on two bars G. three water-bougets Arg.
10 Nic. Montgom. m.	- - - - -	G. a chevron between three flower de lys Or.
11 Will. Meringe.		
12 Rob. Markham, m.	- - - - -	Az. in a chief O. a lion issuant G. and border Arg.
13 Joh. Kokain, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Tho. Darcy.		
15 Joh. Curson - -	Kedliston - -	Arg. on a bend S. three poppingaies O. collared V.
16 Joh. Hikeling.		
17 Will. Meringe.		
18 Joh. Cockfeld.		
19 Tho. Stannton - -	- - - - -	Vairée Arg. and S. a canton G.
20 Jo. Walbyes.		
21 Jo. Pole - -	Radburne - -	Per pale O. and S. a saltire engrailed counter-
22 Tho. Nevil - -	- - - - -	G. a saltire Erm. [changed.
23 Jo. Stathum.		
24 Rob. Strelley.		
25 Tho. Blount - -	- - - - -	Barry, nebulée of six O. and S.
26 Nich. Fitz-Herbert	Norbury - - -	Arg. a chief vairée O. and G. a bend S.
27 Tho. Stannton -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Rich. Willoughby	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Rob. Clifton - -	Clifton Nottingh.	S. seme de cinquefoils, á lion rampant Arg.
30 Rob. Strelley.		
31 Wil. Plumpton, m.		
32 Joh. Grisley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Joh. Stanop - -	Shelford - - -	Quarterly, E. and G.
34 Will. Babington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Joh. Wastneis -	Hendon - - -	S. a lion rampant Arg. collared G.
36 Will. Chaworth, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Will. Fitz-Herbert	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Rob. Clifton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDW. IV.		
-1 Rich. Willoughby	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Stanhop, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Rob. Strelley, mil.		
5 Ph. Okere, mil.		
6 Nic. Fitz-Herbert, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Nic. Kniveton, ar.	Mercaston - -	G. a chevron vairée Arg. and S.
8 Rob. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Hen. Perpoint, mil.	Holme Perpoint	Arg. a lion rampant S. in an orle of cinque-
10 Will. Blount, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[foyles G.
11 Hen. Perpoint, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Ger. Clifton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Curson, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Ph. Oker.		
15 Hen. Stathum, ar.		
16 Will. Basset, ar. -	Brailesford - -	O. three piles G. a canton Erm.
17 Rad. Pole, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Gerv. Clifton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Joh. Babington, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Rob. Markham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
21 Rob. Eyre.		
22 Car. Pilkinton.		
<i>Anno</i> RICH. III.		
1 Gerv. Clifton, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
2 Joh. Curson, arm.		<i>ut prius.</i>
3 Nich. Montgomery		<i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VII.		
1 Joh. Byron, mil.		
2 Joh. Curson, ar. -		<i>ut prius.</i>
3 Gerv. Clifton - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
4 Joh. Leeke, arm.	Sutton, D. - -	Arg. on a saltire engrailed S. nine annulets O.
5 Nich. Knifton, sen.		<i>ut prius.</i>
6		
7 Jacobus Savage, ar.		
8 Nich. Byron, arm.		
9 Nich. Knifton, jun.		<i>ut prius.</i>
10 Bri. Stamford, arm.		
11 H. Willoughby, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
12 Rad. Shirley, mil.	Shirley, D. - -	Paly of six, O. and Az. a canton Erm.
13 Tho. Babington -		<i>ut prius.</i>
14 Will. Bothe, arm.		
15 Humf. Hercy, arm.		
16 Rad. Longford, m.		
17 Gerv. Clifton, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
18 Will. Perpoint, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
19 Hen. Vernam, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
20 Simōn. Digby, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a flower de lys Arg.
21 Will. Mering, mil.		
22 <i>Idem.</i>		
23 Edw. Stanhope, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
24 <i>Idem.</i> - - - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VIII.		
1 Br. Stapulton, mil.		
2 Will. Zouch, arm.		<i>ut prius.</i>
3 Rich. Basset, arm.		<i>ut prius.</i>
4 Geo. Chaworth, ar.		<i>ut prius.</i>
5 Roger Minars.		
6 Will. Mering, mil.		
7 Joh. Zouch, mil. -		<i>ut prius.</i>
8 Rob. Browne, ar.		
9 Br. Stapulton, mil.		
10 Joh. Markham, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
11 God. Fuliamb, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
12 Joh. Cokain, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
13 Wil. Perpoint, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
14 Joh. Vernon, arm.		<i>ut prius.</i>
15 Joh. Byron, mil.		
16 Godf. Fuliamb, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
17 Joh. Markham, mi.		<i>ut prius.</i>
18 Joh. Vernon, arm.		
19 Joh. Byron, mil.		
20 Nich. Strelley, arm.		
21 Tho. Cokain, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
22	Hen. Sacheverel, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a saltire Az. five water-bougets Arg.
23	Will. Coffin, arm.		
24	Joh. Hercy, arm.		
25	Anth. Babington, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26			
27	Rad. Langford, m.		
28	Godf. Fuliamb, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Nich. Strelley, mil.		
30	Joh. Markham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Will. Basset, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Gerv. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Hen. Sacheverel, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Joh. Byron, mil.		
35	Joh. Hercy, arm.		
36	Joh. Zouch, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Joh. Markham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Gerv. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDW. VI.

1	Fran. Leeke - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Joh. Hercy, mil.		
3	Tho. Cokain, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Hen. Sotton, mil.		
5	Joh. Byron, mil.		
6	Anth. Nevil, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno PHIL. & MAR.

M. 1	Joh. Port, mil.		
1,2	Geo. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2,3	Ja. Fuliamb, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3,4	Jo. Chaworth, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4,5	Will. Hollis, mil.	Houghton - -	Erm. two piles S.
5,6	Gerv. Perpoint, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno ELIZ. REG.

1	Tho. Kockeyne, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Will. Mering, mil.		
3	Joh. Zouch, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Tho. Stanhop, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Humf. Bradborn, a.		
6	Fr. Molineux, arm.	- - - - -	Az. a cross moline quarter pierced O.
7	Tho. Gerard, mil.		
8	Godf. Fuliamb, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Fr. Curson, arm. & Anth. Strelly.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

SHERIFFS OF DERBY-SHIRE ALONE.

Anno ELIZ. REG.

10	Nich. Langford.		
11	Tho. Kokayn, mil.	Ashburne - -	Arg. three cocks G.
12	Pet. Frechvile, ar.	- - - - -	Az. six scallops Arg.
13	Joh. Zouch, mil.	- - - - -	G. ten bezants, a quarter Erm.
14	Fra. Leke, arm. -	Sutton - - -	Arg. on a saltire engrailed S. nine annulets O.
15	Humf. Bradborn.		
16	Germ. Pole, ar.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
17 Joh. Manners, ar.	Haddon - - -	{ O. two bars Az. on a chief quarterly, two flower de lys of France, and a lion of England.
18 Fran. Wortley, ar.	Yorkshire - - -	Arg. a bend with three besants betwixt six
19 Will. Basset, ar.	- - - - -	O. three piles G. a canton Erm. [martlets G.
20 Godf. Fuliamb, ar.	Walton - - -	S. a bend between six scallops O.
21 Tho. Cockain, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Joh. Zouch, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Joh. Harper, ar.	Calke - - -	Arg. a lion rampant within a border engrailed S.
24 Hen. Cavendish, ar.	Chatsworth - -	S. three bucks heads cabosed Arg. attired O.
25 Fran. Curson, arm.	Kedliston - -	Arg. on a bend S. three poppingays O. collared V.
26 Joh. Vernon, arm.	- - - - -	Arg. frettée S. a canton G.
27 Tho. Cockayn, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Fran. Leake, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Will. Kniveton, ar.	Mircaston.	
30 Joh. Manners, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Godf. Fuliamb, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Humf. Dethick, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a fessè varyy O. and G. between three
33 Tho. Gresley, arm.	Greisly, C. - -	Varry Erm. and G. [water-bougets S.
34 Will. Bassét, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Fra. Cockain, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Joh. Rodes, arm.	Balbrough - -	Arg. a lion passant bend-ways, G. dot-fessed
37 Will. Cavendish, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[Erm. between three acorns Az.
38 Geo. Curson, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Joh. Manners, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40 Hen. Sacheverel, a.	- - - - -	Arg. a saltire Az. five water-bougets Arg.
41 Jo. Willoughby, a.	Riseley - - -	O. on two Bars G. three water-bougets Arg.
42 Edw. Cockain, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43 Pet. Frechvile, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 Fran. Fitz-Herbert	Norbury - - -	Arg. a chief varyy O. and G. a bend S.
45 Tho. Gresley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno JACOBUS.

1 Tho. Gresley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Fran. Leake, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Joh. Harper, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Hen. Willoughby, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Rich. Harper, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Hen. Cavendish, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Joh. Curson, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Tho. Burdet, arm.	- - - - -	Az. on two bars O. six martlets G.
9 Geo. Fulwood, mil.		
10 Hen. Leigh, mil.	- - - - -	{ G. a cross engrailed, in the first quarter a lozenge Arg.
11 Tho. Reresby, mil.	- - - - -	G. on a bend Arg. three crosses patée S.
12 Will. Kniveton, b.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Bullock, ar.		
14 Hen. Agard, ar.		
15 Fran. Munday, ar.		
16 Rog. Manners, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Godf. Tacker, ar.		
18 Joh. Milward, ar.	- - - - -	Erm. on a fess G. three plates.
19 Tho. Eyre, ar.		

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
20	Jacinth. Sacheverel	- - - - -	Arg. on a saltire Az. five water-bougets of the
21	Gilf. Kniveton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[field.
22	Joh. Fitz-Herbert	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> CAROLUS I.			
1	Hen. Harper, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Joh. Fitz-Herb. m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Edw. Vernon, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Tho. Burton, ar.		
5	Joh. Stanhope, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Fra. Bradshaw, ar.		
7	Humf. Oakeover, a.		
8	Joh. Manners, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Fran. Foliamb, bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Joh. Gell, arm.		
11	Joh. Millward, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Joh. Harpur, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Joh. Harpur, bart.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Joh. Curson, bart.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Agard, arm.		
16			
17	Joh. Harpur, bart.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18			
19			
20	Edw. Cooke, bart.	- - - - -	Partée per pale G. and Az. three eagles Arg.
21			
22	Mich. Bartonar.		

HENRY VIII.

18. JOHN VERNON, Arm.]

Indeed I meet with many Vernons in this Catalogue of Sheriffs, Henry, John, &c.; but cannot find him I seek for, viz. Sir George Vernon of Haddon in this County. I assign my self this reason, that he never executed that Office, because it was beneath a *Prince* to be a *Sheriff*; and such his vast *revenues* and *retinue*, that, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, he was called the *King of the Peak*. This Sir George left two daughters; coheirs; Elizabeth married to Sir John Manners, ancestor to the present Earl of Rutland¹, and Margaret to Sir Thomas Stanley, younger son of the House of Derby, deriving a vast inheritance to their husbands.

How this Sir John, this year Sheriff, stood to him related, is to me unknown: sure I am, some of his *surname* and *alliance* still flourish in this and the neighbouring counties, where they have a fair estate. Yet will they remember their motto, "Ver non semper floret;" so ill it is to trust in the *fading Spring* of *humane felicity*.

¹ The old mansion at Haddon, one of the finest specimens of the houses of the old English gentry, still remains the property of this illustrious family. N.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand that it is fashionable in this County for Adventurers to begin a Mine with this solemn expression,

“For the grace of God, and what I there can find¹.”

By the *grace of God* understanding *good success*; otherwise *saving Grace* is not to be sought for by *mining of Earth*, but *mounting up to Heaven by Faith and Repentance*. This their expression I approve; “the Earth being the Lord’s, and the fulness thereof (both beneath and above ground) belongeth unto him².”

I have read that the Vicars in that Country doe receive every *tenth Dish of Oar* for their due, being obliged thereby to pray heartily for the *Miners*. Now though no such place or profit belongeth unto me, yet, treating of this subject, I conceive my selfe bound (if not in *conscience*) in *courtesie*, to wish these Work-men a *good speed* in their lawful endeavours, whilst they only undermine the *Earth*, and not their *Neighbours’* right by fraudulent practices. May their *Lot* prove a *Prize* unto them, that they may gain, at the least no *Blank* to lose thereby. Particularly, may Divine Providence secure the *Persons* of their *Labourers* from *Damps* and other casualties, which have happened to many, when the *Earth* (though *cruel to kill*) was *courteous to bury* them by the same mischance.

¹ Edward Manlove, Esq. in his Customs of the Barge-moot Court.

² Psalm xxiv. 1.

* * * DERBYSHIRE, although many expectations have been held out to the publick, is still without a Topographer. A preliminary Discourse to its Natural History remains in the Ashmolean Museum; and Dr. Leigh’s is not much better. The venerable Dr. Pegge had, during the greater part of a long life, been collecting materials for a Topographical Description of the County; but they were left incomplete at his death. They are preserved, however, in the rich Library of the College of Arms; where they will be eminently useful to any future Historian; as will the same learned Antiquary’s Collection of *Derby-isms* and *Kent-isms*, part of the noble bequest of Mr. Gough to the Bodleian Library.—Mr. James Pilkington’s “View of the present State of Derbyshire; with an Account of its most remarkable Antiquities,” is a good, but brief, epitome; and Mr. Hutton’s History of the County Town has considerable merit. From the Specimen given in the “History of Wingfield Manor,” it will be regretted that Mr. Blore has not hitherto proceeded with his proposed History of the County at large: Talents like his are not often found in one Topographer. Meantime the “Magna Britannia;” the large Additions (many of them by Dr. Pegge) in Mr. Gough’s “Camden;” the “Beauties of England;” with some particular Tracts on detached parts of the County; may be consulted with advantage. N.

DEVON - SHIRE.

DEVON-SHIRE hath the Narrow Sea on the South, the Severn on the North, Cornwall on the West, Dorset and Somerset-shire on the East. A goodly Province, the second in England for greatnesse, clear *in view* without *measuring*, as bearing a square of fifty miles. Some part thereof, as the South-Hams, is so fruitful, it needs no art; some so barren, as Dart-more, it will hardly be bettered by art; but generally (though not running of it self) it *answers to the spur of industry*. No Shire shewes more industrious, or so many Husbandmen, who by Marle (blew and white), Chalk, Lime, Sea-sand, Compost, Sope-ashes, Rags, and what not? make the ground both to *take* and *keep* a moderate fruitfulness; so that Virgil, if now alive, might make additions to his "Georgicks," from the *Plough-practice* in this County. As for the Natives thereof, generally, they are dexterous in any employment; and Queen Elizabeth was wont to say of their Gentry, "They were all born Courtiers with a becoming confidence."

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SILVER.

This formerly was found in great plenty in the Parish of Comb-Martin (Miners being fetcht out of Derby-shire for the digging thereof) in the Raigh of King Edward I. (which, as appeareth by Record on the account of those trusted therein¹) turned to a considerable profit.

In the two and twentieth year of the Raigh of King Edward the First, William Wymondham accounted for two hundred and seventy pounds weight of Silver. It was forged for the Lady Elianor Dutchesse of Barr, and Daughter to the said King, married the year before.

In the twenty-third year of the said King, was fined five hundred and twenty one pounds ten shillings weight.

In the four and twentieth year of his Raigh, there was brought to London, in fined Silver in Wedges, seven hundred and four pounds, three shillings, and one peny weight.

In the twenty-fifth year of his Raigh, though three hundred and sixty Miners were impressed out of the Peak and Wales, great was that year's clear profit in Silver and Lead.

In the Raigh of Edward the Third, it appeareth by the Record of particular Accountants, that the profits of the Silver were very considerable towards the maintainance of the King's great expences in the French War.

These Mines long neglected (as I conjecture, by reason of the Civil Wars betwixt York and Lancaster) were re-entred on by an Artist in the Raigh of Queen Elizabeth, who presented a Silver Cup made thereof to the Earl of Bath, with this Inscription:

"In *Martin's-Comb* long lay I hid, obscure, deprest with grossest soil.

Debased much with mixed Lead, till *Bullmer* came, whose skill and toil

Reformed me so pure and clean, as richer no where else is seen."

These *Mines* have not as yet recovered their former credit; though I understand that some are still pursuing this design, and I do wish well to their endeavours: not that *private men* should lose by their *Lead*, but the *publick* gain by their *Silver*.

¹ Extant in the Tower, in the years here noted.

TINN.

God said to Israel, by the mouth of his Prophet, "And I will take away all thy Tinn¹." Sad the case of this County, if so served. But what went before? "Thy Silver is become Drosse²." It seemeth, the Kings of Israel, being reduced to poverty, debased their Coine (the last refuge of Princes), adulterating it with Tinn; and herein God promised that their Coine should be refined to the true Standard. This, the litteral meaning of the Promise, mystically importeth, that God would restore the *primitive purity* of his Service, purged from *errours* and *vices*.

In this *mistical sense*, it will not be amisse to wish that God would take away the *Tinn* from Devon-shire, seeing such taking it away may consist with the *continuance* and *advance* of the *Metal* therein.

As for their *litteral Tinn*, so plentiful herein, I wish some *artifice* might be found out (hitherto unknown) to sever the *Gold* and *Silver* from the *Tinn*, without wasteing. Till this be done, I desire some invention might prepare Sea-coals for the melting thereof; hereby much *Wood* would be saved, and the *product* of the *Tinn* not diminished, and not so much wasted in the *Blast*, which now they are fain to run over *three or four times*: I am encouraged in the *feasibility* thereof, because a *learned Chymist*³ (no *Emperick*, but *well experimented*) affirmed that it may be done, on his own knowledg, by many trials which he hath made upon it.

HERRINGS.

These still are taken in *great*, and were formerly in *greater*, plenty in this County: for I read of great quantities of them for *six or seven years* together taken at Limmouth, until the Proctor (as is said), not contented with *reasonable* and *indifferent* Tythes, vexed the *poor Fisher-men* with unusual and extraordinary *payment*⁴. Whether since the God of Nature, to condemn such covetousnesse, hath withdrawn such store of Fish, or whether the Fisher-men, disheartned with such exactions, withdrew their own industry, I know not. This I know, that *light gains*, as in all other *commodities*, so especially in *Tythes* of this nature, make the *heaviest purses*. But we shall speak more conveniently of *Herrings* in Norfolk⁵.

STRAWBERRIES.

In Latine *Fraga*, most *toothsome* to the *palate* (I mean if with Claret Wine or sweet Cream), and so plentiful in this County, that a Traveller may gather them, sitting on horseback, in their hollow highwayes. They delight to grow on the North side of a bank, and are great coolers. These, *small* and *sowre*, as growing *wild* (having no other *Gardiner* then Nature) quickly acquire greatnesse and sweetnesse if transplanted into Gardens, and become as good as those at Porbery in Somerset-shire, where *twenty pounds per annum* (thank the vicinity of Bristol) have been paid for the Tythe thereof. I would not wish this County the increase of these Berries, according to the Proverb; "Cut down an Oak, and set up a Strawberry."

HURTBERRIES.

In Latine *Vaccinia*, most *wholsome* to the *stomach*, but of a very astringent nature; so plentiful in this Shire, that it is a kind of Harvest to poor people, whose children, nigh Axminster, will earn eight pence a day for a moneth together in gathering them. First they are *green*, then *red*, and at last a dark *blew*. The *whitest hands* amongst the Romans did not disdain their *blacknesse*; witness the Poet,

"—— *Vaccinia nigra leguntur*⁶."

Nothing more have I to observe of these Berries, save that the antient and martial Family of the *Baskervills* in Hereford-shire give a Cheveron betwixt *three Hurts proper* for their Arms.

¹ Isaiah, i. 25.

² Ibid. ver. 21.

³ Doctor Jordan, in his History of Baths, page 60.

⁴ Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

⁵ See under Yarmouth, vol. II. pp. 124, 125. N.

⁶ Virgil, Eclog. ii.

MANUFACTURES.

BONE-LACE.

Much of this is made in and about Honyton, and weekly returned to London. Some will have it called *Lace*, à *Lacinia*, used as a fringe on the borders of cloaths. *Bone-lace* it is named, because first made with *bone* (since *wooden*) *bobbins*. Thus it is usual for such *utensills* both in the Latine and English names, gratefully to retain the memory of the first matter they were made of; as *Cochleare*, a *Spoon* (whether made of Wood or Metal), because *Cockle-shells* were first used to that purpose.

Modern the use thereof in England, not exceeding the middle of the Raigh of Queen Elizabeth: let it not be condemned for a superfluous wearing, because it doth neither hide nor heat, seeing it doth adorn. Besides, though private persons pay for it, it stands the State in nothing; not expensive of Bullion, like other Lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry. Hereby many children, who otherwise would be burthensome to the Parish, prove beneficial to their Parents. Yea, many lame in their limbs, and impotent in their arms, if able in their fingers, gain a lively-hood thereby; not to say that it saveth some thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over Seas to fetch Lace from Flanders.

THE BUILDINGS.

BEDIFORD BRIDG

Is a stately Structure, and remarkable in many respects.

1. It standeth out of, and far from, any publick Road, in a corner of the County; so that *Bediford Bridg* is truly *Bediford Bridg*, intended solely for the convenience of that Town.
2. It is very *long*, consisting of twenty-four Peares; and yet one William Alford (another *Milo*) of Bediford carried on his back, for a wager, *four Bushels*¹, *Salt-water measure*, all the *length* thereof.
3. It is very *high*, so that a *Barge* of *sixty tons* may passe and repasse (if taking down her masts) betwixt the Peares thereof.
4. The *Foundation* is very firmly fixed; and yet it doth (or seem to) shake at the slightest step of a Horse.
5. The *Builder* of so worthy a Work is not (the more the pity) punctually known.

Yet *Tradition* (the best *Authour* where no *better* is to be had) maketh that finished by the assistance of Sir Theobold Greenvill, the Goldneyes and Oketenets (*persons* of great *power* in those parts); Peter Quivill, Bishop of Exeter, granting *Indulgencies* to all such as *contributed* to the forwarding thereof.

As for the Houses of the Gentry in this County, some may *attract*, none *ravish* the Beholder; except it be Wenbury, the House of the Heales, near Plimouth, almost rival with Greenwich it self, for the pleasant prospect thereof.

THE WONDERS.

Not to speak of a River about Lidford, whose stream sinketh so deep that it is altogether invisible, but supplying to the Eare that it denies to the Eye, so great the noise thereof.

There is in the Parish of North-Taunton (near an House called Bath) a *Pit*, but in the Winter a *Pool*, not maintained by any spring, but the fall of rain water (in Summer commonly dry). Of this Pool it hath been observed, that, before the death or change of any Prince, or some other strange accident of great importance, or any invasion or insurrection (though in an hot and dry season), it will, without any rain, overflow its banks, and so continue till it be past that is prognosticated. Be the truth hereof reported to the *vicenage* (the most competent Judges thereof) seeing my Authour (who finished his Book 1648) reporteth that it over-flowed four times within these last *thirty* years².

¹ A Bushel is two Strikes in this County. F.

² Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

Some will be offended at me, if I should omit the *Hanging-Stone*, being one of the *Bound-Stones* which parteth Comb-Martin from the next Parish. It got the name from a *Thief*, who, having stohn a *Sheep* and tyed it about his own neck to carry it on his back, rested himself for a while upon this *Stone*, which is about a foot high, until the *Sheep*, struggling, slid over the *Stone* on the other side, and so strangled the *man*¹. Let the Lawyers dispute whether the *Sheep* in this case was forfeited to the King's Almoner as a *deodand*. It appeareth rather a *providence* than a *casualty*, in the just execution of a *Malefactor*. To these WONDERS I will add, and hazard the Reader's displeasure for the same,

THE GUBBINGS.

So now I dare call them (secured by distance), which one of more valour durst not do to their face, for fear their fury fall upon him. Yet hitherto have I met with none who could render a reason of their name. We call the *Shavings of Fish* (which are little worth) *Gubbings*; and sure it is they are sensible that the Word importeth *shame* and *disgrace*. As for the suggestion of my worthy and learned Friend Mr. Joseph Maynard, borrowed from Buxtorfius², that such who did *inhabitare montes gibberosos* were called *Gubbings*, such will smile at the *ingenuity*, who dissent from the *truth*, of the Etymology.

I have read of an England beyond Wales³; but the *Gubbings-Land* is a Scythia within England, and they pure Heathens therein. It lyeth nigh Brent-Tor, in the edg of Dartmore. It is reported, that, some *two hundred* years since, *two Strumpets* being with child, fled hither to hide themselves, to whom certain lewd Fellows resorted, and this was their first original. They are a *Peculiar* of their own making, exempt from *Bishop*, *Archdeacon*, and all Authority either *Ecclesiastical* or *Civil*. They live in *Cotts* (rather *Holes* than *Houses*) like *Swine*, having all in common, *multiplied* without *marriage* into many *hundreds*. Their language is the *drosse* of the *dregs* of the *vulgar Devonian*; and the more learned a man is, the worse he can understand them. During our *Civil Wars*, no *Souldiers* were *quartered* amongst them, for fear of being *quartered* amongst them. Their *wealth* consisteth in *other men's goods*, and they live by stealing the *Sheep* on the *Moore*; and vain it is for any to search their *Houses*, being a work *beneath* the pains of a *Sheriff*, and *above* the *power* of any *Constable*. Such their *fleetnesse*, they will outrun many *horses*; *vivaciousnesse*, they outlive *most men*; living in the ignorance of *luxury*, the *extinguisher* of life. They hold together like *Burrs*; offend *one*, and *all* will revenge his quarrel.

But now I am informed, that they begin to be civilized, and tender their Children to Baptisme, and return to be men, yea Christians again. I hope no *Civil People* amongst us will turn Barbarians, now these Barbarians begin to be *civilized*.

PROVERBS.

“To *Devon-shire* ground.”]

It is *sad* when one is made a Proverb by way of *derision*; but *honourable* to become proverbial by way of *imitation*; as here *Devon-shire* hath set a copy of *Industry* and *Ingeniuity* to all England. To *Devon-shire land* is to pare off the surface or *top-turffe* thereof, then lay it together in heaps and burn it, which ashes are a marvailous improvement to battle barren ground. Thus they may be said “to stew the land in its own liquor,” to make the same ground to find compost to fatten its self; an Husbandry, which, where-ever used, retains the name of the place where it was first invented, it being usual to *Devon-shire land* in *Dorsét-shire* and in other Counties.

“A *Plimouth* Cloak.”]

That is, a *Cane*, or a *Staffe*, whereof this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far voiajes, may chance to land here, and being *out of sorts*, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with cloaths. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next *Wood* their *Draper's shop*, where a *Staffe* cut out serves them for a covering.

¹ From the same Authour.

² In his Talmudical Rabbinical Dictionary, upon the word נגב.

³ See Camden's Britannia, in Pembrokeshire.

“ He may remove *Mort-Stone*.”]

There is a Bay in this County called *Mort-Bay*; but the Harbour in the entrance thereof is stopped with a *huge Rock*, called *Mort-Stone*; and the People merrily say that none can remove it, save such who are *Masters* of their *Wives*. If so, wise Socrates himself (with all men who are *γυναικο-κρατέμενοι*, under *covert-feme*, as I may say) will never attempt the removal thereof.

“ ————— First hang and draw,

Then hear the cause by *Lidford Law*.”]

Lidford is a little and poor (but antient) Corporation in this County, with very large priviledges, where a Court of the Stanneries was formerly kept. This *libellous Proverb* would suggest unto us as if the Towns-men thereof (generally mean persons) were unable to manage their own liberties with necessary discretion, administring preposterous and pre-properous justice.

I charitably believe, that some Tanners, justly obnoxious to censure, and deservedly punished (by fine or otherwise) for their misdemeanors, have causelessly traduced the proceedings of that Court, when they could not maintain their own innocence.

SAINTS.

WENFRIDE BONIFACE was born at Crediton (corruptly *Kirton*) once an Episcopal See in this County; bred a Monk under Abbot Woolfhard in Exeter. Hence he went to Rome, where Pope Gregory the Second (perceiving the ability of his parts) sent him to Germany, for the converting of that stiffe-necked Nation. This service he commendably performed, baptising not fewer than a hundred thousand, in Bavaria, Thuringia, Hassia, Friesland, Saxony, &c.

But here I must *depart* from Bale¹, because he *departeth* (I am sure) from *Charity*, and I suspect from *Verity* itself. *Charity*, who (according to his bold and bald *apocaliptical conjectures*) maketh him “ the other Beast ascending out of the Earth with two Horns².” And why so? Because, forsooth, he was made by the Pope Metropolitan of Mentz, and kept the Church of Colen *in commendam* therewith.

Secondly, *Verity*, when saying that he converted men *terrore magis quam doctrinâ*; it being utterly incredible that a single man should *terrifie* so many out of their opinions. And if his words relate to Ecclesiastical Censures (with which weapons Boniface was well provided), such were in themselves (without God’s wonderful improving them on men’s consciences) rather ridiculous, then formidable to force Pagans from their former persuasions. But if Bale (which is very suspitious) had been better pleased with the Germans continuing in their Pagan principles than their conversion to corrupted Christianity, he will find few wise and godly men to joyn with his judgment therein. Yet do I not advocate for all the Doctrines delivered and Ceremonies imposed by Boniface; beholding him as laying the true foundation, “ Jesus Christ,” which would last and remain; but building much *hay* and *stubble* of Superstition thereon. But he himself afterwards passed a *purging fire* in this life; killed at Borne in Friesland, with fifty-four of his companions, anno Domini 755, in the sixtieth year of his age, after he had spent thirty-six years, six moneths, and six dayes, in his German employment.

WILLIBALD, descended of high parentage, was born in this County³, Nephew to St. Boniface aforesaid, whom he followed in all respects; later in time, lower in parts, lesse in paines; but profitable in the German Conversion; wherein he may be termed his Uncle’s Armour-bearer, attending him many a mile, though absent from him at his death. Herein he was more happy than his Uncle, that, being made Bishop of Eystet in Germany, as he lived in *honour*, so he died in *peace*, anno Domini 781.

¹ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 13.

² Revel. xiii. 11.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 16.

MARTYRS.

AGNES PIREST, or PREST, was the sole Martyr under the Raigh of Queen Mary; wherefore, as those Parents which have but one Child may afford it the better *attendance*, as more at leasure; so seeing, by God's goodnesse, we have but this single *native* of this County, yea of this Diocesse; we will enlarge ourselves on the *time, place, and cause* of her suffering.

1. Her *Christian Name*, which Mr. Fox could not learn, we have recovered from another excellent Authour¹.
2. I am informed by the Inhabitants thereabouts, that she lived at Northcott in the Parish of Boynton, in the County of Cornwall; but where born, is unknown.
3. She was a *simple woman* to behold, *thick*, but *little* and *short* in *stature*; about fifty-four years of age.
4. She was indited on Monday, the fourth Week in Lent, an. Philip and Mary 2 & 3; before W. Stanford, Justice of the Assize² (the same, as I conceive, who wrote on the Pleas of the Crown): so that, we may observe, more legal formality was used about the condemnation of this poor Woman, than any Martyr of far greater degree.
5. Her own Husband and Children were her greatest persecutors; from whom she fled, because they would force her to be present at Masse³.
6. She was presented to James Troublefield, Bishop of Exeter, and by him condemned for denying the *Sacrament of the Altar*.
7. After her condemnation, she refused to receive any money from well-affected people; saying, "She was to go to that city where money had no mastery⁴."
8. She was burnt without the Walls of Exeter, in a place called Sothenhay, in the moneth of November 1558.

She was the onely person in whose persecution Bishop Troublefield did appear; and it is justly conceived that Blackstone, his Chancellour, was more active than the Bishop, in procuring her death.

CONFESSORS.

This County afforded none either in or before the Raigh of Queen Mary; but in our age it hath produced a most eminent one, on an account peculiar to himself.

JOHN MOLLE was born in or nigh South-Molton⁵ in this County; bred in France, where he attained to such perfection in that tongue, that he made a Dictionary thereof for his own use. After his youth spent in some military employments of good trust, he was, in his reduced age, made, by Thomas Lord Burghley and President of the North, one of the Examiners in that Court.

Going afterwards Governour to the Lord Ross, he passed the Alps (contrary to his own resolution), prizing his *fidelity* to his charge above his own security. No sooner were they arrived at Rome, but the young Lord was *courted* and *feasted*, Mr. Molle arrested and imprisoned in the Inquisition. Thus at once did he lose the comfort of his Wife, Children, Friends, own land, and liberty, being kept in most strict restraint. Adde to all these vexations, visits of importunate Priests and Jesuits, daily *hacking* at the *root* of his *constancy* with their *objections*; till, finding their Tools to turn edge, at last they left him to his own conscience.

What saith the Holy Spirit? Revel. xviii. 4. "Come out of Babylon, my People." But here alas was he, who would, but could not, come thence, detained there in durance for *thirty* years together. How great his sufferings were, is onely known to God, who permitted; his foes, who inflicted; and himself, who endured them; seeing no friend was allowed to speak with him alone. He died, in the 81st year of his age, about the year of our Lord 1638.

¹ Mr. Vowell, in Holinshed, p. 1309.

² Idem, ibidem.

³ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 2050.

⁴ Idem, p. 2052.

⁵ The ensuing relation I had from his son, Mr. Henry Molle, late Orator of Cambridge. F.

CARDINALS.

WILLIAM COURTNEY was born (probably at Okehampton) in this County; Son to Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon-shire; successively Bishop of Hereford, Winchester, and Canterbury¹. The credit of T. Walsingham, an exact Historian (and born before Courtney was buried) maketh me confident, that the Pope made him a Cardinal; and Ciaconius and Onuphrius, two Italians, confirm the same; that a Bishop of London (though mistaking his name, *Adam* for *William*) was at this time rewarded with a *Red Hat*.

How stoutly he then opposed John of Gaunt (Wickliffe's Patron) in his Church of St. Paul is largely related in my "Church History;" and I can add nothing thereunto. For if the men of Laconia (whose work was to study *concisenesse*) punished him severely for speaking in *three* what might have been said in *two words*; *Criticks* will severely censure me for such tedious repetition.

Onely we may observe, that, when Arch-bishop of Canterbury, his *Metropolitcal Visitation* charged *through* and *through* every *Diocese* in his own *Province*, no resistance being of *proof* against him, all opposers giving some *trouble* to him, but *disgrace* to themselves; soon suppressed by his *high bloud*, *strong brains*, *full purse*, *skill in Law*, and *plenty of powerful friends* in the English and Romish Court. The difficulty which he underwent herein made the work easie to his Successors ever after. He deceased July 31, anno Domini 1396.

PRELATES.

ROBERT CHICHESTER. Here I had been at a perfect losse, had I not met with a *good Guide* to direct me: for I had certainly, from his Sirname, concluded him born at Chichester in Sussex, according to the custome of other Clergy-men. But this *single Swallow* (*which makes no summer*) had a *flight by himself*, retaining his *paternal name*, descended from a noble and ancient family (saith my Author²); still flourishing [at Rawleigh] in this County. He was first Dean of Sarisbury; then, anno 1128, consecrated Bishop of Exeter; highly commended by many Writers for his *piety*, though the principal thereof consisted in his *Pilgrimages* to Rome, and procuring *Reliques* thence. He bestowed much money in *building* and *adorning* his Cathedral; and, having sate therein two and twenty years, died, and was buried, 1150, on the South side of the High Altar, nigh a Gentleman of his *own sirname*, whose inscribed *Arms* are the best Directory to this Bishop's *Monument*.

GILBERT FOLIOT was born at Tamerton-Foliot in this County³; Abbot of Gloucester (Bale saith Exeter); then successively Bishop of Hereford and London.

He was observed when a *Common Brother* of his Convent, to inveigh against the Prior; when *Prior*, against the Abbot; when *Abbot*, against the pride and lazinesse of Bishops: but when he himself was *Bishop*, all was well, and Foliot's mouth, when full, was silent⁴; whether because all things do rest quiet in their center, or because age had abated his juvenile animosity, or because he found it more facill to find faults in others then mend them in himself. Indeed, oft-times meer *moroseness* of *nature* usurps the reputation of *zeal*; and what is but a bare disgust of men's persons, passeth for dislike of their vices. However, our Foliot, the lesse he had in *Satyrs*, the more he had of *Elegies* afterwards, secretly bemoaning the badnesse of the age he lived in: hear a *Passe* betwixt him and a strange voice:

Satan's Challenge⁵:

O *Gilberte Foliot*,
Dum *revolvis tot & tot*,
Deus *tuis est ASHTAROT*⁶.

Foliot's Answer:

Mentiris, Dæmon; qui est Deus
Sabaoth, est ille meus.

He finds little favour from our Historians of his age, because they do generally *Becketise*;

¹ Godwin, in the Archbishops of Canterbury.

² Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

³ Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

⁴ Godwin, in the Bishops of Exeter.

⁵ Johannes Sarisburiensis, in Polycraticon, cap. 7.

⁶ The Goddess of the Zidonians, 1 Kings xi. 5.

whilst Foliot was all for the King, being a professed Enemy to the (not *person*, but) *pride* of that Prelate¹. This wise and learned Bishop died Feb. 18, 1187.

ROBERT FOLIOT, Arch-deacon of Oxford, was neer Cosen¹ (and therefore is placed *Country-man*) to Gilbert aforesaid. He was bred first in England, then in France, where he got the Sirname of *Robertus Melundinensis*, probably from the place of his longest abode. He was first Tutor to Becket, and Becket afterwards was Patron to him, by whose procurement he succeeded his Kinsman in the See of Hereford. He wrote several Books, whereof one of "the Sacraments of the Old Law" is most remarkable.

Hitherto we have followed Bale with *blind obedience*, until Bishop Godwin, whom we rather believe, hath opened our eyes in *two* particulars :

1. That *Robert de Melune* (Bishop also of Hereford) was a distinct person from our Robert.
2. That our Foliot was advanced Bishop after the death of Becket², probably for the affection he bore *unto him*, not the assistance he received *from him*. His death happened anno 1186. Nor must we forget, there was also one Hugh Foliot Arch-deacon of Shrewsbury, afterwards Bishop of Hereford; of whom nothing remains but his name, and the date of his death, 1234.

WILLIAM BREWER was born in this County (or in Somerset-shire), whereof William his Father was several years Sheriffe under King Henry the Second, where we shall insist on the occasion of his Sirname³.

Bishop Godwin informeth us, that he was Brother to Sir William Brewer, Knight, if there be not an errour therein; seeing *two Brethren* surviving their Parents together, *both* of a *name*, are seldom seen in the *same Family*. He was preferred Bishop of Exeter, anno 1224.

A *great Courtier*, and employed in such Embassies proper for a person of prime quality⁴; as, when he was sent to conduct Isabel Sister to King Henry the Third, to be married to Frederick the Emperour; whom he afterwards attended to the Holy Land. Returning to his See, he set himself wholly to the *adorning* and *enriching* thereof; founding a Dean and twenty-four Prebendaries, allowing the latter the annual stipend of *four pounds*, which they receive at this day⁵. But I am lately informed that the Dean and Residenciaries of Exeter have since augmented the *salary* of all the *Prebendaries at large* to *twenty pounds* a year: which intelligence if *false*, they are not *injured*; if *true*, they are *courteously used*. This Bishop died anno Domini 1244.

WILLIAM DE RALEIGH was born at that well-known Town in this County; preferred first Canon of St. Paul's, then successively Bishop of Norwich and Winchester⁶; the last of which cost him much trouble, his Election being stiffly opposed by King Henry the Third, intending a Valentinian (Uncle to the Queen) for that Bishoprick; whom the Monks of Winchester refused; terming him *Vir Sanguinum*, "A man of Bloud." Whether in that sense wherein David is so termed (and on that account prohibited the building of the Temple) because a *martial* man; or whether onely because *descended of high bloud*, whose *descent* was all his *desert*; so that they rigidly adhered to the election of Raleigh.

King Henry, who seldome used to be *angry*, and more seldome to *swear*, *sware* in his *anger*, "that he would have his will at last, or they should never have Bishop;" and how his *conscience* came off without *perjury* herein, his own *Confessor* was best able to satisfie him.

Raleigh had (besides his own merits) *two* good friends, his *purse* and the *Pope*; the former procuring the later. He presented his *Holynesse* with six thousand marks, which

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 8.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of Hereford.

³ See our Catalogue of Sheriffes in Henry the Second.

⁴ Godwin, in the Bishops of Exeter.

⁵ The fixing of the stipends of these minor dignities at a *stated* sum is an inconvenience severely felt by their successors. N.

⁶ The effect of what followeth is taken out of Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Winchester. F.

effected his work. Here *two persons* were *at once* deceived; the Pope not expecting so great a sum should be tendered him, and Raleigh not suspecting he would take all; but leave at least *a morsel for manners*. But his hands will take what ever is tendered him, if not *too hot or too heavy*.

Raleigh, thus *run in debt*, could never *creep* out thereof, though living very privately, and dying very penitently; for, when the Priest brought the Eucharist unto him, lying on his death-bed, Raleigh, expressing himself in language like to that of John Baptist, "I have need to come to thee, and comest thou to me¹?" would rise out of his bed to meet him. His death happened anno Domini 1249.

RICHARD COURTNEY was one of *great lineage*² (allied to the Earl of Devon-shire) and no lesse learning (excellently skilled in the knowledge of both laws): so that, at the instant suit of King Henry the Fifth, he was preferred Bishop of Norwich, anno 1413. His person (the Inne of his soul had a fair *Sign*) was highly favoured by his Prince, and beloved by the people; yet all this could not prolong his life; so that he died of a flux, at the siege of Harflew in Normandy, in the second year of his Consecration; and his corps, brought over, was honourably entombed in Westminster.

JAMES CARY was born in this County, his name still flourishing at Cockington therein. He was at Rome made Bishop of Lichfield; and, travailing thence homewards towards England, did again light on the Pope at Florence, just at the news of the *vacancy* of Exeter; and the same See was bestowed on him, the more welcome because in his native County. Say not this was a *degradation*; for, though in our time Lichfield is almost twice as good as Exeter, Exeter then was almost four times as good as Lichfield. This appeareth by their valuations of their *income* into *First-Fruits*; Exeter paying the Pope *six thousand ducats*, whilst Lichfield paid onely *seventeen hundred* at the most³. But, whatever the value of either or both was, Cary enjoyed neither of them; dying and being buried in Florence. Thus, though *one* may have *two* cups in his hand, yet some intervening *accident* may so hinder, that he may taste of neither. He died 1419.

JOHN STANBERY was (saith Bale⁴ out of Leland) *in Occidentali Regni parte natus*. But, the *Western parts* being a *wide Parish*, thanks to our Authour, who hath particularized the place of his Nativity, *viz.* the *Farm of Church-hill*, within the Parish of Bratton or Broad-Town in this County⁵, where some of his name and kindred remain at this day. He was bred a Carmelite in Oxford, and became generally as learned as any of his Order, deserving all the dignity which the University did or could confer upon him. King Henry the Sixth highly favoured and made him the first Provost of Eaton, being much ruled by his advice in ordering that his new Foundation. He was by the King designed Bishop of Norwich; but William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (see the presumption of a proud *Favourite*, or *Minion* rather) got it from him for his own Chaplain; and Stanbery was forced to stay his stomack on the poor Bishoprick of Bangor, till, anno 1453, he was advanced Bishop of Hereford.

Leland doth condemn him for his over-compliance with the Pope in all his intollerable taxes; and others commend him as much for his fidelity to his Master King Henry, whom he deserted not in all his adversity; so that this Bishop was taken prisoner in the Battail of Northampton. Say not to this Prelate, as Eliab to David, "Why camest thou down hither? with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the Wildernesse? I know the pride and the malice of thy heart, for thou art come down to see the Battail⁶." For, Stanbery being Confessor to King Henry, he was tyed by his Oath to such personal attendance. After long durance in Warwick Castle, he was set at liberty; and, dying anno 1474, was buried in the Convent of Carmelites at Ludlow; where his barbarous and tedious Epitaph (ill suiting with the Authour of such learned and pithy Books) is not worth the inserting.

¹ Matth. iii. 14.

² Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Norwich.

³ Compare Bishop Godwin, p. 331 with p. 415.

⁴ De Scriptoribus Britanicis, Cent. viii. num. 34.

⁵ Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

⁶ 1 Sam. xvii. 28.

PETER COURTNEY, Son to Sir Phillip Courtney, was born at Powderham in this Shire¹. He was first preferred Arch-deacon, then Bishop of Exeter; expending very much money in finishing the North Tower, giving a *great* (called *Peter*) *Bell* thereunto. He was afterwards, anno 1486, translated to Winchester; where he sat five years. It is much one of so *illustrious Birth* should have so obscure a *Burial*; Bishop Godwin confessing that he knew not whereabouts in his Church he lyeth interred.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN JEWEL, bearing the Christian Name of his Father, Grandfather, and Great Grandfather, was born at Buden (a Farm possessed more than two hundred years by his Ancestors) in the Parish of Berynbert, nigh Illfracombe, in this County, on the 24th of May 1552. His mother's Surname was Bellamy, who with her husband John Jewel lived happily fifty years together in *holy wedlock*, and at their death left ten children behind them.

It may be said of his Surname, *nomen, omen*; *Jewel* his name, and *pretious* his vertues; so that if the like ambition led us Englishmen, which doth Foraigners, speciously to render our Surnames in Greek or Latine, he may be termed *Johannes Gemma*, on better account then *Gemma Frisius* entitleth himself thereunto.

He was chiefly bred in the School of Barnstable; where John Harding, afterwards his Antagonist, was his School-fellow; and at fifteen years of age was admitted in Merton Colledge, under the tuition of John Parkhurst, afterwards Bishop of Norwich. Such his sedulity, rising alway at four of the clock, and not going to bed till ten, that he was never punished for any exercise, and but once for absence from Chappel. Hence he was removed to Corpus Christi Colledge, where he proved an excellent Poet (having all Horace by heart), Linguist, and Orator.

Thus having *touched* at all *humane arts*, he *landed* at *Divinity*; being much assisted by Peter Martyr, the King's Professor therein. St. Jerome² telleth us, that so great was the intimacy betwixt Pamphilius that worthy Martyr, a Priest, and Eusebius the Bishop of Cæsarea, *ut ab uno alter nomen acceperet*; "that they mutually were surnamed the one from the other," *Pamphilius Eusebii*, and *Eusebius Pamphili*. No lesse the unity of affections betwixt these two, who accordingly might be called *Martyr's Jewell*, and *Jewell's Martyr*; as seldome in *body* and never in *mind* asunder.

What *eminent* changes afterwards befel him in the course of his life, how he fled into Germany, lived at Zurick, returned into England, was preferred Bishop of Salisbury, *wrote learnedly*, *preached painfully*, *lived piously*, *died peaceably*, anno Domini 1572, are largely related in my "Ecclesiastical History;" and I will trouble the Reader with no repetitions.

JOHN PRIDEAUX was born at Hartford, in the West part of this County; bred Scholar, Fellow, and Rector of Exeter Colledge in Oxford, Canon of Christ-Church, and above thirty years King's Professor in that University. An excellent Linguist; but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at expressiveness therein; he had a *becoming festivity*, which was Aristotle's, not St. Paul's, *Εὐτραπελία*.

Admirable his memory, retaining whatever he had read. The Welch have a Proverb (in my mind somewhat uncharitable), "He that hath a good memory, giveth few alms;" because he keepeth in mind what and to whom he had given before. But this Doctor crossed this Proverb, with his constant charity to all in want.

His Learning was admired by Forreigners, Sextinus Amma, Rivet, &c. He was not *vindicative* in the least degree; one intimate with him³ having assured me, that he would forgive the greatest injury, upon the least show of the party's sorrow, and restore him to the degree of his former favour; and though Politicians will thence collect him no prudent man, Divines will conclude him a good Christian.

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

² In his "Apologia adversus Ruffinum."

³ Mr. Joseph Maynard, Fellow of Exeter Colledge. F.

Episcopacy in England being grievously wounded by malevolent persons, King Charles the First conceived that the best *Wine* and *Oil* that could be powred into those wounds was, to select persons of known Learning and unblameable Lives, to supply the vacant Bishopricks; amongst whom Dr. Prideaux was made Bishop of Worcester. But, alas, all in vain, such the present fury of the times.

He died of a fever, 1650; and I have perused a Manuscript Book (but, alas, not made by Oxford, but Worcester-shire Muses) of Verses on his Funeral; amongst which I take notice of these:

Desine mirari cæcos errasse tot Ignes;
In promptu causa est, lux Prideauxus obit.
Mortuus est Prideaux? Scriptis post funera vivit;
Aufertur Letho Mitra, Corona datur.

To these we may add the Chronogram, which I meet with amongst the same Verses.

Iohannes PrIDEaVXVs EpIsCopVs } 1650.
VVIgornIæ MortVVs est.

He was buried at Bredon in Worcestershire, August the 16th. Such as deny *Bishops* to be *Peers*, would have conceived this *Bishop* a *Prince*, if present at his Interment, such the number and quality of persons attending his Funeral.

STATES-MEN.

Sir ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Knight, was descended of a right ancient Family, dwelling at Rawley in this County. He spent his youth first in the University, then in the French and Irish Wars; where, by his valour, he was effectually assistant, first to *plough* and *break* up that barbarous Nation by conquest; and then to *sow* it with *seeds of civility*, when by King James made Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Indeed good Laws and Provisions had been made by his Predecessors to that purpose; but, alas! they were like good lessons set for a Lute out of tune, uselesse untill the Instrument was fitted for them. Wherefore, in order to the civilizing of the *Irishry*, in the first year of his Government he established *two* new Circuits for Justices of Assize, the one in Connaught, the other in Munster. And whereas the Circuits in former times onely encompassed the *English Pale* (as the *Cynosura* doth the *Pole*), henceforward, like good Planets in their several Spheres, they carried the influence of Justice round about the Kingdom. Yea, in short time, Ireland was so cleared of Theeves and Capital Offenders, that so many Malefactors have not been found in the *two and thirty* Shires of *Ireland*, as in *six* English Shires in the *Western Circuit*¹.

He reduced the Mountains and Glinns on the South of Dublin (formerly thorns in the sides of the English Pale) into the County of Wicklowe; and, in conformity to the English Custome, many Irish began to cut their *Mantles* into *Cloaks*. So observant his eye over the actions of suspected persons, that Tyrone was heard to complain, "that he could not drink a full carouse of sack, but the State was within few hours advertised thereof²."

After he had been continued many years in his Deputy-ship, and deservedly made a Lord, King James recalled him home, and (loath to leave his abilities unmployed) sent him Embassadour to the Emperour, and other German Princes. Being besieged in the City of Mainchine (a place much indebted to his prudence, for seasonable victualling it) by Count Tilley, he sent him word, "that it was against the Law of Nations to besiege an Embassadour:" Tilley returned, "that he took no notice that he was an Embassadour." The Lord Chichester replied to the Messenger; "Had my Master sent me with as many hundred men as he hath sent me on fruitlesse messages, your General should have known that I had been a Souldier, as well as an Embassadour."

King James, at his return, entertained him with great commendation, for so well discharging his trust; and he died, in as great honour as any English-man of our age, anno Domini 162...

¹ Sir John Davis, in his Discourse of Ireland, p. 270.

² Idem, p. 271.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

Sir WILLIAM HERLE, Knight, was made, by King Edward the Third, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in Hillary Term, the first year of his Reign; and before the Term ended (*viz.* January the 29) was made Chief Judge of the Common Pleas, by his own free consent, as I have cause to conceive; he standing fair in the King's favour: for, whereas *sixty* marks was in that age the annual salary of that place, the King granted him an augmentation of *two hundred and forty* marks a year, so long as he kept that Office¹. This was some *four* years; for I find Sir John Stoner put into his place², in the *fourth* of the King's Reign; yet so, that this Sir William was his Successor the year after, such alterations being usual in that age. I collect him to die in the ninth of King Edward the Third (the mention of him sinking that year); and is placed here, because, if not born at (which is most probable) he was owner of Illfracombe in this County, the Mannor whereof was held by his issue till the Reign of King Henry the Seventh; and I understand that a Family of his name, and I believe of his lineage, hath still a worshipful existence in Cornwall.

Sir JOHN CARY, Knight, was born at Cockington in this County; and, applying himself to the Study of the Laws, was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the tenth year of King Richard the Second. The greatest fault I find charged on him was, *Loyalty* to his Lord and Master; which if any dare call a disease, I assure you it is a catching one, among conscientious people. On this honourable account, this Judge lost his office, goods, and lands, in the first of King Henry the Fourth; whose losses, not long after, Providence plentifully repayed to his Posterity, on this occasion: A Knight Errant of Arragon, comming into England, and challenging any to tilt with him, was undertaken by Sir Robert Cary, son to Sir John aforesaid; who vanquished the vain-glorious Don; so that King Henry the Fifth, out of a sympathy of valour, restored all his Estate unto him. This Judge dyed about the year of our Lord 1404.

Sir WILLIAM HANKFORD was born at Amerie in this County (a Mannor, which, from owners of the same name, by their daughter and heir, descended to the Hankfords); bred in the study of the Laws, till he became Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in the first of King Henry the Fifth; which place he adorned with great learning and integrity, though doleful the manner of his death, on this occasion: Coming home discontented from London, he expressed extream anger (somewhat trespassing on his judicial gravity) against his Keeper; for that (as he said) his Deer were stolen, and charged him to shoot any man in the Park whom he should find there, and stood not, being spoken unto, and he would discharge him. The next night, being dark, he presents himself; and, refusing to stand, the Keeper, according to his injunction, shot and killed him. The stump of the Oak, nigh which this sad accident happened, hath been shewn to some eminent Lawyers riding that Circuit, which are yet alive.

However, no violent impression is intimated in this his peaceable Epitaph on his Monument in Amerie Church:

“ Hic jacet Will. Hankford, Miles, quondam Capitalis
Justiciarius Domini R. de Banco, qui obiit duodecimo
Die Decembris, anno Domini 1422: cujus, &c.”

His Figure is portraied kneeling; and out of his mouth, in a label, these two sentences do proceed:

1. “ Miserere mei Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.”
2. “ Beati qui custodiant judicium, & faciunt justitiam omni tempore.”

No charitable Reader, for one unadvised act, will condemn his memory, who, when living, was habited with all requisites for a person of his place.

¹ 1 Edward III. Pat. iv. pars 1. memb. 35.

² Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, tit. JUSTICIARIUS; p. 417.

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE was born of a right ancient and worthy Family in this County; first fixed at Wimpstone in this Shire, but since prosperously planted in every part thereof. They give for their motto, "Forte Scutum Salus Ducum;" and it is observable that they attained eminency in what Profession soever they applied themselves.

In the Field:

Sir HENRY FORTESCUE, a valiant and fortunate Commander under King Henry the Fifth in the French Wars, by whom he was made Governour of Meux in Berry.

Sir ADRIAN FORTESCUE, Porter of the Town of Calice, came over with King Henry the Seventh; and, effectually assisting him to regain the Crown, was by him deservedly created Knight Banneret.

Sir LEWIS POLLARD, of King's Nimet in this County, Sergeant of the Law, and one of the Justices of the King's Bench in the time of King Henry the Eighth, was a man of singular knowledg and worth; who, by his Lady Elizabeth, had

Eleven Sons; whereof four attained the honour of Knighthood:

Sir Hugh.

Sir John, of Ford.

Sir Richard.

Sir George, who got his honour in the defence of Bullen.

All the rest, especially John, Arch-deacon of Sarum, and Canon of Exeter, were very well advanced.

The Portraiture of Sir Lewis and his Lady, with their *two and twenty* Children, are set up in a glasse window at Nimet-Bishop. There is a Tradition continued in this Family; that the Lady, glassing the window in her husband's absence at the Term in London, caused one child more then she then had to be set up, presuming (having had *one and twenty* already, and usually conceiving at her Husband's coming home) she should have another child; which, inserted in expectance, came to passe accordingly. This memorable Knight died anno 1540.

Sir JOHN DODERIDG, Knight, was born at in this County; bred in Exeter Colledg in Oxford; where he became so *general* a Scholar, that it is hard to say whether he was better *Artist, Divine, Civil, or Common Lawyer*, though he fixed on the last for his publick profession; and became *second Justice* of the King's Bench. His soul consisted of two essentials, *ability* and *integrity*, holding the *scale* of *Justice* with so *steady* an *hand*, that neither *love* nor *lucre*, *fear* or *flattery*, could bow him on either side.

It was vehemently suspected that, in his time, some gave large sums of money, to purchase places of Judicature; and Sir John is famous for the expression, "That, as old and infirm as he was, he would go to Tyburn on foot to see such a man hanged, that should proffer money for a place of that nature:" for certainly those who buy such offices by wholesale, must sell Justice by retail, to make themselves savers. He was commonly called the *Sleeping Judg*, because he would sit on the Bench with his eyes shut, which was onely a *posture* of *attention*, to sequester his sight from distracting objects, the better to lissen to what was alledged and proved. Though he had three wives successively, out of the respectful Families of Germin, Bamfield, and Culme, yet he left no issue behind him.

He

In Westminster Hall:

Sir HENRY FORTESCUE was Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and justly of great esteem for his many vertues; especially for his sincerity in so tempting a place.

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, our present Subject, Lord Chief Justice and Chancellour of England in the Raign of King Henry the Sixth, whose learned "*Commentaries on the Law*" make him famous to all posterity.

In the Court:

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, that wise Privy Councillor, Overseer of Queen Elizabeth her liberal Studies; and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Dutchy of Lancaster.

Eleven Daughters, married, to the most potent Families in this County, and most of them Knights; so that (what is said of Cork in Ireland, that all the Inhabitants therein are Kinne) by this match almost all the ancient Gentry in this County are allied.

He kept a hospital house at Mount-Radford near Exeter; and, dying anno Domini 1628, the thirteenth day of September (after he had been seventeen years a Judge) in the seventy-third year of his age, was interred under a stately Tomb in our Lady's Chappel in Exeter.

To take my leave of the *Devonian Lawyers*, they in this County seem innated with a genius to study Law; none in England (Northfolk alone excepted) affording so many. *Cornwal* indeed hath a Famine, but *Devon-shire* makes a Feast of such, who by the practice thereof have raised great estates. Three Sergeants were all made at one call; Sergeant *Glanvil* [the Elder], *Dew*, and *Harris*, of whom it was commonly said (though I can nor care not to appropriate it respectively):

One $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gained} \\ \text{Spent} \\ \text{Gave} \end{array} \right\}$ as much as the other *two*.

One Town in this Shire, *Tavistock* by name, furnisheth the Bar at this present with a Constellation of *Pleaders*, wherein the biggest Stars, *Sergeant Glanvil*, who shineth the brighter for being so long eclipsed,; and *Sergeant Maynard*, the Bench seeming sick with long longing for his sitting thereon. As it is the honour of this County to breed such able Lawyers; so is it its happinesse that they have most of their Clients from other Shires; and the many Suits tried of this County proceed not so much from the *litigiousnesse* as *populousnesse* of her Inhabitants.

SOULDIER.

SIR RICHARD GREENVIL, Knight, lived and was richly landed at Bediford in this County. He was one of the *twelve Peers* which accompanied Robert Fitz-Haimon in his expedition against the Welsh; when he overthrew Rhese ap Theodore, Prince of South Wales, and Justine, Lord of Glamorgan; and divided the conquered Countrey betwixt those his *Assistants*.

This Sir Richard, in my apprehension, appears somewhat like the Patriarch Abraham¹; for he would have none "make him rich, but God alone;" though, in his partage, good land was at Neath (*Nidum*, a City in Antoninus) in Glamorgan-shire allotted unto him. Indeed Abraham gave the tenth to God in Melchisedeck, and restored the rest to the King of Sodom, the former proprietary thereof. This Knight (according to the devotion of those darker dayes) gave all to God, erecting and endowing a Monastery (dedicated to the Virgin Mary) at Neath, for Cistertians, bestowing all his military *acquests* on them for their maintenance, so that this Convent was valued at £.150 *per annum* at the Dissolution. Thus having finished and settled this foundation, he returned to his own Patrimony at Bediford in this County, where he lived in great repute, 1100, under the Raigh of King William Rufus; and may seem to have entailed Hereditary Valour on his Name and still flourishing Posterity.

JAMES Lord AUDLEY is challenged by several Counties (Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Dorsetshire, &c.), and that with almost equal probability, to be their Native: but my Authour, well verst in the Antiquities of this Shire, clearly adjudgeth his birth thereunto; avouching the Castle of Barnstable the place of his principal Mansion and Inhabitation.

This is that Lord Audley, so famous for his valiant service in France, at the Battail of Poitiers, where the Black Prince rewarded him with a yearly pension of 500 marks, which presently the Lord Audley gave as freely to his four Esquires; having (as he said) received this honour by their means. The news of this Largesse being quickly brought to the Prince's ears, he questioned the Lord, whether he conceived his Gift not worthy his esteem; as beneath his acceptance? To whom the Lord replied, "These Squires have done me long and faithful service, and now especially in this Battail, without whose assistance I, being a single man, could have done little. Besides, the fair Estate left me by my Ancestors enableth me freely to serve your Highnesse; whereas these my men may stand in

¹ Gen. xiv.

need of some support. Onely, I crave your pardon for giving it away without your licence." The Prince, highly pleased thereat, praised his bounty as much as his valour, and doubled his former pension into a *thousand marks*. This noble Lord, by my computation, died about the beginning of the Raigh of King Richard the Second!

THOMAS STUCKLEY. Were he alive, he would be highly offended to be ranked under any other topick than that of PRINCES; whose memory must now be content, and thankful too, that we will afford it a place amongst our SOULDIERS.

He was a younger brother, of an ancient, wealthy, and worshipful Family, nigh Illfracombe in this County, being one of good parts; but valued the lesse by others, because over-prized by himself. Having prodigally mis-spent his Patrimony, he entred on several projects (the *issue-general* of all decaied estates); and first pitched on the peopleing of Florida, then newly found out in the West Indies. So confident his ambition, that he blushed not to tell Queen Elizabeth, "that he preferred rather to be Sovereign of a Molehill, than the highest Subject to the greatest King in Christendome;" adding moreover, "that he was assured he should be a Prince before his death." "I hope," said Queen Elizabeth, "I shall hear from you, when you are stated in your Principality." "I will write unto you," quoth Stuckley. "In what language?" said the Queen. He returned, "In the stile of Princes; *To our dear Sister.*"

His fair project of Florida being blasted for lack of money to pursue it, he went over into Ireland, where he was frustrate of the preferment he expected, and met such Physick, that turned his Feaver into Frensie; for hereafter resolving treacherously to attempt what he could not loyally achieve, he went over into Italy.

It is incredible how quickly he wrought himself thorough the notice into the favour, through the Court into the Chamber, yea Closet, yea Bosome of Pope Pius Quintus; so that some wise men thought his Holinesse did forfeit a parcel of his Infallibility, in giving credit to such a *Glorioso*, vaunting that with *three thousand* Souldiers he would beat all the English out of Ireland.

The Pope, finding it cheaper to fill Stuckley's swelling sails with aiery Titles than real Gifts, created him Baron of Ross, Viscount Murrough, Earl of Wexford, Marquesse of Lemster; and then furnished this Title-top-heavy General with *eight hundred* souldiers, paid by the King of Spain, for the Irish Expedition.

In passage thereunto, Stuckley lands at Portugal, just when Sebastian the King thereof, with two Moorish Kings, were undertaking of a voyage into Affrica. Stuckley, scorning to attend, is persuaded to accompany them. Some thought he wholly quitted his Irish design, partly because loath to be pent up in an Island (the Continent of Affrica affording more elbow-room for his atchievements); partly because so mutable his mind, he ever loved the last project (as Mothers the youngest child) best. Others conceive he took this Affrican in order to his Irish design; such his confidence of conquest, that his break-fast on the Turks would the better enable him to dine on the English in Ireland.

Landing in Affrica, Stuckley gave counsel, which was safe, seasonable, and necessary; namely, that for two or three dayes they should refresh their Land Souldiers; whereof some were sick, and some were weak, by reason of their tempestuous passage. This would not be heard, so furious was Don Sebastian to engage; as if he would pluck up the bays of Victory out of the ground, before they were grown up; and so, in the Battail of Alcazer, their Army was wholly defeated: where Stuckley lost his life.

"A fatal fight, where in one day was slain,
Three Kings that were, and One that would be fain."

This Battail was fought anno 1578, where Stuckley, with his *eight hundred* men, behaved himself most valiantly, till over-powred with multitude.

I hope it will be no offence, next to this *Bubble of Emptinesse*, and *Meteor of Ostentation*, to place a *precious Pearl*, and *Magazine of secret Merit*, whom we come to describe.

GEORGE MONCK. Some will say he *being* (and long may he *be*) alive belongs not to your *Pen*, according to your *promised Rules*. But, know, he is too *high* to come under the *Roof* of my *Regulations*, whose *merit* may make Laws for me to observe. Besides, it is better that I should be *censured*, than he not *commended*. Passe we by his *high birth* (whereof hereafter) and *hard breeding* in the Low-Countreys, not *commencing* a *Captain per saltum* (as many in our Civil Wars), but proceeding by *degrees*, from a private Souldier, in that *Martial University*. Passe we also by his *employment* in *Ireland*, and *imprisonment* in *England*, for the King; his *Sea service* against the Dutch; posting to speak of his *last performance*; which, should I be *silent*, would speak of itselfe.

Being made Governour of Scotland, no *power* or *policy* of Oliver Cromwell could fright or flatter him thence. *Scotland* was his *Castle*, from the top whereof he took the *true prospect* of our *English affairs*. He perceived that, since the *Martyrdom* of King Charles, several sorts of Government (like the Sons of Jesse before Samuel) passed before the *English People*; but “neither God nor our Nation had chosen them.” He resolved, therefore, to send for despised *David* out of a Forreign Field; as well assured that the *English Loyalty* would never be at rest till fixed in the *center* thereof. He secured *Scotland* in faithfull hands, to have all his *Foes* before his *face*, and leave none *behind his back*.

He entreth England with excellent *Foot*; but his *Horse* so lean, that they seemed tired at their first setting forth. The chiefest *strength* of his Army consisted in the *reputation* of the strength thereof, and wise conduct of their *General*. The *loyal English* did rather *gaze* on, than *pray* for him, as ignorant of his *intentions*; and the Apostle observeth, “that the private man knoweth not how to say Amen to what is spoken in an unknown language.”

Now the *scales* began to fall down from the eyes of the English Nation (as from Saul, when his *sight* was received), sensible that they were deluded, with the pretences of *Religion* and *Liberty*, into *Atheisme* and *Vassallage*. They had learnt also from the Souldiers (whom they so long had quartered) to cry out “One and all;” each Shire setting forth a Remonstrance of their Grievances, and refusing farther payment of Taxes.

Lambert cometh forth of London, abounding with more outward advantages than General Monk wanted; *Dragon-like*, he breathed out nought but fire and fury, chiefly against the *Church* and *Clergy*. But he met with a *Saint George*, who struck him neither with *sword* nor *spear*; but gave his Army a *mortal wound*, without *wounding it*. His Souldiers dwindled away; and indeed a private person (Lambert at last was little more) must have a *strong* and *long hand* on his own account, to *hold* an whole Army *together*.

The *hinder part* of the *Parliament*, sitting still at Westminster, plied him with many Messengers and Addresses. He returned an answer, neither granting nor denying their desires; giving them *hope*, *too little to trust*, yet *too much to distrust* him. He was an *absolute Riddle*, and no ploughing with his Heifer to expound him. Indeed, had he appeared what he *was*, he had never been what he *is*, a *Deliverer* of his *Countrey*. But such must be as *dark* as *mid-night*, who mean to atchieve actions as bright as *noon-day*.

Then was he put on the unwellcome office to pluck down the Gates of London, though it pleased God that the *odium* did not light on him that *acted*, but those who *imployed* him. Henceforward he sided effectually with the City: I say the *City*, which, if *well* or *ill* affected, was then able to make us a *happy* or *unhappy Nation*.

Immediately followed that TURN of our TIMES, which all the World with wonder doth behold. But let us not look so long on *second causes*, as to lose the sight of the *principal*, DIVINE PROVIDENCE. Christ, on the Crosse, said to his beloved Disciple, “Behold thy Mother;” and said to her, “Behold thy Sonne.” Thus was he pleased effectually to speak to the hearts of the English, “Behold your Sovereign;” which inspirited them with *Loyalty*, and a *longing desire* of his *presence*; saying likewise to our Gracious Sovereign, “Behold thy Subjects;” which increased his *ardent affection* to return; and now, blessed be God, both are met together, to their mutual comfort.

Since, the Honours which he first *deserved* have been *conferred* upon him, compleated with the Title of “the Duke of Albemarle, and Master of his Majesty’s Horse,” &c. Nor must

must it be forgotten that he carried the *Scepter* with the *Dove* thereupon (the *Emblem of Peace*) at the King's Coronation. But abler Pens will improve these *short Memoires* into a *large History*.

SEA-MEN.

WILLIAM WILFORD was a Native nigh Plimouth in this County, a valiant and successful Sea-man. It happened, in the Raign of King Henry the Fourth, that the French out of Britain, by a sudden Invasion, burnt *sixteen hundred* houses in Plymouth, if there be not a mistake in the figures, which I vehemently suspect. Sure it was a most sad desolation, remembered at this day in the division of Plymouth, whereof the one part is called "The Briton's-side," the other "The Old-Town."

But let the French boast their gain when the game is ended, which now was but began. This fire enflamed all the English, and especially our Wilford, with desire of revenge. Within a short time he made them to pay, besides *costs* and *charges*, more than sixfold *damages*, by taking *forty* ships on the coast of Britaine, and burning as many at Penarch; besides many Towns and Villages for six leagues together. I collect the death of this William Wilford to be about the beginning of the Raign of King Henry the Fifth.

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, or *Jilbert*, or *Gislibert*, was born at Green-way in this County, the pleasant seat of his Family for a long continuance. He was famous for his knowledg both by Sea and Land. In the year 1569 he valiantly and fortunately served in Ireland. Afterwards he led *nine* Companies to the assistance of the Hollanders. In the year 1583 he set forth with *five* ships to make discoveries in the North of America, where he took *seizin* and *possession* of New-Found-Land (according to the ancient solemn ceremony of *cutting a turf*) for the Crown of England.

He resolved to adventure himself in his return in a vessel of *forty* tun; and with *two* ships (the onely remains of *five*) did make for England. In the instant of their winding about (I may confidently report what is generally in this County averred and believed), a very great *Lion*, not swimming after the manner of a Beast with the motion of his feet, nor yet diving sometimes under water and rising again (as *Porpyces* and *Dolphins* do), but rather gliding on the water with his whole body except legs in sight, shunned not the ship, nor the marriners, who presented themselves in view; but, turning his head to and fro, yawning and gaping wide, made a horrible roaring. It is conceived no *spectrum* or *apparition*, but a *real fish*; seeing we read that such like a Lion in all lineaments was taken at Sea, anno 1282, and presented to Pope Martin the Fourth.

Instantly a terrible Tempest did arise; and Sir Humphrey said cheerfully to his companions, "We are as neer Heaven here at Sea as at Land." Nor was it long before his ship sunck into the Sea with all therein, though the other recovered home, like Job's messengers, to bring the tydings of the destruction of their companions. This sad accident happened 158

[AMP.] Cock. I am sorry I cannot add his Christian name, and more sorry that I cannot certainly avouch his nativity in this County (though inclined with many motives to believe it) being a *Cock of the Game* indeed; for in the Eighty-eight, "*Solus Cockus Anglus in suâ inter medios hostes naviculâ, cum laude periit*¹." And whereas there was not a noble Family in Spain but lost either Son, Brother, or Nephew, in that Fight, this Cock was the onely man of note of the English, who, fighting a Volunteer in his own ship, lost his life, to save his Queen and Countrey².

"Unus homo nobis pereundo restituit rem."

Pity it is his memory should ever be forgotten; and my pen is sensible of no higher preferment, then when it may be permitted to *draw the curtains* about those who have died in the *bed of Honour*.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, hoc anno.

² Meteran, in Historia Belgica.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE. Having formerly, in my "Holy State," written his life at large, I will forbear any addition; and onely present this Tetrastick, made on his corps when cast out of the Ship (wherein he died) into the Sea:

"Religio quamvis *Romana* resurgeret olim,
Effoderet Tumulum non puto *Drake* tuum:
Non est quod metuas, ne te combusserit ulla
Posteritas, in aquâ tutus ab igne manes¹."

Though *Rome's Religion* should in time return,
Drake, none thy Body will ungrave again:
There is no fear Posterity should burn

Those bones which free from fire in Sea remain.

He died (as I am informed) unmarried; but there is of his alliance a worshipful Family extant in this County, in the condition of a Baronet.

Sir WALTER RAWLEIGH. "The sons of Heth said unto Abraham, thou art a great Prince amongst us; in the choice of our Sepulchres bury thy dead, none shall withhold them from thee²." So may we say to the *memory* of this worthy Knight, "Repose yourself in this our Catalogue under what topick you please, of States-man, Sea-man, Souldier, Learned Writer, and what not?" His worth *unlocks* our *closest cabinets*; and provides both *room* and *wellcome* to entertain him.

He was born at Budeley in this County³, of an ancient family, but decaied in estate, and he the youngest brother thereof. He was bred in Oriel Colledg in Oxford; and thence comming to Court, found some hopes of the Queen's favours reflecting upon him. This made him write in a glasse window, obvious to the Queen's eye,

"Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall."

Her Majesty, either espying or being shown it, did under-write,

"If thy heart fails thee, climb not at all."

However, he at last *climbed* up by the *stairs* of his own desert. But his introduction into the Court bare an elder date; from this occasion: This Captain Raleigh coming out of Ireland to the English Court in good habit (his cloaths being then a considerable part of his estate) found the Queen walking, till, meeting with a *plashy place*, she seemed to scruple going thereon. Presently Raleigh cast and spread his new plush cloak on the ground; whereon the Queen trod gently, rewarding him afterwards with many *suits*, for his so free and seasonable tender of so fair a *foot cloath*. Thus an advantagious admission into the first notice of a Prince is more than half a degree to preferment.

It is reported of the Women in the Balear Islands, that, to make their sons expert Archers, they will not, when children, give them their breakfast before they had *hit the mark*. Such the dealing of the Queen with this Knight, making him to *earn his honour*, and, by pain and peril, to purchase what places of credit or profit were bestowed upon him. Indeed it was true of him, what was said of Cato Uticensis, "that he seemed to be born to that onely which he went about;" so dexterous was he in all his undertakings, in *Court*, in *Camp*, by *Sea*, by *Land*, with *Sword*, with *Pen*; witnesse in the last his "History of the World," wherein the onely *default* (or *defect* rather) that it wanteth one half thereof. Yet had he many Enemies (which worth never wanteth) at Court, his cowardly detractors, of whom Sir Walter was wont to say, "If any man accuseth me to my face, I will answer him with my mouth; but my tail is good enough to return an answer to such who traduceth me behind my back."

CIVILIANS.

JOHN COWEL was born at Yarnesborow in this County; bred first at Eaton, then in King's-Colledg in Cambridg. He was Proctor thereof 1586, Doctor of the Law, Master of Trinity-Hall, Vice-Chancellor in the year 1603 and 1614, Doctor of the Arches, and

¹ H. Holland, Herwologia Anglica, p. 110.

² Gen. xxiii. 6.

³ The House was called Hayes.

Vicar-General to Archbishop Bancroft. Though *Civil* was his Profession, such his skill in *Common Law*, he was as well able to practice in Westminster-Hall as Doctors-Commons.

In his time the contest was heightned betwixt the *Civilians* and *Common Lawyers*, Cowell being the Champion of the former, whom King James countenanced as far as he could with conveniency. Indeed, great were his abilities, though a grand Oracle of the *Common Law* was pleased in derision to call him *Doctor Cow-heele*; and a *Cow-heele* (I assure you) well dress'd is good meat, that a *Cook* (when hungry) may lick his fingers after it¹.

Two chief Monuments he hath left to Posterity; his Book intituled "Institutiones Juris Anglicani," and his "Interpreter" of the hard words in the *Common-Law*. Indeed he had both the essentials of an Interpreter, who was both *gnarus* and *fidus*. Many slighted his Book, who used it; it being questionable whether it gave more *information* or *offence*. Common-Lawyers beheld it as a double trespass against them; first, *pedibus ambulando*, that a Civilian should walk in a Profession *several* to themselves; secondly, that he should pluck up the *pales* of the *hard terms* wherewith it was inclosed, and lay it open and obvious to common capacities.

But an higher offence was charged upon him; that he made the King to have a double *Prerogative*, the one *limited by Law*, the other *unlimited*; which being complained of in Parliament, his Book was called in, and condemned. Some other advantages they got against him, the grief whereof (hearts sunk down are not to be boyed up) hastened his death anno Domini 1611; and he lieth buried in Trinity-Hall Chappel.

ARTHUR DUCK was born of wealthy parentage at Heavy-tree in this County. He was bred in Oxford, Fellow of All-souls-Colledge, and wrote the life of Arch-bishop Chicheley, the Founder thereof, in most elegant Latine. Proceeding Doctor of Law, he became Chancellour of Wells and London, and Master of the Requests; designed also Master of the Roles, had not an intervening accident diverted it. One of most *smooth language*, but *rough speech*; so that what the Comedian saith of a *fair maid in mean apparel* was true of him:

" ————— ni vis boni ————— "

In ipsâ inesset formâ, vestes formam extinguerent²."

Had there not been a masculine strength in his matter, it had been marred with the disadvantage of his utterance. He died on the Lord's day, and, in effect, in the *Church*³, about 1648; leaving a great estate to two Daughters, since married to two of his name and kindred.

WRITERS.

ROGER the CISTERTIAN lived (neer the place of his birth) at Ford Abbey in this County. Here the judicious Reader will please himself to *climb* up the two *following Mountains* of extreams (onely with his eye), and then descend into the Vale of *Truth*, which lieth betwixt them.

Leland :

" Doctis artibus & pietati, insolito quodam animi ardore, noctes atque dies invigilavit."

Bale, Cent. iii. num. 23.

" Invigilavit fallaciis atque imposturis diabolicis, ut Christi gloriam obscuraret."

I believe that *bilious Bale* would have been sick of the *yellow Jaundies*, if not venting his *choller* in such expressions. But to speak impartially: the works of this Roger concerning the Revelations of Elizabeth Abbess of Schonaugh, and the Legend that he wrote of St. Ursula, with her *thousands* of Maids kill'd at Colen, are full (to say no worse) of many fond falsities. He lived mostly in the Low Countries; and flourished, 1180, under King Henry the Second.

¹ On this important topick Dr. Fuller and his present Editor perfectly coincide in opinion. N.

² Terentius, in Phormione, I. ii. 58.

³ At Chiswick, in Middlesex.

JOHN de FORD was probably born at, certainly Abbot of, Ford in this County; esteemed *insignis Theologus* in his age; following the footsteps of his friend and patron Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury. He traivailed into Forrain parts, which he did not, as too many, *weed*, but gathered the *flowers*; returning stored with good manners, and stock'd with good learning. He endeavoured that all in his Convent should be like himself; and Ford-Abbey in his time had more Learning therein than *three* Convents of the same big-nesse. He was Confessor to King John; wrote many pious Works; and, dying, was buried in his own Convent, without any funeral pomp, about the year 1215.

RICHARD FISHAKER or FIZACRE (Matthew Paris¹ termeth him FISHACLE) was, saith Bale², born in *Exoniensi patria*, which I english, in *Devonshire*. He was bred first in Oxford, then in Paris, and became a Dominican Friar, for his *learning* and *preaching* as highly esteemed as any of that age. He was (saith learned Leland) as fast linked in friendship to Robert Bacon (of whom hereafter³) as ever *Brithus* to *Bacchius*, or *Theseus* to *Perithous*; so that one may say of them, "There was two Friends." This Richard, disdain- ing to survive Robert aforesaid, hearing of his death, expired in the same year, 1248; and was buried at Oxford.

JOHN CUT-CLIF was born at the Manor of Gammage, in this County, where his Name and Family do continue Owners thereof. Now, because that which is *pretty* is *pleasing*, and what is *little* may be presumed *pretty*; we will insert the short (and indeed all the) information we have of him:

"In the time of King *Edward the Third*, *Johannes Rupe-Scissanus*, or *de Rupe scissa* [*Cutclif*] being a very sincere and learned man, opposed himself against the Doctrine and Manners of the Clergy, and wrote against the Pope himself⁴."

I see *Baleus non vidit omnia*. For Pitzeus, it is no wonder if he be pleased to take no notice of a Writer of an opposite judgment to himself. When we receive, then will we return more *intelligence* of this Authour.

RICHARD CHICHESTER was not born at Chichester in Sussex, as his name doth import, but was an extract of that ancient family still flourishing at Raleigh in this County⁵. He became a Monk in Westminster; seldome spending any spare time in vanity, but laying it out in reading Scripture and good History. He wrote a Chronicle from Hengistus the Saxon to the year of our Lord 1348, done indeed *fide historicâ*. His death happened about the year 1355.

ROBERT PLYMPTON was born in Plympton in this County, and bred an Augustinian in the Town of his Nativity. He was afterwards preferred Archdeacon of Totnesse, conscientiously discharging his place; for, perceiving people extreamly *vicious*, he was another *John Baptist* in his painful preaching *repentance* unto them, which Sermons he caused to be written; and it is conceived they wrought a very good effect on the Devonians. The time wherein he flourished is not certainly known.

NICHOLAS UPTON was born in this County, of an ancient Family, still flourishing therein at He was bred Doctor in the Canon-Law; and became Canon of Salisbury, Wells, and St. Paul's. Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the *Mæcenas*-General of goodnesse and learning, had him in high esteem, and gave him great rewards. Hereupon Upton, in expression of his gratitude, presented his Patron with a Book (the first in that kind) of Heraldry, and the rules thereof; a Book since set forth in a fair impression by Edward Bish, Esquire, a person composed of all worthy accomplishments. He flourished under King Henry the Sixth, 1440.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD HOOKER was born at Heavy-tree nigh Exeter⁶; bred in Corpus Christi Col- ledge in Oxford; and afterwards was preferred by Archbishop Whitgift Master of the

¹ In anno Domini 1248, p. 747.² De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 6.³ In the "WRITERS" of Oxfordshire.⁴ Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.⁵ Ibidem.⁶ Ibidem.

Temple, whilst at the same time Mr. Walter Travers was the Lecturer thereof. Here the Pulpit spake pure *Canterbury* in the *Morning*, and *Geneva* in the *Afternoon*, until Travers was silenced.

Hooker's *stile* was *prolix*, but not *tedious*; and such who would patiently attend and give him credit all the reading or hearing of his *sentences*, had their expectation *over-paid* at the *close* thereof. He may be said to have made good musick with his *fiddle* and *stick* alone, without any *rosin*; having neither *pronunciation* nor *gesture* to grace his matter.

His Book of "ECCLESIASTICAL POLITIE" is prized by all generally, save such who out of *ignorance* cannot, or *envy* will not understand it. But there is a kind of people who have a *pique* at him, and therefore read his Book with a prejudice; that, as Jephtha vowed to sacrifice the first living thing which met him, these are resolved to quarrel with the first word which occurreth therein.

Hereupon it is, that they take exception at the very *Title* thereof, "Ecclesiastical Politie," as if unequally yoked; *Church* with some mixture of *City-ness*; that the *Discipline*, *jure divino*, may bowe to *Humane Inventions*. But be it reported to the judicious, whether, when all is done, a reserve must not be left for *prudential supplies* in Church Government.

True it is, his Book in our late Times was beheld as an *Old-Almanack* grown out of date; but, blessed be God, there is now a Revolution, which may bring his Works again into reputation.

Mr. Hooker leaving London (no inclination of his own, but obedience to others, put him on so publick a place) retired to his small Benefice in Kent, where he put off his mortality, anno 1599, leaving the memory of an humble, holy, and learned Divine. Here I must retract (after a *Father*¹ no shame for a *Child*) two passages in my "Church History." For, whereas I reported him to die a Bachelor, he had Wife and Children, though indeed such as were neither to his comfort when living, nor credit when dead². But Parents cannot stamp their Children from their *Heads* or *Hearts*. Secondly, his Monument was not erected by Sir Edwin Sandys (a person as probable as any man alive for such a performance); but by Sir William Cooper, now living in the Castle of Hartford; and let the good Knight have the due commendation thereof.

JOHN REINOLDS was born in this County; bred in Corpus-Christi Colledge in Oxford, of whom I have spoken plentifully in my "Church-History."

NATHANIEL CARPENTER, Son to a Minister, was born in this County; bred Fellow of Exeter-Colledge in Oxford. He was *right-handed* in the *Cyclopedy* of all Arts; *Logick*, witness his *Decades*; *Mathematicks*, expressed in the Book of his *Geography*; and *Divinity*, appearing in his excellent Sermons called "Achitophel." As for his *Opticks*, it had been a *Master-piece* in that kind, if truly and perfectly printed.

I have been informed, that, to his great grief, he found the written *Preface* thereof *caseing* *Christmass Pies* in his Printer's house (*Pearles* are no *Pearles* when *Cocks* or *Coxcombs* find them); and could never after, from his scattered notes, recover an original thereof.

He went over into Ireland, where he became Chaplain to James Usher Archbishop of Armagh, and Schoolmaster of the King's Wards in Dublin; a place of good profit, greater credit, greatest trust; being to bring up many Popish *Minors* in the Protestant Religion, who, under his education, grew daily out of the *nonage* of their *years*, and *vassallage* of their *errours*.

He died in Dublin. Robert Usher (soon after Bishop of Kildare) preached his Funeral Sermon, on that Text, "Behold a true Israelite, wherein there is no guile;" shewing how he was truly a *Nathaniel*, *God's gift*; and a *Carpenter*, a *wise Builder of God's house*, until the *dissolution* of his own *Tabernacle*, about the year 1636.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

PETER BLUNDELL, of Tiverton in this County, was a *Clothier* by his Profession; and, through God's blessing on his endeavours therein, raised unto himself a fair Estate. Nor

¹ St. Augustine.

² From the mouth of his Sister, lately living at Hogsden, nigh London. F.

was he more painful and industrious in gaining, then pious and prudent in disposing thereof; erecting a fair Free-school in the Town of his Nativity. By his Will he bequeathed thereto a competent maintenance (together with conveniency of Lodging) for a Master and Usher. And, lest such whose Genius did encline, and Parts furnish them for a further progresse in Learning should, through want of a comfortable subsistency, be stopped or disheartned, he bestowed two Scholarships and as many Fellowships on Sidney Colledge in Cambridge; carefully providing that the Scholars bred in his School at Tiverton should be elected into the same. I cannot attain to a certainty in the time of his death, though it be thought to have happened about the year 1596.

WILLIAM BURGOIN, Esquire, must not be forgotten; finding this his Epitaph on his Marble Stone in the Church of Arlington:

“ Here lies *Will. Burgoin*, a Squire by descent,
Whose death in this World many People lament.
The Rich for his Love; the Poor for his Almes;
The Wise for his Knowledge; the Sick for his Balmes.
Grace he did love, and Vice controul:
Earth hath his Body, and Heaven his Soul.”

He died on the twelfth day of August, in the morning, 1623; as the Inscription on his said Tomb doth inform us.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

HENRY DE LA POMERAY lived at, and was Lord of, Berry-Pomeray, in this County. This Henry, taking heart at the imprisonment of Richard the First by Leopaldus Duke of Austria, surprized and expulsd the Monkes out of Michael's-Mount in Cornwall, that there he might be a petty Prince by himself. But, being ascertained of his Sovereigne's inlargement, and fearing deserved death, to prevent it, he laid violent hands on himself, as Roger Hoveden doth report.

But the Descendants from this Pomeray make a different relation of this accident¹; affirming, that a Serjeant at Armes of the King's came to his Castle at Berry-Pomeray, and there received kind entertainment for certain dayes together; and, at his departure, was gratified with a liberal reward. In counterchange whereof, he then, and no sooner, revealing his long-concealed errand, flatly arrested his Host, to make his immediate appearance before the King, to answer a capital crime. Which unexpected and ill-carried message the Gentleman took in such despight, that, with his dagger, he stabbed the Messenger to the heart.

Then, despairing of pardon in so superlative an offence; he abandoned his home, and got himself to his Sister, abiding in the Island of Mount-Michael in Cornwall. Here he bequeathed a large portion of his land to the religious people dwelling there, to pray for the redeeming of his soul; and lastly (that the remainder of his estate might descend to his heir) he caused himself to be let blood unto death.

JOHN de BEIGNY, Knight, lived Lord of Ege-Lifford in this County; who, having been a great Travailer and Souldier in his youth, retired home, married, and had *three* Sons in his reduced age. Of these, the *third* put himself on Forraign action, in the War against the Saracens in Spain; whereof Fame made a large report, to his Father's great contentment; which made him the more patiently dispence with his absence. But, after that Death had bereft him of his two elder Sons, he was often heard to say, “ Oh, that I might but once embrace my Son, I would be contented to die presently²!” His Son soon after returning unexpectedly, the old man instantly expired with an *extasie of joy*. An *English Father*, I see, can be as passionate as the *Italian Mother*, which died for joy after the return of her Son from the Battail of Cannæ³. Thus, if all our *randome desires* should hit the

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, p. 155.

² Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

³ Livius, in Bello Punico.

mark, and if Heaven should alwayes take us *at our word*, in our wishes; we should be *tamed* with our *wild* prayers granted unto us, and be drowned in the deluge of our own passions. This Knight (as I take it) flourished under King Edward the Third.

..... CHILD (whose Christian name is unknown) was a Gentleman, the last of his Family, being of ancient extraction at Plimstock in this County, and great possessions. It happened that he, hunting in Dartmore, lost both his company and way in a bitter snow. Having killed his horse, he crept into his hot bowels for warmth; and wrote this with his blood;

“ He that findes and brings me to my Tombe,
The Land of Plimstock shall be his doom.”

That night he was frozen to death; and, being first found by the Monkes of Tavistock, they with all possible speed hasted to interre him in their own Abby. His own Parishioners of Plimstock, hearing thereof, stood at the Ford of the River to take his Body from them. But they must rise early, yea not sleep at all, who over-reach Monkes in matter of profit. For they cast a slight Bridge over the River, whereby they carried over the corps, and interred it. In avowance whereof, the Bridge (a more *premeditate structure*, I believe, in the place of the former *extempore passage*) is called *Guils Bridge* to this day. And know, Reader, all in the vicinage will be highly offended with such who either deny or doubt the credit of this common Tradition. And sure it is, that the Abbot of Tavistock got that rich Manor into his possession. The exact date of this *Child's* death I cannot attain.

NICHOLAS and ANDREW TREMAINE were Twins, and younger Sons to Thomas Tremaine, of Colacombe in this County, Esquire. Had they preceded Hypocrates in time, Posterity would have presumed them the sympathising Twins, whereof he maketh so large mention. Such their likenesse in all lineaments, they could not be distinguished but by their several habits; which, when they were pleased on private confederacy to exchange for disport, they occasioned more mirthful mistakes than ever were acted in the Amphitruo of Plautus. They felt like pain though at distance; and, without any intelligence given, they equally desired to walk, travail, sit, sleep, eat, drink together, as many credible Gentry of the Vicinage (by relation from their Father) will attest. In this they differed, that, at Newhaven in France, the one was a Captain of a Troop, the other but a private Souldier. Here they were both slain, 1564; Death being pitiful to kill them together, to prevent the lingering languishing of the Survivor.

LORD MAYORS.

Never one of this Office was a Devonshire man by birth, on my best enquiry; whereof some assigne these reasons:

1. The distance of the Place, whose Western part is removed from London *two hundred* miles.
2. Because the Devonians have a *Little London* (understand it *Exeter*) in their own County (besides other Haven Towns), wherein Wealth is gained near at hand.

But, whatever be the cause this County hath made so little use of the *Exchange* in London, no English *Shire-men* have applyed themselves more profitably to the King's Court, and Innes of Court therein, or hath attained greater *wealth* and *honour* by living in those places.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

Edmund Bishop of Exeter.

Roger Champernoune, Knight.

Phillip Cary, Knight.

} Knights for the Shire. } Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Philip.

Philip. Courtney, chiv.
 Nicholai Carru, chiv.
 Thomæ Brook, chiv.
 Johannis Dynham, chiv.
 Roberti Chalonnis, chiv.
 Johannis Herle, chiv.
 Thomæ Carmynowe, arm.
 Roberti Hille, arm.
 Johannis Chichester, arm.
 Jacobi Chuddelegh, arm.
 Roberti Cornn, arm.
 Baldewini Foleford, arm.
 Johannis Speake, arm.
 Johannis Wise, arm.
 Johannis Crokker, arm.
 Ricardi Fortescu, arm.
 Andree Hille, arm.
 Walteri Reynell, arm.
 Ricardi Holand, arm.
 Johannis Bamfield, arm.
 Nicholai Keynes, arm.
 Johannis Prideaux de Or-
 cherton, arm.
 Johannis Prideaux de Ades-
 ton, arm.
 Johannis Gorges, arm.

Thomæ Denys, arm.
 Philip. Lacy, arm.
 Ricardi Yard, arm.
 Walteri Polard, arm.
 Johannis Holand, arm.
 Johannis Caylleway, arm.
 Thomæ Werthe, arm.
 Willielmi Malerbe, arm.
 Johannis Malerbe, arm.
 Johannis Yeo, arm.
 Edwardi Saint John, arm.
 Thomæ Boneville, arm.
 Willielmi Wanard.
 Johannis Copleston.
 Nicholai Radeford.
 Johannis Mulys.
 Henrici Fortescu.
 Henrici Drewe.
 Johannis Lauerance,
 Willielmi Mey.
 Henrici Whiting.
 Ricardi Piperoll.
 Johannis Marshal.
 Rogeri Baron.
 Stephani Giffard.

Willielmi Byshop.
 Nicholai Coterell.
 Willielmi Blenche.
 Johannis Bolter.
 Nicholai Trebarth, arm.
 Petri Frie.
 Ricardi Yeo.
 Nicholai Tyrant.
 Johannis Gambon, sen.
 Walteri Whitelegh, arm.
 Willielmi Holeway.
 Thomæ Kyngeslond.
 Thomæ Perot.
 Petri Eggecombe, arm.
 Johannis Harry.
 Thomæ Prons.
 Thomæ Latom.
 Willielmi Colyn.
 Johannis Cokeworthy.
 Henrici Merwoode, arm.
 Walteri Elyot.
 Johannis Chapwyk, arm.
 Henrici Beard.
 Edwardi Pomeray, arm.
 Roberti Kirkham.

SHERIFFS OF DEVONSHIRE.

Anno HEN. II.
 1 Galfridus de Furnell.
 2 Richardus Com.
 3 Richardus de Ridner, &
 Williel. Boterell.
 4
 5 Williel. de Botterell.
 6
 7 Hugo de Ralega, *for four*
years.
 11 Robertus *filius* Bernardi,
 & Hugo de Ralega.
 12 Robertus *filius* Bernardi.
 13 Hugo Ralega.
 14 Robertus *filius* Bernardi,
for four years.
 18 Comes Reginaldus.
 19 *Idem.*
 20 *Idem.*
 21 Comes Regin. Paganus,
 Capels & Alan de Fur-
 nell.
 22 Williel. Ruffus.
 23 *Idem.*
 24 Hugo de Gunds.
 25 *Idem.*

26
 27 Willielmus Bruer, *for*
seven years.
Anno RICHARD I.
 1 Willielmus de Brewere.
 2 Henry de Furnell, *for*
nine years.
Anno JOH. REX.
 1 Willielmus de Wratham.
 2 Osbt. *filius* Willielmi.
 3 Radulp. Morin.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Willielmus Brieuere, &
 Ratus de Mora.
 6 Willielmus Brieuere.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Williel. Brieuere, & Ra-
 dus de Mora, *for four*
years.
 12 Robertus de Vetere Ponte,
 & Guido de Bello-
 campo.
 13
 14 Robertus de Vetere Ponte,
 & Guido de Bello-
 campo.

15 *Idem.*
 16 *Idem.*
 17
Anno HEN. III.
 2 Robertus de Curteney.
 3 *Idem.*
 4 Robertus de Courtney.
 5 Robtus. de Courtne. Waler
 de Pohier.
 6
 7
 8 Walterus de Trererd.
 Walterus de Pohier.
 9 Regin. de Villa torta.
 10 Williel. Raleg.
 11 Williel. de Boleia.
 12 *Idem.*
 13 Rogerus la Zouch.
 14 Tho. de Cicencester, &
 Tho. de Lawill.
 15 *Idem.*
 16 *Idem.*
 17 Tho. de la Wile.
 18 Robertus de Valibus et
 Ric. de Langford.

19	Nic'us de Molis et Wal- terus de Bada.	29	Thomas de Ralegh, <i>for</i> <i>six years.</i>	13	<i>Idem.</i>
20	<i>Idem.</i>	35		14	
21	Walterus de Bada, <i>for</i> <i>thirteen years.</i>	Anno	EDW. II.	15	Johan. Ralegh de Charles.
34	Walterus de Bathond.	1	Thomas de Ralegh.	16	Williel. Pupard.
35	<i>Idem.</i>	2	Nich. de Kirkham.	17	
36	Williel. de Englefeurd.	3	Nich. de Tukesbury, <i>for</i> <i>three years.</i>	18	Edward. Dux Cornubiæ, & Walt. Horton.
37	<i>Idem.</i>	6	<i>Idem.</i> , & Mathew Fer- neaux.	19	Hen. Tirell, Johan. Child- ston.
38	<i>Idem.</i>	7	Mathew de Furneaux.	20	<i>Idem.</i>
39	Rad'us de Wilton.	8	Math. de Furneaux, et Rob. de Horton.	21	Rad'us Brit. Rad. Peaupell.
40	Ger. de Horton, & Hen. de Horton, filius.	9		22	
41	<i>Idem.</i>	10	Mathew de Clivedon.	23	Almaricus Fitz Warren.
42	Willielmus de Curcensay.	11	Math. de Clivedon, et Rob. de Bendon.	24	<i>Idem.</i>
43	<i>Idem.</i>	12	Rob. de Bendon, Joh. de Bikkebur.	25	Robertus Atte Haach.
44	Rad'us Lodescomb.	13	<i>Idem.</i>	26	Williel. Auncel.
45	<i>Idem.</i> , & Johan. de Mus- cegros.	14	Rob. Bendon, & Nic. Cheigne.	27	<i>Idem.</i>
46	Rad'us de Esse, <i>for seven</i> <i>years.</i>	15	Nul. Tit. Com. in Rotulo.	28	Ric'us Chambeuon.
53	Williel. de Bikels.	16		29	<i>Idem.</i>
Anno	EDW. I.	17	Matheus de Crowthorne.	30	<i>Idem.</i>
1	Thomas Delpin.	18	Math. de Crowthorne, & Jacob. de Cokington.	31	Johan. Daubernonn.
2	<i>Idem.</i>	Anno	EDW. III.	32	Williel. Yoo.
3		1	James de Cokington.	33	Ric'us de Brankescomb, <i>for three years.</i>
4		2	Williel. de Chiverston.	36	Almaricus Fitz Warren.
5	Matthew de Eggesheill.	3		37	Martin. Fitzacre.
6	Thomas Delpin.	4	Williel. de Fawconb'ge.	38	Williel. de Brighele.
7	Warinus de Sechevile.	5	Mathew de Crowthorne.	39	Johannes Boyes.
8	<i>Idem.</i>	6	<i>Idem.</i>	40	Williel. de Servington.
9	Thomas Delpin, <i>for six</i> <i>years.</i>	7	Regin. de Moveforti.	41	
15	Williel. de Munketon et Rog. de Ingepen.	8	Willielmus de Alba Marla.	42	Ric'us de Brankescomb, & Ric. Channbuon.
16	Robertus de Wodton.	9	<i>Idem.</i>	43	
17	Mathew Filius Johannis.	10		44	Tho. Chavubuon.
18	<i>Idem.</i>	11	Johannes de Ralegh de Grandepont.	45	Ric'us Beaumont.
19	<i>Idem.</i> , et Tho. de Scobhull.	12	Johan. Ralegh de Grand- port.	46	Nich'us Whitting.
20	Mathew et Tho.			47	Ric'us Chusden.
21	Gilber. de Knovill, <i>for</i> <i>eight years.</i>			48	Johannes Damuarle.
				49	Rich'us de Brandescomb.
				50	Nich'us la Pomeray.
				51	Johan. de Ralege.

I cannot deny but I have a Catalogue of the Sheriffs of this County (beginning but anno 1349, the 24th of King Edward the Third) whence and by whom collected to me unknown, somewhat differing from this List now by us exemplified; though I shall forbear the nominating of them, as sticking to the Catalogue communicated unto me out of the Pipe-office.

HENRY II.

2. RICHARDUS COMES.]

This is but a blind and lame indication; *Richard the Earle*, not telling us *whereof*, as if there had been but one English *Earle Richard* in that age. Whereas there was Richard Fitz-Gilbert Earl of Clare, and Richard de Ripariis [or Rivers], both flourishing at this time. But *here*, the latter of these must be meant, who was Earl of this County, the self-same who married Avis, Daughter and Heir of Reginald Earl of Cornwall, the base Son of King Henry the First¹.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Somerset.

27. WILLIELMUS BREWER.]

His Mother, unable (to make the most *charitable constructions*) to *maintain*, cast him in *brewers*¹ (whence he was so named), or in a bed of *brakes*, in New Forrest. In him the words of David found performance, "When my Father and Mother forsake me, the Lord taketh me up." King Henry the Second, riding to rouse a *Stag*, found this *Child*, and caused him to be nursed and well brought up till he became a man, and (the honour of all *Foundlings*) a prime Favourite to King Henry and Richard the First; made Baron of Odcomb; and his *issue male* failing, his large inheritance was by Daughters derived to Breos, Wake, La Fort, and Percy.

EDWARD III.

32. WILLIAM YOO.]

His family is still extant in this County in a worshipfull condition, on the same token that they give for their arms, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three turky-cocks in their pride proper².

Let no Over-critick causlesly cavill at this Coat, as but a *moderne bearing*, because Turky-cocks came not into England till about the tenth year of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth³; being here formerly shown as rareties, though not fed on as table-foule till that time. Besides, Heralds have ever assumed that priviledge to themselves, to assigne for Arms, both those creatures which are found only in Forraign Countries (Leopards, Tigers, &c.), and those whose sole existence is in the fancie of Poets and Painters, as a Phenix⁴, Harpey, and the like.

SHERIFFS.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICH. II.		
1	Joh. Damerell	- Throwley.	
2	Joh. Fitzpayn	- - - - -	O. three piles Az.
3	Joh. Strech.		[nished S.
4	Wal. Corn	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three bugle-horns, gar-
5	Ric. Champernoun	Modberie	G. a saltire vairée, betwixt twelve billets Arg.
6	Ric. Kendall	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three dolphins S.
7	Wil. de Hasthorpt.		
8	Ja. Chudleygh	- - - - -	Erm. three lions rampant G.
9	Ric. Whitley	- - - - -	Az. on a bend O. three torteauxes.
10	Ric. Champernoun	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	John Pawlet	- - - - -	S. three swords in pyle Arg.
12	Nic. Kerckham	- - - - -	{ Erm. three lions rampant G. within a border engrailed S. alias Arg.
13	Will. Bonevile	Wiscombe	S. six mullets Arg. pierced G.
14	Will. Carminow	- - - - -	Az. a bend O.; a label of three points G.
15	Joh. Greenvile	Bediford	G. three rests O.
16	Tho. Rawleigh	Rawleigh	G. a bend lozengée Arg.
17	Tho. Brook.		[foiles of the field.
18	Will. Ferers	- - - - -	Arg. a bend G. on a chief V. rect. two cinque-
19	Will. Maleherb	- - - - -	{ O. a chevron G. between three nettle-leaves proper.
20	Tho. Peverell	- - - - -	G. a fess Arg. betwixt six crosses patée O.
21	Will. Beaumont	- - - - -	Az. semée O. flower-de-lis; a lion rampant O.
22			
23			

¹ An old English word.

² Stow's Chronicle, p. 1038.

³ Gwillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 161.

⁴ The Crest of the Marquis of Hertford. F.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. IV.		
1	Joh. Keynes.		
2	Tho. Pomeroy -	Bery Pom. - -	O. a lion rampant G.
3	John Herle, miles	Ilfarcombe - -	Arg. a fess G. betwixt three sheldrakes proper.
4	John Keney.		
5	John Wike - -	Northwick.	
6	John Bevil - -	CORNWAL - -	Arg. a bull passant G. armed and tripped O.
7	John Cheseldon.		
8	Phil. Cole - - -	- - - - -	Arg. a bull passant S. armed O. within a border
9	Joh. Herle, miles	<i>ut prius.</i>	[of the second bezantée.
10	Edw. Pine - - -	- - - - -	G. a chevron Erm. between three pine-apples O.
11	Will. Cheney - -	Pineho - - -	G. on a fess of four lozenges Arg. as many
12	Robert		[escalops S.
13	Ric. Pomeroy - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Ric. Peveril - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. V.		
1	Tho. Beaumont -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Tho. Pomeroy -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Arundell - -	CORNWALL - -	S. six swallows in pile Arg.
4	Joh. Bevill - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Will. Talbot - -	Talbotswick.	
6	Ste. Dumeford.		
7	Hug. Courtnay -	Powderham - -	O. three torteauxes.
8	Tho. Beaumont -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Rob. Challons.		
10	Tho. Beaumont -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. VI.		
1	Tho. Beaumont &	<i>ut prius.</i>	
	Sir Wil. Bonvile	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Ric. Hanckford.		
3	Tho. Brook,		
4	Wil. Palton de -	Umberl.	
5	Joh. Bampfyld -	Polmore - - -	O. on a bend G. three mullets Arg.
6	Tho. Beaumont -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Rob. Hill.		
8	Ja. Chudleigh -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Joh. Bozome - -	- - - - -	Arg. three bolts G.
10	Edw. Pomeroy -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Edw. Pine - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Joh. Cheynede -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Tho. Stowell - -	- - - - -	G. a cross lozengée Arg.
14	Rog. Champernoun	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Tho. Beaumont -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Tho. Arundell -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Ja. Chudleigh -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Will. Beauchamp	- - - - -	G. a fess betwixt six martlets O.
19	Rob. Burton - -	- - - - -	Arg. three palmer-staves in fess Az.
20	Will. Wadham -	SOMERSET - -	G. a chevron betwixt three roses Arg.
21	Rich. Yeard - -	Yeard Col. - -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three water-bougets
22	Joh. Cheney - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[of the first.
23	Joh. Bluet - - -	- - - - -	O. a chevron betwixt three eagles displaid G.
24	Nic. Broughton -	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron between three mullets G.
25	Hen. Fortescue .	- - - - -	Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised O.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
26 Tho. Budcokshed	St. Budcox	- - - { S. three lozenges in fess between three bucks- heads cabossed Arg.
27 Hugh Stukley	Affeton	- - - Az. three pears O.
28 Jer. Chudleigh	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29		
30 Edw. Hall.		
31 Hen. Fortescue	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 John Cheney	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Rich. Hales	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffins-heads
34 And. Hillingdon.		[erased S.
35 Edw. Landford.		
36 John Nanfan.		
37 Rich. Hales	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Bald. Sutford, mi.		
39 John Dinham	- - - - -	G. three fusils in fess, within a border Erm.
40 Walt. Dennis	Holcombe	- - Erm. three battle-axes G.
<i>Anno</i> EDW. IV.		
1 John Cheney	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 <i>Idem</i>	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 John Chichester	- - - - -	Checky O. and G. a chief varyy.
4 John Arundle	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Christop. Wolsey.		
6 Will. Dynis, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Phil. Beaumont	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Rich. Chichester	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Nich. Carew, arm.	- - - - -	O. three lions passant S. armed and langued G.
10 Phil. Courtnay	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Phil. Copleston	Warley	- - - Arg. a chevron ingrailed G. between three leo- pards-heads Az.
12 John Cheney	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Rich. Pomeray	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Rich. Chichester	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Otho. Gilbert	- - - - -	Arg. on a chevron S. three roses of the field.
16 Cha. Dinham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 John Sapcote	- - - - -	S. three dove-cotes Arg.
18 Edw. Courtnay	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19		
20 Rob. Willoughby.		
21 Giles Daubeney	- - - - -	G. four lozenges in fess Arg.
22 Will. Courtnay	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. III.		
1 Will. Courtney	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Hamath. Malevorer	YORKSHIRE	- - S. three hounds cursant, in pale Arg.
3 { Tho. Malevorer	<i>ut prius.</i>	
{ Joh. Maheel.		
<i>Anno</i> HENRY VII.		
1 John Hawell, mi.	- - - - -	{ O. on a bend S. three goats passant Arg. armed of the field.
2 Rich. Edgcombe	M. Edgcomb	- G. on a bend Erm. betwixt two cotizes O. three [boars-heads coped Arg.
3 Rob. Willoughby.		
4 Roger Holand	- - - - -	Az. five fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant-gardant Arg.
5 John Hallywell	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Stonor, mil.		
7 Walter Enderby.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
8 Rich. Pomeray, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Roger Holand, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Pet. Edgcombe, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Jo. Fortescue, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Will. Carew, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Pet. Edgcomb, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Roger Holand, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Jas. Chudleigh, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Rich. Whytley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Rich. Wadham, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Rich. Hallywell, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 John Fortescue -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Will. Norwood, ar.		
21 John Kyrcham -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 John Fortescue -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Thom. Denys, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VIII.		
1 Tho. Denys, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 John Crocker, ar.	Linam - - -	Arg. a chevron engrailed betwixt three crows [proper.]
3 Thom. Goodman.		
4 Thom. Denys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Will. Carew, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Nich. Wadham, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 John Clifton, mil.	- - - - -	S. semée of cinquefoils, a lion rampant Arg.
8 John Speak, miles	- - - - -	Arg. two barrs Az.; over all an eagle displaid G.
9 Peter Edgcombe -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Thomas Dennys -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Ralph Paxsal.		
12 Tho. Stukley, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 William Courtney	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Thomas Dennis -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 John Kirckham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 John Basset, miles	- - - - -	Arg. three barrs wavée G.
17 W. Courtnay, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Phi. Champernoun	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Tho. Dennys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Peter Edgcomb, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Joh. Chamond, ar.	CORNWAL - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three flower de lys G.
22 George St. Leoger	- - - - -	Az. frettée Arg. a chief G.
23 Tho. Dennys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Rich. Grenvile -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Will. Courtney -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 John Fullford -	- - - - -	G. a chevron Arg.
27 Hugh Pollard -	<i>ut prius</i> - - -	Arg. a chevron S. between three escalop-shells G.
28 Geo. Carew, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Rich. Pollard -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Hugh Chamond -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Hugh Pollard -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 John Fulford, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Hugh Paulet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 George Carew -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Rich. Edgcombe -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
36 Hugh Stukeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Hugh Pollard -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno EDW. VI.</i>		
1 Peter Carew, miles	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Gwin. Carew, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Peter Courtney -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Tho. Dennys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 John Chichester -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Rich. Chudleigh, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno PHIL. & MAR.</i>		
1 Rich. Edgcombe -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
1,2 Tho. Dennys, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2,3 James Cortenay, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3,4 Rob. Cary, armig.	Cockington - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
4,5 John Fullford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno ELIZ. REG.</i>		
1 Rob. Dennys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Tho. Southcoat, a.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three coots S.
3 Arth. Champernoun	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 John St. Leger, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Chr. Coppleston, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Rich. Fortescue, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[counterchanged.
7 Richard Duke, ar.	Otterton - - -	Partée per fess Arg. and Az. three chaplets
8 Thos. Mounck, ar.	- - - - -	G. a chevron betwixt three lions-heads erased
9 Pet. Edgcombe, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[Arg.
10 Lewis Stukeley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Robert Dennys, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Will. Stroade, arm.	- - - - -	Arg. three conyes S.
13 John Mallet, arm.	- - - - -	Az. three escalops O.
14 Tho. Southcote, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 John Parker, arm.	Burrington.	
16 John Gilbert, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Tho. Carew, armi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Arthur Basset - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19		
20 Richard Bampfield	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 John Chichester, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Rog. Prideaux, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron S. a label G.
23 Will. Cortenay, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 John Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 John Fitz, armig.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross G. gutte de sang.
26 Hugh Fortescue -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Ed. Seimour, mil.	Bury-Castle - -	G. two angels-wings pale-ways inverted O.
28 Richard Reynell -	- - - - -	Masonry Arg. a chief indented.
29 Humph. Specote -	- - - - -	O. on a bend G. three mill-roinds Arg.
30 Will. Kyrcham, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31		
32		
33		
34 Rie. Champernoun	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Will. Strowd, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
36	Tho. Dennis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Ed. Seimour, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38	Will. Walrond, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three bulls-heads cabossed S. armed O.
39	Joh. Coplestone, m.		
40	Will. Fortescue, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41	Henry Roll - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42	Tho. Rugway, arm.	Torre.	
43	Edm. Parker, arm.	- - - - -	{ S. three bucks-heads cabossed, between two flanches O.
44	Thom. Heal, arm.	- - - - -	{ G. a bend lozengée Erm. alias Arg. five lozenges in pale.
45	William Pool, ar.	Shute - - - -	G. on the middlemost a leopard's-head O.
46	Amic. Bamfield, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> JACOB.			
1	Ami. Bamfield, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	John Drake, armi.	Ash - - - -	<i>ut infra.</i>
3	Edward Semour, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	John Abbot, armi.	- - - - -	G. a chevron betwixt three pears O.
5	Robert Rolles, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	John Acland, mil.	- - - - -	Checky Arg. and S. a fess G.
7	Will. Grymes, ar.		
8	Hugh Acland, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Thomas Wise, mi.	Mountwise - -	S. three chevrons Erm.
10	Edw. Gyles, miles	- - - - -	Per chevron, Arg. and P. a lion rampant coun- [terchanged.]
11	George Smith, mi.		
12	John Specot, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	John Gefford, ar.	- - - - -	S. three lozenges in fess Erm.
14	George Southcoate	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Thomas Hearle, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Wari. Heale, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Christ. Savory, m.		
18	Samp. Heale, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Edmond Parker, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Edm. Fortescue, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Henry Tottle, arm.	- - - - -	Az. on a bend Arg. cottised O. a lion passant S.
22	Simon Leach.		
<i>Anno</i> CAR. I.			
1	Michael Fry, arm.	Yarty - - - -	V. three horses in pale courant Arg.
2	Joh. Northcoate, a.	- - - - -	Arg. three croslets bendwise S.
3	Walter Young, ar.		
4	Henry Rouswel, m.	Ford-abbey.	[pierced.]
5	John Davy, armig.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron S. betwixt three mullets G.
6	Henry Ashford, a.	Ashforde - - -	{ Arg. three pine-apples V. betwixt two chev- ronels S.
7	Edward Arscot, a.	Anery - - - -	{ Party per chevrons Az. and Erm. two stags- heads cabossed O.
8	Francis Drake, bar.	Buckland - - -	S. a fess wavée between the two pole-stars Arg.
9	John Bampfield, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[alias a wivern's wings elevated G.]
10	Thomas Drew, m.	- - - - -	Erm. a lion passant G.
11	Thomas Heale, ba.	Fleet - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Dennys Roll, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Thomas Wise, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Joh. Poole, baronet.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
15 Nichol. Martyn, m.	Oxon - - - -	O. two barrs G.
16 Nicholas Putt -	Gitsham - - -	{ Arg. a lion rampant, impounded within a mascle, S.
17 { Richard Collums, a.	- - - - -	Az. a chevron Erm. betwixt three pellicans [vulning themselves, O.
Edmond Fortescue	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Henry Careye -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 John Acland, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Richard Greenvile	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Francis Drake, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22		

RICHARD II.

1. JOHN DAMEREL.]

Throwely, in Dartmore, his chief Mannour, came to his Family by match with the eldest Daughter and Coheir of Moeles (who married Avis, sole Heir to Sir William le Prouze, in the Raign of King Edward the Second); her two younger Sisters being married to Northcoat and Wibery, amongst whom a great Inheritance was divided. And by Writ of Partition (sued out in the 14th of King Edward the Third) Throwley fell to the share of Damerel.

HENRY VII.

2. RICHARD EDGECOMB.]

He was a Knight, and memorable in his generation; for, being zealous in the cause of Henry Earl of Richmond (afterwards King Henry the Seventh) he was in the time of King Richard the Third so hotly persued and narrowly searched for, that he was forced to hide himself in his thick woods, at his House at Cuttail in Cornwall. Here extremity taught him a suddain policy, to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, whilst these Rangers were fast at his heels; who, looking down after the noise, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed that he had desperately drowned himself, and (deluded by this honest fraud) gave over their farther persuit, leaving him at liberty to shift over into Britain¹. Nor was his *gratitude* lesse than his *ingenuity*, who, in remembrance of his delivery, after his return, built a Chappel (lately extant) in the place where he lurked, and lived in great repute with Prince and People. King Henry the Seventh rewarded his Loyalty, by bestowing the Castle of Totnes in this County upon him².

EDWARD VI.

1. PETER CAREW, Miles.]

This active Gentleman had much adoe to expedite himself, and save his life, being imprisoned for his compliance with Sir Thomas Wyate. Afterwards he did signal service in the Irish Warrs. This Memorial remaineth for him:

“ Viro
Nobilissimo D. PETRO
CAREW, Equiti Aurato,
Est hoc structum Monumentum:
Qui obiit Rosæ in Laginiâ Hybernæ, 27 Novembris,
Sepultus autem Waterfordiæ, 15 Decembris, 1575.
Terra Cadaver habet.”

The rest of the Epitaph is not legible.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

11. ROBERT DENNIS, Miles.]

This worthy Knight, anno 1592, erected a fair Almes-house, in the Suburbs of Exeter, for twelve poor aged men, allowing to each a *plot of ground* for an *Herber*, and twelve pence

¹ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 114.

² Camden's Britannia, in Devonshire.

weekly. This Family, so ancient in this County (deriving its name and original from the DANES), is now extinct; the Heir-general being married into the House of the ROLLES.

45. AMIAS BAMPFIELD, arm.]

Right ancient and worthy his extraction, especially since one of his Ancestors married one of the Daughters and Coheirs of the Lord Semaur, or *de Sancto Mauro*, whereby a fair Inheritance at South-Molton in this County accrewed into this Family, in which Church this Amias, with his Father, lyeth interred; and their joynt Epitaph will acquaint us with the numerosity of their Issue then living or dead:

“Twelve of Seventeen are not, of Fifteen are Eleven
Proceeding from this stock, praise be to God in Heaven.”

However, Pottimore near Exeter is their prime habitation, and hath been ever since the time of King Edward the First, witnesse this Inscription on a Monument in that Church; “*Hic jacet Joh. Bampfild & Agnes Uxor ejus, Pater & Mater Will. Bampfild, qui hujus Ecclesiæ maximam Campanam fieri fecerunt, 1310.*”

As for Sir Coplestone Bampfild (now Sheriffe of this County) and so *cordial* to the King's Cause in the worst of times, he doth by his vertues add a new lustre to his ancient extraction.

KING CHARLES.

12. DENNIS ROLLS, arm.]

His Mother was Co-heir to Sir Thomas Dennis, Knight, of right ancient extraction. As for this worthy Esquire, I remember the old sentence, “*Prestat nulla quam pauca dicere de Carthagine;*” on which account I forbear further praise of him. He was the last of his House, not in the sence wherein Sallust is called *ultimus suæ domûs*, because he lavished away all his lands in luxury, but God denyed his *Male-Issue* to attain to man's estate.

THE FAREWELL.

I am most credibly informed, that a *Rock, lately* (so *lately* that as yet it is not named) hath been discovered by an *Hamburger*, being *Master of a ship*, who made the first report thereof (on his own *oath*, and the *oaths* of all in his company) to the Corporation of Seamen at the Trinity-house nigh London. It lyeth *one league* off from the *START* in Devonshire. It is more than suspicious, that many *hundreds* have here had their *silent deaths*, never landing to relate the cause of their destruction; for it is very dangerous for a *Ship* that *draweth* above *eleven* or *twelve* foot water, if it should chance to strike upon it at a *low water*, with an *indifferent sea*. It is the more dangerous, because *picked the form* thereof; so that, if you chance to *heave* one *cast* upon it, the next *cast* shall be no less than *fourteen* or *fifteen fathome* water.

I am sorry if the Discoverer hereof met not with a proportionable reward; understanding that he had made a better bargain if he had addressed himself first to the Dutch (most bountifull in such cases); though our Nation be most concerned therein. Let all Ships passing thereby be *fore-armed*, because *forewarned* thereof, seeing this *Rock* can no otherwise be *resisted* than by *avoiding*.

E X E T E R.

IT is of a circular (and therefore most capable) form, sited on the top of an Hill, having an easie ascent on every side thereunto. This conduceth much to the cleanness of this City; Nature being the *chief Scavenger* thereof, so that the Rain that falleth there falleth thence by the declivity of the place. The Houses stand *sidewaies* backward into their Yards, and onely *endwaies* with their *gables* towards the Street. The City therefore is greater in *content* than *appearance*, being bigger than it presenteth itself to *Passengers* through the same.

MANUFACTURES.

Cloathing is plyed in this City with great *industry* and *judgment*. It is hardly to be believed, what credible persons attest for truth, that the return for *Serges* alone in this City amounteth weekly (even now, when Trading, though not *dead*, is *sick*) to *three thousand pounds*, not to ascend to a higher proportion.

But the highest commendation of this City is for the *LOYALTY* thereof; presenting us with a *Pair-Royal* of services herein,

when besieged by {
 1. *Perkin Werbeck*, in the Raign of King Henry the Seventh.
 2. The *Western Rebels*, in the Raign of King Edward the Sixth.
 3. The *Parliament Forces*, in the Raign of King Charles the First.

Their Valour was invincible in the *two first*, and their Loyalty unstained in the *last*, rewarded by their Enemies with the *best made*, and *best kept* Articles; yea, in the very worst of times, a *depressed party* therein were so true to their principles, that I meet with this Epitaph in the Chancell of St. Sidwell's:

“Hic jacet *Hugo Grove*, in Comitatu Wilts, Armiger, in restituendo *Ecclesiam*, in asserendo *Regem*, in propugnando *Legem ac Libertatem Anglicanam*, captus & decollatus 6 Maii, 1655.”

THE BUILDINGS.

The Cathedrall, dedicated to St. Peter, is most *beautiful*, having the West end thereof adorned with so *lively Statues* of stone, that they plainly *speak* the Art of those who erected them¹.

There is in this City a Castle, whitherto King Richard the Usurper repaired, and for some dayes reposed himself therein. He demanded of the Inhabitants, how they called their Castle; who returned the name thereof was *RUGEMONT*, though I confesse it a rarity that the *Castle* in a City should be called by any other name than a *Castle*. Hereat the Usurper was much abashed, having been informed by Wizards, that he should never prosper after he had met a thing called *Rugemont*. It seems Sathan either spoke this Oracle *low* or *lisp*ing, desirous to palliate his *fallacy* and *ignorance*; or that King Richard (a guilty conscience will be frighted with little) mistook the word, seeing not *Rugemont* but *Richmond* (the title of King Henry the Seventh) proved so formidable to this Usurper.

As for Parish-Churches in this City, at my return thither this year I found them fewer than I left them at my departure thence fifteen years ago. But the Demolishers of them can give the clearest account, how the *plucking down* of Churches conduceth to the *setting up* of Religion. Besides, I understand that *thirteen* Churches were exposed to sale by the *publick Cryer*, and bought by well-affected persons, who preserved them from destruction.

¹ See the fine Plates of it published by the Society of Antiquaries. N.

THE WONDERS.

When the City of Exeter was besieged by the Parliament's Forces, so that only the South side thereof towards the Sea was open unto it, incredible number of Larks were found in that open quarter, for multitude like Quails in the Wildernesse, though (blessed be God) unlike them both in *cause* and *effect*, as not desired with man's destruction, nor sent with God's anger, as appeared by their safe digestion into wholesome nourishment: hereof I was an *eye* and *mouth* witnesse. I will save my credit in not conjecturing any number; knowing, that herein though I should *stoop* beneath the *truth*, I should *mount* above *belief*. They were as fat as plentiful; so that, being sold for two pence a dozen, and under, the Poor (who could have no *cheaper*, as the Rich no *better meat*) used to make pottage of them, boyling them down therein. Several natural causes were assigned hereof: 1. That these Fowl, frightened with much shooting on the Land, retreated to the *Sea-side* for their refuge. 2. That it is familiar with them in cold winters (as that was) to shelter themselves in the most Southern parts. 3. That some sortes of Seed were lately sown in those parts, which invited them thither for their own repast. However, the *Cause of causes* was *Divine Providence*, thereby providing a *Feast* for many poor people, who otherwise had been *pinched* for *provision*.

PRINCES.

HENRIETTA, youngest Childe of King Charles and Queen Mary, was born at Bedford-house in this City, anno 1644, on the sixteenth day of June. After her long and sad night of affliction, the day dawn'd with her, in her Brother's happy returne. Since, she is marryed to the Duke of Orleance. I hope that I, once related unto her as a *Chaplain*, may ever *pray* for her, that her soul may be sanctified with true grace, and she enjoy both the blessings of this and a better life.

PRELATES.

BARTHOLOMEUS ISCANUS, born in this City, was accounted in that age the Oracle of Learning and Religion, so that in all Conventions to that purpose his suffrage clearly carried it¹. He became afterwards Bishop in the place of his nativity, being intimate with his *City-man*, whose character next followeth, Baldwin of Devonshire, then but Abbot of Ford, afterwards advanced to higher preferment. These mutually dedicated Books each to other's commendation, so that neither *wanted praise*, nor *praised himself*. This Leland calleth *pulcherrimum certamen*. Indeed, this alternation of reciprocal encomiums became them the better, because it was merit in both, flattery in neither. This Bartholomew was an opposer of Becket's insolence: and, having sate Bishop fourteen years, ended his life anno 1185.

BALDVINUS DEVONIUS was born in this City, of poor parentage, save that in some sort a *worthy man* may be said to be *Father to himself*. His preferment encreased with his learning and deserts, being first a Schoolmaster, then an Arch-deacon, then Abbot of Ford; afterwards Bishop of Worcester, and lastly Arch-bishop of Canterbury. An eloquent man, and a pious preacher, according to the devotion of those dayes, so that the errors which he maintained may justly be accounted the *faults* of the *times*, and in *him* but *infirmities*. When King Richard the First went to Palestine, he conceived himself bound, both in *conscience* and *credit*, to partake of the pains and perils of his Sovereign; whom he attended *thither*, but not *thence*, dying there, and being buried at Tyre, anno Domini 1190.

WALTER BRONSCOMBE was Son to a very mean man in this City, and therefore the more remarkable, that, taking no *rise* from his extraction, he raised himself by his own industry to be Bishop of Exeter². Here he built and endowed an Hospital for poor people,

¹ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

² Hooker, alias Vowel, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of EXETER.

and also founded a fair Colledge at Perin in Cornwall. The Angel Gabriel was very much beholding to him, for instituting an annual Festival unto him (observed, as I humbly conceive, only in his own Cathedral, or own Diocese at the most); and, lest people should complain of the *dearness* of their devotion, he left good land to defray the cost of that solemnity. He is much blamed for compassing the Mannour of Bishop's-Clift to his Church by indirect means; to which I can say nothing, but only observe, that this *small City*, within *eighty* years, did afford three *eminent Prelates* (whereof two *Episcopi in Patriâ*) the Natives thereof, which will scarcely be parallel'd in any place of the same proportion. He died anno 1280.

WRITERS.

JOSEPHUS ISCANUS was born at this City, anciently called *Isca*, from the River *Isk* (now named *Eske*) running thereby. A *golden Poet* in a *leaden Age*; so terse and elegant were his conceits and expressions. This our English *Maro* had for his *Mæcenas* Baldwin Archbishop of Canterbury. But I revoke my words, and desire to turn *Maro* into *Cornelius Nepos*, under whose name the Dutch-men have lately printed a Poem, made by this *Josephus*, "de bello Trojano." It soundeth much to a man's *honour*, even to be mistaken for another *man of eminency*; for, though there may be much of *error* in the *mistake*, there must be something of *truth* in the *error*, especially with the judicious: yea, in such case, a *general conformity* betwixt the persons is not enough to build the mistake on, without some *particular assimilation*; as here the affinity of phrase and fancy betwixt these two Poets.

This *Cornelius Nepos*, under whose name the Poems of this *Josephus* were printed, flourished in the time of Tully. Indeed I finde not any Poems made by him, though having to that purpose perused all Scaliger, "De Arte Poeticâ," as a most probable Authour. But most sure it is, that this *Cornelius* was most judicious in that Art, because Valerius Catullus dedicated his Poem unto him, as best able to passe a learned censure thereon. This *Josephus Iscanus* flourished under King John, anno 1210, being Archbishop of Burdeaux.

I have nothing more to observe of him, save what, with the Reader's pardon, I cannot omit; viz. that this *Josephus* alwayes minded me of another *Josephus Iscanus*, I mean *Joseph Hall*, lately Bishop of Exeter; a witty *Poet*, when young; a painfull *Preacher*, and solid *Divine*, in his middle; a patient *Sufferer* in his old age; of whom, God willing, more in due place¹.

WILLIAM of Exeter was born in this City; bred a Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, and afterwards became *Canon* of the *Cathedral* in the place of his nativity². Now in his age, some Franciscan Friars so praised the perfection of *Poverty*, that they touched the *Pope's* Cobby-hold of Inheritance; for, if *Poverty* was so essential to *Piety*, *Papal pomp* and *plenty* must needs argue *prophaneness*. In confutation hereof, this William of Exeter undertook William of Ockam, though indeed *impar congressus* betwixt them; for Exeter, a fair *City*, did not more exceed Ockam, a small *Village* in Surrey, in beauty and building, than that *Ockam William* excelled this *Exeter William* in parts and learning. However, what he wanted in *brains*, he had in a good *back* to assist him: and William of Exeter, with John the three and twentieth Pope of Rome, was able to undertake any Authour of that age. He flourished in the year of our Lord 1330, under the Raign of King Edward the Third.

¹ See WRITERS, in Leicestershire.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. p. 405; and Pits, anno 1330.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD MARTIN was born in this City; and bred partly in the Court, partly in the Inns of Court: and at last betook himself to the study of the Law. He was accounted one of the highest Wits of our Age and his Nation; King James being much delighted with his facetiousness; a quality which (with other of his abilities) commended him to be chosen Recorder of London. He is eminent, as for many Speeches, so especially for that he made in Parliament in the tenth year of King James; when account was taken of forty Gentlemen in the House which were not *twenty*, and some of them not *sixteen* years of age. "Formerly," said this Recorder Martyn, "it was the custome of old men to make lawes for young ones; but now Nature is invaded and inverted, seeing young men enact Lawes to govern their Fathers." He had an excellent pen, and wrote very much; and the more the pitty that they are suppressed from publick use. His death happened about the year 1616.

WILLIAM MARTIN, Kinsman to the aforesaid Recorder, was born in this City, and bred a Student in the Lawes of the Land. He wrote a short and clear "History of the Kings of England since the Conquest." I have been credibly informed, that King James took some exceptions at a passage therein, sounding either to the derogation of his own Family or of the Scotch Nation, which he took so tenderly, that Mr. Martin was brought into trouble for the same; and though he wethered out the King's displeasure, and was reconciled to his Majesty, yet he never recovered his former chearfulness. It seems that a Prince's anger is a disease which though cured is not cured, grief for the same being conceived to hasten his death, which happened about the year 1616.

WILLIAM TUCKER was born in this City; bred Fellow of New-Colledge in Oxford¹; and after became Doctor in Divinity, Canon of Sarisbury, Archdeacon of Barnstable, and Dean of Lichfield. The purity of his Latine pen procured his preferment, writing and dedicating a Book to Queen Elizabeth, *de Charismate*, "Of our Kings of England their gracious healing the Evil," being the best that I have seen on that subject, vindicating such cures from all *imposture*, unlawfull *magick*, and from some French Writers, bold usurpations, who lay claim to it as originally belonging to their Kings alone; whereas, under correction, I conceive that the word *Soveraign*, which properly importeth the *Supream Majesty*, doth also in our English tongue, in a secondary sence, signifie *what is cordial to cure and heal Diseases or Sores*, ever since such *sanative power* hath been annexed to the Crown of England. This Doctor may be said to have worn *half a Miter*, seeing his *Congé d'élire* was signed (if not sent) to elect him Bishop of Gloucester; but afterwards, by order from King James, it was revoked, on what occasion I list not to enquire. I conjecture the date of his death was much about the year 1617.

JOHN BARKHAM, born in this City, was bred in Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford, whereof he was Fellow; Chaplain afterwards to Archbishop Bancroft, and Parson of Bocking in Essex. Much his modesty, and no lesse his learning; who (though never the publique *Parent* of any) was the carefull *Nurse* of many Books, which otherwise had expired in their infancy, had not his care preserved them. He set forth D. . . . Crackenthorp's² posthume Book against Spalato; and was helpfull to John Speed in the composing of his "English History;" yea, he wrote the whole Life of the Raighn of King John (which is the King of all the Raighns in that Book, for profound penning) discoverable from the rest on account of the different style, and much Scripture cited therein. Mr. Guillim, in his "Heraldry," was much beholden to this Doctor's emendations.

He was a greater lover of *Coyns* than of *Money*; rather curious in the *stamps*, than covetous for the *mettall* thereof. That excellent Collection in Oxford Library was his gift to the Archbishop, before the Archbishop gave it to the University. He dyed March 25, 1641.

¹ New Colledge Register, in anno 1577.

² Dr. Richard Crakenthorp, an eminent and voluminous Writer. N.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

JOAN TUCKVILE, a Merchant's Widdow in this City, first procured the *possession*, then the *consecration*, of a parcel of ground, which she had fairly compassed about, for the interment of such as were executed at Hevie-tree hard by, allowing land to buy a shrone for every one of them; that such as dyed *Malefactors* might be buried as *men*, yea, as *Christians*; who, having passed under the hand of Justice, received a boon from her hand, who was *mercifull to the dead*. This I may call *exemplary charity* indeed, as which set a *coppie* for others, but such as hitherto hath not (to my knowledg) by any been transcribed. She dyed about the beginning of the Raign of Queen Elizabeth.

THE FAREWELL.

Malice knoweth no other *Heaven* than to do *mischief* to others, though thereby no good to itself. Such the spite of the Cornish Rebels besieging Exeter, who, to damnifie the City, dammed and stopped up the Channel of the River Ex (near to a Village thence called Weare at this day¹) to such a degree, that thereby the accesse of *lesser vessels* is much hindered, and of the *greater ships* wholly debarred.

Some, knowing Sir Simon Baskerville (a *Physician* and *Native* of this place) to have a *plentifull purse* and *publick spirit*, wished he would have taken the work in hand, to cure this obstruction: but it was no *Physician's* work to meddle therewith; nor is it either *powder of steel*, or *gilded pills*, which can do the deed; but onely *pills of massy gold* and *silver*; so expensive is the performance.

Indeed several Acts of Parliament have ordered the removal of these Stoppages²; but nothing is effected in this kinde, these real *remoræ*s remaining as before.

It is urged as an argument of Aristotle against the conceit of Plato's having all Women *in common*, and their Children to be brought up on the *publique charge*, that then the Education of such Children will be neglected; because, *what is every man's work is no man's work*. The truth hereof appeareth in the slow avoiding of these *steam-suffocations*. I could heartily wish, that one Act of Parliament more [an *Eunuch*, yet not *barren*] may be made; *Eunuch*, that it may beget no more *Acts* to cause the retarding and elongation of this work; yet not *barren*, that it may effectually remedy this grievance, and that a *general good* be no longer *postponed* to men's *private profit*.

* * * The Lives of the most celebrated Natives of this County were written by the Rev. John Prince, Vicar of Berry Pomeroy, in his "*Danmonii Orientales Illustres*; or, The Worthies of Devon, 1701," folio. But the undeserved ill success this laborious and industrious author met with, discouraged him from venturing his second volume, which was said to be prepared for the Press; but none has ever seen it, though his son was living in 1780³.

Several attempts have been made to bring forward the Topography of this interesting County; but none have completely succeeded. Risdon's Chorographical Survey, in two volumes 8vo. (which he acknowledged to be in great measure borrowed from Sir William Pole's Survey) was the first regular History of Devonshire; some part of which has been augmented by Mr. William Chapple; and published, as a "Review of Risdon," with Corrections, Annotations, and Additions, 1785, 4to.—"Collections towards a Description

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Devonshire.

² Idem, ibidem.

³ Gough's "Anecdotes of British Topography," Vol. I. p. 303.

of the County of Devon, by Sir William Pole of Colcombe and Shute, Knight, (who died A. D. 1635), now first printed from the *Autograph* in the possession of his lineal descendant, Sir John William de la Pole, Baronet, of Shute, in Devonshire," were published in 1791. — The late Rev. Samuel Badcock gave his Friends and the Publick some reason to have expected a complete History of Devonshire from MSS. which had been intrusted to his revision; and from his splendid talents much was to be expected. But he grew weary of the undertaking, and wholly declined the task; which devolved to another Divine, of well-known eminence in various branches of Literature, the Rev. Richard Polwhele; who, in a printed Prospectus, undertook to include the whole County in three folio-volumes; and published in 1793 *Part of the Second Volume*, containing "The First Part of the Chorographical Survey of Devonshire;" and in 1797 *Part of the First Volume*, containing "The Natural History" of the County, with some Dissertations relating to the British Period. The Dissertations, with additional information, he published in a thin but very closely printed quarto, under the title of "Historical Views in Devonshire," which he proposed to continue in five volumes. The Folio Work was *completed*, or rather *cut short*, in 1806. The specimens, however, which are actually before the publick, cannot but excite a regret that the whole Work should not have been finished by a gentleman who from his local situation, as well as every possible talent, was so eminently well qualified for the important task he had undertaken. Imperfect, however, as the Work remains, the Topographer is under considerable obligations to Mr. Polwhele for what he has performed. — The "Magna Britannia," the "Additions to Mr. Gough's Camden," and the "Beauties of England," will give additional information; and we may still look forward to the labours of Messrs. Lysons to supply the deficiencies.

Of Exeter a separate History has been published by Richard Izacke; and its Charities by his grandson Samuel. N.

D O R C E T S H I R E.

IT hath Devonshire on the West, Somerset and Wilt-shire on the North, Hant-shire on the East, and the Narrow Sea on the South, extending from East to West about forty miles, though not past six-and-twenty the broadest part thereof.

It hath a self-sufficiency of all Commodities necessary for man's temporal well-being; and needs not be beholding to any neighbouring County; for it can,

1. *Feed it self* with fine *Wheat*, fat *Flesh*, dainty *Fowle* wild and tame, fresh *Fish* from *Sea* and *Rivers*. To this *meat* it yieldeth that *sawce*, without which all the rest is little worth; I mean, *Salt*, made here in some measure, but which hath been, and may be, in more abundance.
2. *Cloathe it self* with its own *Wooll*, and *Broad-cloath* made thereof; and it is believed that no place in England affordeth more *Sheep* in so small a compass as this County about *Dorchester*. And as they are provided for *warmth* in their *Woollen*, so for *cleanliness* with their *Linnen-cloath*, great store of good *Flax* and *Hemp* growing therein.
3. *Build its own Houses* with good *Timber* out of *Black-more Forrest*, and with (if not better, I am sure more) *Free-stone* out of *Portland*, most approaching that of *Normandy* (as in *position*, so) in the *purity* thereof. Nor wanteth it *veins* of *Marble* in the *Isles* of *Purbeck*. And to all this an excellent *Air*, and the conveniency of a *Sea*, to *export* for their *profit*, and *import* for their *pleasure*, as whose necessities were provided for before.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

TENCHES.

Plenty hereof are bred in the River Stowre¹; which is so much the more observable, because generally this *Fish* loveth *Ponds* better than *Rivers*, and *Pits* better then either². It is very pleasant in taste, and is called by some the *Physician* of *Fishes*: though in my opinion may better be styled the *Surgeon*; for it is not so much a *disease* as a *wound* that he cureth, nor is it any *potion* but a *playster* which he affordeth; *viz.* his *natural unctuous glutinousness*, which quickly consolidateth any *green gash* in any *Fish*.

But the *Pike* is principally beholding unto him for *cures* in that kind³; and some have observed, that that *Tyrant*, though never so hungry, forbearth to eat this *Fish*, which is his *Physician*; not that *Pikes* are capable (which many men are not) of *gratitude*: but that they are *indued* with a *natural policy*, not to destroy that which they know not how soon they may stand in need of.

TOBACCO-PIPE-CLAY.

This is a fine Clay, which will burn *white* (while others turn *red*), found in several parts of England; but so far from the Sea, it will not quit cost of portage to London, save from two places,

1. *Poole, in this County.*

2. *Isle of Wight.*

This, wrought alone, makes an hard Pipe; but so shrunk and shriveled, it is unhand-some to the eye.

This, wrought alone, makes a fair and full Pipe; but so brittle, that it is unservice-able for use.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

² Camden's Britannia, in Middlesex.

³ Mr. Walton, in his Complete Angler, p. 245.

Both compounded together make these Utensils both hard and handso me. This *Clay* brought to London by Ship for *ballast*, is there worth about *thirty shillings* the tun.

HEMP.

England hath no better than what groweth here betwixt Bemister and Brydport, the use whereof is of absolute necessity for *cordage*, *cloathing*, &c.; so that a man may admire that, the seed being so profitable, and our Land affording so much *strong* and *deep* ground proper for the same, so little is sown thereof.

The rather, because *Hemp* in effect secureth itself, first against Cattel, against which it is its own *fence*, seeing none (*Deer* only excepted) will offer to eat thereof. Secondly, from thieves, not because it is ominous for them to *steal* that which is the *instrument* of their *exécution*, but because much pains (which idle persons hate at their hearts) is required to reduce *Hemp* to profit: whilst *Wheat* and *Barley*, left in the field, are more subject to Felony, as which, when threshed, will render a present profit. But see more of this Commodity in *Lincoln-shire*.

To these we may adde *Rubia Silvestris*, Wild Madder, which groweth at Hodhill in this County, on the next side of the River at Stour-Paine (two miles from Blandford), at Warham likewise, and at other places, and at a place called Somervill, near to Chappel, which, by the landing-place, as ye come from Altferry to Chesil, is in great abundance¹. It is an assured remedy for the *yellow jaundice*, openeth the obstructions of the *spleen*, &c.

BUILDINGS.

The Houses of the Gentry herein are built rather to be *lived in*, than to be *looked on*; very low in their scituation (for warmth and other conveniencies). Indeed the rhyme holds generally true of the English structures,

“The North for Greatness, the East for Health;
The South for Neatness, the West for Wealth.”

However, amongst the Houses in this County, Lullworth Castle² and Sherburn-Lodge³ are most eminent, escaping pretty well in the late War, so that they have cause neither to *brag* nor *complain*.

PROVERBS.

“As much a-kin as *Lenson-hill* to *Pilsen-pen*.”]

That is, *no kin at all*. It is spoke of such who have vicinity of habitation or neighbourhood, without the least degree of consanguinity or affinity betwixt them: for these are two high hills, the first wholly, the other partly, in the parish of Broad Windsor, whereof once I was Minister⁴.

Yet, Reader, I assure thee, that Sea-men make the nearest relation betwixt them, calling the one the *Cow*, the other the *Calf*; in which forms, it seems, they appear first to their fancies, being eminent *Sea-marks* to such as sail along these Coasts. And although there be many Hills interposing betwixt these and the Sea, which seem higher to a Land Traveller; yet these surmount them all: so incompetent a Judge, and so untrue a Surveyor, is an ordinary eye of the Altitude of such places.

“Stab’d with a *Brydport Dagger*.”]

That is, *hang’d*, or *executed* at the *Gallows*; the best, if not the most *Hemp* (for the quantity of ground) growing about Brydport, a Market Town in this County. And hence it is, that there is an ancient Statute (though now disused and neglected) that the Cable Ropes for the Navy Royal were to be made thereabouts, as affording the best Tackling for that purpose.

¹ Parkinson, p. 285.

² The beautiful residence of the late charitable Mr. Weld. N.

³ Then, and still, the mansion of the noble family of Digby. N.

⁴ Dr. Fuller was presented to Broad Windsor in 1634; and was ousted at the Grand Rebellion: he seems to have come in again at the Restoration, and held it to his death, in 1661. N.

“Dorset-shire Dorsers.”]

Dorsers are *Peds*, or *Panniers*, carried on the backs of Horses, on which *Haglers* use to ride and carry their Commodities. It seems this homely but most useful implement was either first found out, or is most generally used in this County, where *Fish-Jobbers* bring up their *Fish* in such contrivances above an hundred miles, from Lime to London.

SAINTS.

EDWARD, son to Edgar King of England, was in his child-hood bred under the cruel correction of Elfrida his Mother-in-law, who used for small faults to whip him with Wax-candles; in so much that, it is reported, it made such an impression in this young Prince's memory, that, when a man, he could not endure the sight of Wax-candles¹.

But Edward afterwards outgrew his Mother's tuition, and succeeded his Father in his Throne. However, such her ambition, that, advantaged with the other's easiness of nature, she managed most matters of State, leaving her Son-in-law little more than the bare title of Sovereign. Not contented herewith, and to derive the Scepter to her own Son Ethelred, she caused him to be stab'd at Corfe Castle, in this County, coming in a civil visit unto her. His hidden body, being miraculously discovered, was first buried at Wareham, and thence removed to Shaftsbury, which Town for a time was termed *Saint Edward's*, from his interment². His murder hapned about the year of our Lord 978.

CARDINALS.

JOHN MORTON was born at Saint Andrew's, Milborne, in this County, of a right worshipful Family still extant therein. He was bred in Oxford; and, after many mediate preferments, made Bishop of Ely, anno 1578. Not long after, when many groaned under the Tyranny of King Richard the Third, this Prelate first found out the design of marrying Elizabeth eldest daughter to Edward the Fourth, of the House of York, to Henry Earl of Richmond, the last who was left of the Line of Lancaster. Indeed the Earl's title to the Crown was not enough to make a *countenance* therewith, much less a *claim* thereto; but, as the Lady had a Title, and wanted a Man to manage it, the Earl was Man enough to manage any design, but wanted a Title; and, pursuing this advice, by God's blessing, he gained the Crown, by the name of Henry the Seventh. In expression of his gratitude, he made this Bishop Chancellor of England, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He was a great instrument in advancing a voluntary Contribution to the King through the Land; perswading *Prodigals* to part with their money, because *they did spend it most*; and the *Covetous*, because *they might spare it best*; so making both *extreams* to meet in one *medium*, to supply the King's necessities; who, though prodigiously rich, may be said *always to need*, because *never satisfied*. This Bishop, with vast cost, cut a new channel in the *Fennes*, for the publick good; but it neither answered his *expectation* nor *expence*. He was magnificent in his buildings, and bountiful to poor Scholars, enjoyning his Executors to maintain twenty poor Scholars in Oxford, and ten in Cambridge, twenty years after his death, which hapned in October 1500.

PRELATES.

JOHN STAFFORD, Son to Humphrey Stafford, sixth Earl of Stafford, was born at Hooke³ in this County (then a most stately House belonging to this Family), and bred a Doctor of the Laws in Oxford. He was afterwards Dean of the Arches, and Dean of Saint Martin's. This was a fair Colledge near Aldersgate in London, founded anno 1056 by Ingelricus and Edvardus his Brother; priviledged by our Kings of England with great immunities;

¹ Robert of Gloucester, cited by Mr. Selden in his notes upon Polyolbion, Song 12.

² Malmesbury, lib. de Pontific. 2.

³ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Archbishops of Canterbury.

the cause of many and high contests betwixt this Colledge and the City of London. Afterwards he was made Bishop of Wells, and for eighteen years (a continuance hardly to be parallel'd) was Chancellor of England. At last he was advanced Arch-bishop of Canterbury; and no Prelate (his Peer in birth and preferment) hath either less good or less evil recorded of him. He died at Maidstone, 1452; and lies buried in Canterbury.

ROBERT MORTON was Brother's Son¹ to Cardinal Morton (of whom before); whose Father had a fair habitation at Saint Andrew's, Milborne, in this County. His relation to so good an Uncle, mixed with his own merits, preferred him to the Bishoprick of Worcester. Of whom we have little more than the date of his consecration, 1486; and of his death, 1497. He lieth buried in the body of Saint Paul's Church in London.

JAMES TURBERVIL, or *De turbidâ villâ*, was born of a worshipful Family, who long have lived in great account in this County². First a Monk, but afterwards brought up in New-Colledge in Oxford. He was consecrated Bishop of Exeter 1556, and deserved right well of that See. When he entréd thereon, it was most true what his successor therein since said, "That the Bishop of Exeter was a *Baron*, but a *Bare one*³:" so miserably that Cathedral had been pilled and polled. But Bishop Turbervil recovered some lost lands, which Bishop Voysey had *vezed*⁴: and particularly obtained of Queen Mary the restitution of the fair manor of Crediton. But, who can stay what will away? It was afterwards alienated again in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

This Bishop Turbervil carried something of trouble in his name, though nothing but mildnesse and meeknesse in his nature. Hence it was, that he staved off persecution from those in his jurisdiction, so that not so many as properly may be called *some* suffered in his Diocese. He, being deprived in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, lived peaceably for many years in great liberty; the privacy of whose life caused the obscurity of his death, and the uncertainty of the date thereof.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS WINNIFFE was born at Sherborne in this County, and was bred contemporary with Doctor Hackwell in Exeter Colledge in Oxford; and we may observe a three-fold parallel betwixt these two eminent persons. First, they were Fellows of the same foundation. Secondly, Chaplains to the same illustrious Master, Prince Henry. Thirdly, both, out of (indiscretion at the worst) no ill intent, ran on the same rock, though not to the same degree of damage. Dr. Hackwel, for opposing the *Spanish Match*, was *unchaplain'd*, and banished the Court; Doctor Winniffe, for a passage in his Sermon (not *against*, but) *about Gondomer*, was committed close prisoner to the Tower, and there for some days remained.

During which time, a great Lord (who shall pass nameless) with great importunity endeavoured to beg away all his Church-preferment, to dispose of at his pleasure. "No," said King James, "I mean not thus to part with the man." The Lord, perceiving his suit hopeless, vowed most solemnly, that he did it only to try his Royal resolution, protesting that his Majesty had not one of more merit amongst all his Chaplains. Indeed he was observed to run (with emulation without envy) in the race of vertue even with any of his Order, striving to exceed them by fair industry, without offering proudly to justle their credit, much less falsly to supplant their reputation.

He was first Dean of Gloucester, afterward of Saint Paul's; and lastly was chosen Bishop of Lincoln, 1642; being one of those six choice persons elected, "ut nutantis Episcopatus molem pietatis ac probitatis suæ fulcimine sustentarent." All in vain, being borne down under the ruines thereof. Since, that government hath been happily resumed; and long may it flourish in its full lustre! He died anno Domini 1654; and was buried at Lamburne in Essex, having formerly been the painfull Minister thereof. He was seventy-eight

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Worcester.

² Bishop Hall, in his asserting Episcopacy.

³ At Bere. Camden's Britannia, in Gloucestershire.

⁴ Driven away, in the dialect of the West. F.

years of age, and hath a handsome Monument erected to his Memory, the Epitaph whereof, being too long to transcribe, thus beginneth:

“ Effare, marmor silens,

Quid & quem luges;

Funus non privatum, sed publicum, Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ (nisi Deus antevētat) penè cadaver, Thomam Wynnyffum,” &c.

I would adde more in his just commendation; but because I am prohibited by his Epitaph, whereof this the conclusion,

“ Anima hæc in Cœlos recepta non Laudationem quærit, sed Imitationem.”

Nor will we forget that, for some years before, his aged Father was buried in the same Grave.

SOULDIERS.

THOMAS BASKET, Esquire, of Divilish in this County. How much King Henry the Eighth confided in his *wisdom* and *valour*, will plainly appear by the Letter he wrote unto him, exemplified by us in our observations of the Sheriffs of this County in the twelfth year of the reign of the King aforesaid. He was commonly called *Little Mr. Basket*, the *great Souldier*. He died about the year of our Lord 1530.

JOHN RUSSEL, son of ——— Russel, Esq. was born at Kingston-Russel in this County¹; and, being bred beyond the Seas, arrived at great accomplishments, and returned home about the time when Philip King of Castile (Father to Charles the Fifth Emperour) was forced by foul weather into the Haven of Weymouth. But, “it is an ill wind that blows no body profit.” This accident proving the foundation of Mr. Russel’s preferment.

For, when Sir Thomas Trenchard bountifully received this Royal Guest, Mr. Russel was sent for, to compleat the entertainment; King Philip taking such delight in his company, that, at his departure he recommended him to King Henry the Seventh, as a person of abilities, “fit to stand before Princes, and not before mean men.” Indeed he was a man of spirit, carrying a badge of valour (no *blemish*, but a *beauty*) in his face, the loss of an eye at the Siege of Montrule.

King Henry the Eighth much favoured him, making him Controller of the Houshold, and Privy Councillor; and, anno 1538, created him Lord Russel, and made him Keeper of the Privy Seal. A good share of the golden showre of *Abbey Lands* fell into his lap; two *Mitred ones*, viz. Tavestock in Devonshire, and Thorney in Cambridge-shire, being conferred upon him, and at this day possessed by his posterity. King Edward the Sixth (who made him Earl of Bedford) sent him down, to suppress the Western Commotion, and relieve the besieged City of Exeter, which difficult service he performed with no less wisdom than valour, success than either. This worthy Lord died in the month of March 1554; and lieth interred at Cheineys in Buckingham-shire.

SIR RICHARD BINGHAM was born at Bingham’s-Melcolm in this County, of as ancient a Family as any therein, having my self seen an Inquisition of Lands, taken out of the Tower Rolls, which William de Bingham his Ancestor held in Dorset-shire in the Reign of King Henry the Third. In his youth he traced most parts of the World, to search for service, and find fit objects for his valour. He was at the siege of Saint Quintin in France, the sacking of Leith in Scotland, served in Candia under the Venetian against the Turk; then returned into the Netherlands, being observed to be *fortis & felix* in all his undertakings. His judgement was much relied on in Eighty-eight, about ordering the Land Army in Tilbery Camp.

After long travelling, his feet were fixed in Ireland, where he was not bebogg’d (as some, otherwise his equals) with ill success; but, being President of Connaught, conquered and drove away O’Rorke, that most dangerous Rebel.

¹ The inheritance whercof is still possessed by his Family. F.

Sir William Fitz-Williams, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was offended at that service, though he could find no fault therewith, save that it was not done by himself¹. Indeed Bingham met with that which all men of merit must expect (except they will be surprized unawares), *envy from others*, suspecting that their own Bays did wither, because his did seem so verdant. Hereupon they accused him of cruelty to the Queen and her Council, who, being employed in Connaught (the very *Ireland of Ireland* in that age), was necessitated into severity for his own security. For this cause he was brought over into England, outed his offices, and kept for some time in restraint²; all which he, being inured to hardship, as who had not *eat his bread* (nor *fasted* neither) all in a place, bare with invincible courage.

But neglected worth will come into fashion once in seven years. Tyrone begins to trouble Munster; and none found fit for to order him but Sir Richard Bingham, who is sent over with more honour and power, Marshal of Ireland, and General of Lemster; to undertake that service, whereof no doubt he had given a good account, had not Death overtaken him at Dublin. Wherever buried, he hath a Monument of mention in the South side of Westminster Abbey.

SEA-MEN.

RICHARD CLARK, of Weymouth in this County, was a most knowing Pilot, and Master of the Ship called the *Delight*, which, anno 1583, went with Sir Humphrey Gilbert for the discovery of Norembege³. Now it happened (without any neglect or default in the same Richard) how that Ship *struck on-ground*, and was cast away, in the year aforesaid, on Thursday August 29. Yet *wave* followed not *wave* faster than *wonder wonder*, in the miraculous preservation of such as escaped this Shipwrack:

- ⁴ 1. *Sixteen* of them got into a small Boat, of *a tun and half*, which had but *one Oar* to work withal.
2. They were *seventy leagues* from Land; and the weather so foul, that it was not possible for a Ship to brook *half a course of sail*.
3. The Boat being over-burdened, one of them, Mr. Hedly by name, made a motion to cast *lots*, that those *four* which drew the shortest should be cast *over-board*; provided, if one of the *lots* fell on the *Master*, he notwithstanding should be preserved, as in whom all their safety were concerned.
4. Our Richard Clark their Master disavowed any acceptance of such *priviledge*; replying, "they would live or die together."
5. On the *fifth* day Mr. Hedly (who first motioned *Lot-drawing*) and another died, whereby their Boat was somewhat allightned.
6. For *five days* and *nights* they saw the *Sun* and *Stars* but once, so that they onely kept up their Boat with their *single Oar*, going as the Sea did drive it.
7. They continued *four days* without any sustenance, save what the Weeds which swam in the Sea, and salt water, did afford.
8. On the *seventh day*, about eleven a clock they had *sight of*, and about three they came on the South part of, *New-found-land*.
9. All the time of their being at Sea, the *wind* kept continually *South* (which if it had shifted on any other Point, they had never come to land); but came contrary at the *North* within half an hour after their arrival.
10. Being all come safe to shore, they kneeled down, and gave God praise (as they justly might) for their miraculous deliverance.
11. They remained there *three days* and *nights*, having their plentiful repast upon *Berries* and *wild Peason*.

¹ Prorege indignante hanc gloriam sibi areptam. Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1590.

² Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1598.

³ Hackluit's English Voyages, vol. III. p. 163.

⁴ Idem, p. 164.

12. After *five days* rowing along the shore, they hapned on a Spanish Ship of Saint John de Luz, which courteously brought them home to Biskay.

13. The *Visitors* of the *Inquisition*, coming aboard the Ship, put them on examination; but, by the Master's favour, and some *general answers*, they escaped for the present.

14. Fearing a second search, they shifted for themselves; and, going twelve miles by night, got into France, and so safely arrived in England.

Thus we may conclude with the Psalmist, "They which do go down into the Sea, and occupy in the great waters; these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep¹."

GEORGE SUMMERS, Knight, was born in or near Lyme, though on my best enquiry (living some years within seven miles of the place) I could not attain the exactness thereof. He afterwards was a successful Voyager into far distant Countries, and first discovered the Bermudas, from and by him named *The Summer Islands*; a Plantation, though slighted of late (whether for want of industry in the Planters, or Staple Commodities, I know not); yet were it in the hand of the Spaniard (as by God's blessing never shall) it would be over-considerable unto us. Yea, that which now is quarrelled at for not feeding us with any provision, might then stop the *mouths*, yea knock out the *teeth*, of such who now so undervalue it. I say, they were called *The Summer Islands* from this Knight; which I conceive necessary to observe,

For I find, that though the County of *Somerset* is undoubtedly so called from *Somerton*, once the principal Town therein; yet, because that Town at this day is mean and obscure, some have strongly fancied, and stily defended, it so named from the *Summer*, the fruitfulness whereof so appeareth therein. Possibly in processe of time (with a more probable cover for their mistake) these *Summer Islands* may be conceived so named because there *Winter* doth never appear.

This Sir George Summers was a *Lamb* on the *Land*, so patient that few could anger him; and (as if entering a ship he had assumed a new nature) a *Lion* at *Sea*, so passionate, that few could please him. He died (modest conjectures are better than confident untruths) about the year of our Lord 1610.

Before we take our final Farewell of the Seamen in this County, I conceive fit, that the following Note should not be forgotten. Anno 1587, when Thomas Cavendish, Esq. was in the pursuit of his Voyage about the World, some of his men, August 1, went ashore at Cape Quintero to fetch fresh water, when two hundred Spanish Horsemen came poudring from the Hills upon them. They being hard at work, in no readiness to resist, suddenly surprised, and over-powered in number, were slain, to the number of twelve men, a third of which losse fell on this County, whose names ensue;

1. William Kingman, of Dorset-shire, in the Admiral.
2. William Biet, of Weymouth, in the Vice-Admiral.
3. Henry Blacknals, of Weymouth, } in the Hugh-Gallant.
4. William Pit, of Sherborne, }

But their surviving Country-men (being but fifteen in number who had any weapons on the shore) soon revenged their death; who, coming from the works, not only rescued the rest, but also forced the enemy to retire with the losse of twenty-five of his men, and then *watered* there in despite of all opposition.

CIVILIANS.

SIR THOMAS RYVES, Doctor of the Laws, was born at Little Langton in this County; bred in New-Colledge in Oxford²; a general Scholar in all polite learning, a most pure Latinist (no hair hanging at the neb of his Pen); witness his most critical Book of "Sea-Battels;" a subject peculiar, I think, to his endeavours therein. He was at last made the King's Advocate; and indeed he formerly had been *Advocate* to the King of Heaven, in

¹ Psalm cvii. 23.

² The Register of New Colledge.

his poor Ministers, in his Book entituled "The Vicar's Plea," wherein much Law, and Learning, and Reason, and Equity, is shewn in their behalf; a grievance oftner *complained* of than *heard*, oftner *heard* than *pitied*, and oftner *pitied* than *redressed*; so unequal is the contest betwixt a *poor Vicar's Plea*, and a *wealthy Impropiator's Purse*. He was a man of *valour* as well as of much *learning*; and gave good evidence thereof (though well stricken in years) in our late Wars. He died, in his native County, about the year 1652.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT ROGERS, born at Poole in this County, was afterwards a *Leather-seller* in London¹, and, dying a rich Batchelor, bequeathed a great part of his estate to pious uses, viz.

For the building of Alms-Houses in Pool, 333 <i>l</i> .	To decaied Artificers, charged with wife and children, 100 <i>l</i> .	For a weekly dole of bread to the poor, 200 <i>l</i> .
For the relief of poore Prisoners (neither Atheists nor Papists), each man at the sum of twenty nobles, 150 <i>l</i> .	To the Merchant Adventurers, for the relief of <i>old</i> , and support of <i>young freemen</i> , 400 <i>l</i> .	For the maintaining of two Scholars in each University, intrusting the <i>Leather-sellers</i> with the managing thereof, 400 <i>l</i> .
For poor Preachers (allowing to each man ten pound), 100 <i>l</i> .	To Christ's Hospital, 500 <i>l</i> .	
	To erect Alms-Houses in and about London, 600 <i>l</i> .	

I have only gathered the greatest *clusters* of his *Charity* which the *top boughs* thereof did produce, purposely concealing the smaller *bunches* of his bounty, growing on the under branches. He died anno Domini 1601², and lieth buried in Christ's-Church in London.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS de la LYND, a Gentleman of a fair estate in this County, killed a white Hart in Blackmore Forrest, which King Henry the Third, by expresse will, had reserved for his own chase. Hereupon a mulct was imposed upon him and the whole County (as accessory for not opposing him), which is paid, called *White-Hart-Silver*, to this day into the Exchequer. My self hath paid a share for the sauce, who never tasted any of the meat; so that it seems King's Venison is sooner eaten than digested. Let the Latine Proverb, "Albo gallo," &c. in Dorset-shire, be turned into "Albo cervo ne manum admoliaris."

ARTHUR GREGORY, of Lyme in this County, had the admirable art of *forcing the Seal of a Letter*; yet so invisibly, that it still appeared a Virgin to the exactest beholder. Secretary Walsingham made great use of him about the Pacquets which passed from Forraign parts to Mary Queen of Scotland. He had a pension paid unto him for his good service out of the Exchequer; and died at Lyme, about the beginning of the Reign of King James.

WILLIAM ENGLEBERT, born at Sherborne³, was an incomparable Ingeneere, and much used in the *Eighty-eight*. Queen Elizabeth (an excellent *House-wife* of her *Treasure*) allowed him a pension of one hundred marks *per annum*, which was paid him until the day of his death. He requested of King James's Privy Council leave to serve Foreign Princes and States (long Peace rendring him useless in England) proffering to wave his *pension* on that condition; but they utterly denied him licence to depart, who lived and died in Westminster, about the year 1634.

¹ Stow in his Survey of London (continued by How) p. 97.

² Idem, p. 347.

³ So was I informed by Mr. William Swettenham (being himself born in Sherborn) eminently known an Under-teller in the Exchequer, who for many years paid this pension. F.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

William Bishop of Bath and Wells, Chancellor of
 England,
 William de Botreaux, Chivaler,
 John Chedyok, Knight,
 William Turbervill, } Commissioners to take the Oaths.
 } Knights for the Shire.

Humf. Stafford, Chiv.	Johannis de la Lynde.	Richardi Byle.
Johannis Newburgh, sen.	Roberti Rempston.	Willielmi Hornsbow.
Radulphi Bush.	Willielmi Gerrard.	Radulphi Belton.
Johannis Latymer.	Willielmi Godwyn.	Johannis Phillippe.
Johannis Neburgh, jun.	Willielmi Dakcombe.	Thomæ Anketill.
Willielmi Bronning.	Roberti Savage.	Willielmi Clavil de Ferne.
Roberti Frampton.	Roberti Bannet.	Willielmi Morton de Ches-
Nicholai Latymer.	Edwardi Stone.	tesbury.
Walteri Gonis.	Roberti Larkestoke.	Willielmi Cole.
Thomæ Manston.	Johannis Frampton de Dor-	Willielmi Bontley.
Johannis Cammel.	chester.	Johannis Butt.
Johannis Frantleroy.	Rogeri Rochford.	Rogeri Grogge de Lyme.
Henrici Sherard.	Johannis Stampford.	Willielmi Warner de Pole.
Willielmi Anketill.	Roberti Hymerford.	Roberti Bertram de Dor-
Johannis Hering.	Stephani Russel.	chester.
Johannis Carent.	Henrici Russel.	Thomæ Tinam de Lyme.
Roberti Turberville.	Roberti Tredosa.	Roberti Abbot de Melcombe
Richardi Fitton.	Willielmi Chetil.	Regis.
Johannis Mone.	Walteri Hayngstrigge.	Richardi Kaynell.
Johannis Peterel.	Johannis Talbot.	Johannis Hillary de Shirborn.
Richardi Strode.	Simonis Talbot.	Joh. Scryveyn de Shirborn.

SHERIFFS OF DORSET AND SOMERSET-SHIRE.

<i>Anno</i> HEN. II.	29 Will. de Bendenger.	3 { Hubert. de Burge.
1 Warinus.	30 <i>Idem.</i>	3 { Alanus de Wigton.
2 Rich. de Raddona.	31 Rob. filius Pag.	4 <i>Idem.</i>
3 { Warinus de Lisoris.	32 <i>Idem.</i>	5 <i>Idem.</i>
3 { Rich. de Raddona.	33 <i>Idem.</i>	6 Will. de Monte Acuto,
4	<i>Anno</i> RICH. I.	for four years.
5 { Rich. de Raddona.	1 Hugo Bardulph.	10 { Will. Briewre.
5 { Warinus de Lisoris.	2 Rob.	10 { Rad. de Brey.
6	3 { Williel. de Chahaigues.	11 <i>Idem.</i>
7 Warinus de Lisoris.	3 { Rad. de Chahaigues, for	12 Will. Mallet, sive Malet,
8 <i>Idem.</i>	four years.	for four years.
9 Robertus de Bello Campo.	7 { Will. Chahaigues.	16 { Rich. de Marisco.
10 Gilbertus Percy.	7 { Walt. de Giffardus.	16 { Rog. de Pealton.
11 { Rich. de Raddon.	8.	<i>Anno</i> HEN. III.
11 { Gilb. de Percy.	9 { Will. de Chaignes.	1 Pet. de Malo Lacu.
12 Rob. de Pucherel, for	9 { Pet. de Schidemore.	3 & 4 <i>Idem.</i>
four years.	10 Will. de Cahaigues.	5 { Rog. de Forda.
16 Alud. de Lincolne, for six	<i>Anno</i> JOHAN.	5 { Ralph. Clericus.
years.	1 Pet. de Schidemore.	6 { Rog. de Forda.
22 Rob. de Bello Campo, for	2 { Rob. Belet.	6 { Ralph. Clericus.
seven years.	2 { Hen. de Stokes.	

SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS OF DORSET-SHIRE.

- 7 { Radus Germein.
Ermegundus de Wenham.
8 { Radus Germin.
Rich. Episcopus Saresb.
Gilbert. de Staplebigg.
9 { Ricus Episcopus Saresb.
Gilbert. de Staplebigg.
10 { Rich. Episcopus Saresb.
Gilbert. de Staplebigg.

SHERIFFS OF SOMERSET-SHIRE.

- 7 { Rob. de Ford.
Rich. Abbas de Michelem.
8 { Johan. Russel, & Radus Russel.
Joscelin. Bathon. Episcopus.
Lucas Russel.
9 { Joscelin. Bathon. Episcopus.
Lucas Russel.
10 { Joscelin. Bathon. Episcopus.
Will. de Schorewell.

SHERIFFS OF DORSET AND SOMERSET SHIRES.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 11 Will. filius Henrici. | 47 { Phil. Basset.
Hen. Aulton, <i>for five</i> | 4 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 12 <i>Idem.</i> | <i>years.</i> | 5 { Walt. Esquidemor.
Tho. de Marleberge. |
| 13 Tho. de Cirencester. | 53 Tho. de Sancto Vigor. | 6 Walt. de Esquidemore. |
| 14 <i>Idem.</i> | 54 <i>Idem.</i> | 7 Joh. de Chidiokes. |
| 15 <i>Idem.</i> , & Hen. de Campo Florido. | 55 { Joh. de Sancto Waller.
Tho. de Sancto Vigore. | 8 Joh. de Earle. |
| 16 { Tho. de Cirencester.
Hen. de Campo Florido. | Anno EDW. I. | 9 Math. de Furneaux. |
| 17 Tho. de Cirencester. | 1 Joh. de Sancto Valerno. | 10 Joh. de Kingston. |
| 18 <i>Idem.</i> | 2 Rich. de Coleshul, <i>for</i> | 11 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 19 <i>Idem.</i> , & Hen. de Campo Florido. | <i>five years.</i> | 12 { Tho. de Marleberge.
Nich. de Cheigney. |
| 20 { Tho. de Cirencester.
Hen. de Campo Florido. | 7 Joh. de Cormailess. | { Tho. de Marleberge.
Nich. de Cheigney. |
| 21 Tho. de Cirencester. | 8 <i>Idem.</i> | 13 { Tho. de Marleberge.
Nich. de Cheigney. |
| 22 <i>Idem.</i> | 9 <i>Idem.</i> | 14 Joh. Tichburne. |
| 23 <i>Idem.</i> | 10 { Joh. de Cormailes.
Pet. de Bolemer. | 15 Tho. de Marleberge. |
| 24 Jordan Oliver. | 11 Joh. de Cormailes. | 16 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 25 Hugo de Vinon, <i>for six</i> | 12 Joh. de Sancto Laudo, <i>for</i> | 17 <i>Idem.</i> |
| <i>years.</i> | <i>six years.</i> | 18 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 31 { Hugo de Vinon.
Barth. Peach, <i>for four</i> | 18 Rich. de Burghunt. | 19 <i>Idem.</i> |
| <i>years.</i> | 19 <i>Idem.</i> | Anno EDW. III. |
| 35 Hen. de Derleg. | 20 Walt. de Lovene. | 1 Will. de Whitfeld, <i>for</i> |
| 36 Elias de Cabian. | 21 <i>Idem.</i> | <i>four years.</i> |
| 37 <i>Idem.</i> | 22 Walt. de Glouc. <i>for five</i> | 5 { Will. de Whitfeld.
Hugo de Langland. |
| 38 <i>Idem.</i> | <i>years:</i> | 6 Joh. de Wraxhale. |
| 39 <i>Idem.</i> , & Walterus de Burges. | 27 Nich. de Chednoy. | 7 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 40 Steph. de Hasseton. | 28 Joh. Gerbert. | 8 { Hildebrand. de London.
Joh. de Wroxhall. |
| 41 <i>Idem.</i> | 29 <i>Idem.</i> | 9 { Hildebrand. de London.
Joh. de London. |
| 42 Walt. de Burges. | 30 Joh. de la Lee. | { Walt. de Rodney. |
| 43 { Williel. Everard. Humf.
Chaehet. | 31 Joh. Gerberte. | 10 { Hildebrand. de London.
Walt. de Rodney. |
| { Will. Lecombe Clericus. | 32 <i>Idem.</i> | 12 Walter. & Hildebrand.
Walterus. |
| 44 Phil. de Cerve. | 33 { Math. Fornius.
Johan. de Monte Acuto. | 13 Walter. & Hildebrand.
Walterus. |
| 45 <i>Idem.</i> | 34 <i>Idem.</i> | 14 Walter. & Hildebrand.
Walterus. |
| 46 Johan. Basset. | 35 Nich. de Langland. | 15 Joh. de Durburgh. |
| 46 { Johan. Basset.
Hen. Aulton. | Anno EDW. II. | 16 Hugo |
| | 1 { Nich. de Cheney.
Walt. de Easthidmore. | |
| | 2 Rich. de Chiseldon. | |
| | 3 <i>Idem.</i> | |

16 Hugo Tirell.	32 <i>Idem.</i>	44 <i>Idem.</i>
17 Edw. de Stradlinge.	33 Joh. de Raleigh.	45 Will. de Winterborne.
18 Tho. de Cary, <i>for eight</i>	34 <i>Idem.</i>	46 Roger. Mamugford.
<i>years.</i>	35 { Theobald. de Gorges.	47 Joh. Hameley.
26 Johan. de Palton.	{ Edrius de Chivedon.	48 Hugo de Durburgh.
27 <i>Idem.</i>	36 Tho. de Bridport.	49 Will. Latymer.
28 <i>Idem.</i>	37 Joh. Atte Hall.	50 Edw. Fitz-Herbert.
29 { Joh. de Sancto Laudo.	38 <i>Idem.</i>	51 Hugo Burburgh.
{ Joh. de Palton.	39 Joh. Langland, <i>for four</i>	
30 Joh. de Sancto Laudo.	<i>years.</i>	
31 Rich. de Turbuil.	43 Edw. Cheyne.	

SHERIFFS OF DORSET AND SOMERSET SHIRES.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICH. II.		
1	Joh. de la Mare	Nonny, C.	G. two lions passant guardant Arg.
2	Will. Cogan	- - - -	G. three oak-leaves Arg.
3	Joh. Burgherst	- - - -	G. a lion rampant with two tails O.
4	Will. Latymer	- - - -	G. a cross patonce O.
5	Will. Bonevile	Chuton	S. six mullets Arg. pierced G.
6	Edw. Fitz-Herbert	- - - -	Per pale Az. and G. three Lyons rampant Arg.
7	Joh. Streche.		
8	Joh. Burgherst	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Joh. Copleston	Devon	{ Arg. a chevron engraed G. between three leopards' heads Az.
10	Humf. de Stafford	Hoke, D.	O. a chevron G. on a cant. Erm.
11	Joh. Rodney	Rodney	O. three eaglets displayed Purp.
12	Joh. Moygne	- - - -	Arg. two bars and three mullets in chief S.
13	Tho. Brooke	- - - -	G. on a chevron Arg. a lion ramp. S. crowned O.
14	Joh. Berkeley	- - - -	G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses formée Arg.
15	Humf. de Stafford	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Joh. Beach.		
17	Theob. Wickham.		
18	Tho. Berkeley	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Joh. Moygne	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Joh. Rodney	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Tho. Dacombe	Stepleton.	V. a griffin surgeant Arg.
22			
	HEN. IV.		
1	Tho. Arthur, mil.		
2	{ Rich. Boyton, & Joh. Lutterel, mil.	Dunster, C.	O. a bend between six martlets S.
3	Joh. Frome.		
4	Will. Worth.		
5	<i>Idem</i>	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Rich. Boyton.		
7	Walt. Rodney	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Joh. Horsey	Clifton, D.	Az. three horses heads coped O. bridled Arg.
9	Math. Coker	Coker	Arg. on a bend G. three leopards' heads O.
10	Rich. Boyton.		
11	Humf. Stafford, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Joh. Horsey	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. V.		
1	Walt. Hungerford	- - - - -	S. two bars and three plates Arg.
2	Joh. Warre.		
3	Humf. Stafford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Rich. Boyton.		
5	Math. Coker - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Joh. Flory - - -	Comb Flory.	
7	Rob. Hill - - -	- - - - -	G. a chevron engrailed E. betwixt three garbs O.
8	Joh. Neuburgh.		
9	Rob. Hill - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. VI.		
1	{ Rob. Hill, &	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
	{ Rob. Coker - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Humf. Stafford	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Edw. Stradling	- - - - -	{ Pale ways of six Arg. and Az.; on a bend G. three cinque foils O.
4	Egid. Daubeny	S. Pederton - -	G. four lozenges in fess Arg.
5	Will. Fynderne	- - - - -	{ Arg. a chevron betwixt three crosses patée fitchée S.
6	Will. Carrant - -	- - - - -	Arg. three round chevrony of six G. and Az.
7	Joh. Stourton, mil.	Candel - - -	S. a bend O. betwixt three fountains proper.
8	Joh. Warre.		
9	Joh. Pawlet - -	Nonny, C. - -	S. three swords in pyle Arg. hilts and pomels O.
10	Joh. Stourton - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Joh. Seyndowe.		
12	Joh. Seymor - -	Haahbech - -	G. two angels' wings paleways inverted O.
13	Will. Carrant - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Tho. Thame.		
15	Joh. Sentelo.		
16	Will. Stafford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Edw. Hall, or Hull	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron engrailed between three talbots' [heads erased S.
18	Walt. Rodney - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Will. Carrant - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Will. Stafford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Joh. Saint Lowe.		
22	Edw. Hall, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Rob. Capps.		
24	Joh. Norys - - -	- - - - -	Quarterly, Arg. and G. a fret O. with a fess Az.
25	Will. Carrant - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Tho. Chidiokes -	Chidiok, D. - -	G. an inescoucheon between an orle of mar- [tilets Arg.
27	Edw. Hall, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Joh. Austil - - -	- - - - -	Arg. a saltire ragule V.
29	Will. Carrant, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Tho. Tame.		
31	Rich. Warre.		
32	Nich. Latymer - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Joh. Cheney, arm.	Plume - - -	Checky O. and Az. a fess G. frettée Erm.
34	Jo. Willoughby, ar.	- - - - -	S. a cross engrailed O.
35	Nich. Saint Low, ar.		
36	Rob. Warre, arm.		
37	Joh. Seintbarbe.		
38	Joh. Carrant, jun. ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
EDW. IV.			
1	Humf. Stafford	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Tho. Herbert, arm.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Will. Browinge, ar.	-	-
5	Christoph. Worsley	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron S. between three Cornish
6	Jo. Sydenham, sen.	Brimpton	S. three ravens Arg. [choughs proper.
7	Geo. Darrel, mil.	- - - - -	Az. a lyon rampant O. crowned Arg.
8	Rob. Stowel, arm.	Stowel	G. a cross lozenge Arg.
9	Rog. Stourton, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Christ. Worsly, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Nich. Latimer, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Cheverel, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. on a saltire Az. five water-bougets O. a
13	Joh. Baconell.	-	[chief G.
14	Rob. Palmer, ar.	-	-
15	Egid. Daubeney	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Will. Colingborne.	-	-
17	Tho. Norton, arm.	- - - - -	V. a lion rampant O. ; <i>alibi</i> Arg.
18	Will. Beckley.	-	-
19	Will. Say, arm.	-	-
20	Edw. Hardgile.	-	-
21	Egid. Daubney, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Rich. Moreton	S. Andr. Milborne	{ Quarterly, G. and Erm. a goat's head erased Arg. on the first and last quarter.

Anno RICHARD. III.

1	Nich. Crowmer.	-	-
2	Edw. Redwaine	- - - - -	G. three cushions Erm. buttoned and tasselled O.
3	Tho. Fulford	- - - - -	G. a chevron Arg.

Anno HENRY VII.

1	Amic. Paulet	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Turbervile	Bere, Dorset	Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O.
3	Jam. Daubney	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	-	-	-
5	Will. Maruen	- -	Pertword.
6	Amic. Paulet, mil.	<i>ut prius</i> - - -	Arg. a demi-lion rampant couped S. charged on
7	Will. Knole, arm.	-	[the shoulder with a flower de lys O.
8	Walt. Enderby.	-	-
9	Edw. Carew	- -	Devonshire - - O. three lions passant gardant S. armed and
10	Samp. Norton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[langued G.
11	Edw. Gorges, mil.	- - - - -	Masculy O. and Az.
12	Rog. Newbourgh	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Ric. Pudsey, mil.	-	-
14	Nich. Wadham, ar.	Merifeld	- - - G. a chevron betwixt three roses Arg.
15	Amic. Paulet, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	{ Will. Marrin, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	-
	{ Will. Carew, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	-
17	Joh. Trevilion, mil.	Nettle, C.	- - G. a demi-horse Arg. issuing out of the waves
18	Edw. Wadham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[of the sea.
19	Hen. Uvedale, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross moline G.
20	Joh. Horsey, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Joh. Sidenham, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Joh. Carew, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>

Name.	Place.	Armes.
23 Joh. Williams, mil.	Oxfordshire -	{ Az. an organ-pipe in bend sinister saltire-wise, surmounted of another dexter, between four crosses patée Arg.
24 Rich. Weston, ar.		
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VIII.		
1 Tho. Trenchard, m.	Wotton, Dors. -	Per pale Arg. and Az. three palets S.
2 Joh. Speake, mil.	Whitlack - -	Arg. two bars Az.; over all an eagle displayed G.
3 Walt. Rodney -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Egid. Strangways	Melbury - - -	S. two lions passant Arg.
5 Will. Compton, m.	- - - - -	S. a lion passant O. inter three helmets Arg.
6 Edw. Gorges, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Joh. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Tho. de la Lynd, m.	- - - - -	G. three bucks heads cooped Arg.
9 Egid. Strangways	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Edw. Hungerford	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Joh. Bouchier, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross engrailed G. between four water- [bougets S.
12 Will. Wadham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Rogers, mil.		
14 Will. Carrant, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Tho. Trenchard, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Egid. Strangways	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Geo. Speke, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Joh. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Joh. Russel, mil.	Kingston - - -	{ Arg. a lion rampant G.; on a chief S. three scalops of the first.
20 Andr. Lutterel, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. a fess between three otters S.
21 Edw. Gorges, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Tho. Arundel, ar.	Wiltshire - -	S. six swallows, three, two, and one, Arg.
23 Edw. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Tho. More, mil. -	Melplash - - -	Erm. on a chevron betwixt three Moors' heads [proper, two swords Arg.
25 Egid. Strangways, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Nich. Wadham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27 Fran. Dawrel, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Hugo Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Tho. Horsey, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Hen. Long, mil. -	Wiltshire - -	S. a lion rampant betwixt eight crosses crossed [Arg.
31 Tho. Speke, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Tho. Arundel, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Egid. Strangways, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Hugo Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Joh. Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Joh. Horsey, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Nic. Fitz-James, a.	Redlinch - - -	Az. a dolphin naiant imbowed Arg.
38 Joh. Sidenham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDW. VI.		
1 Hugo Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Thinn, mil.	Wiltshire - -	Barry of ten O. and S.
3 Tho. Speke, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Gor. de la Lynd, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5		
6 Joh. Rogers, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	PHIL. & MAR.		
1	Joh. Tregonwel, m.	Midleton - - -	Arg. three ogresses between two cotises in fess S.
2	Joh. Sidenham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[as many Cornish choughes proper.
3	Hen. Ashley, mil.	S. G. Win. - - -	Az. a cinquefoile Erm. a border engrailed O.
4	Joh. Wadham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Humf. Colles, ar.		
6	Joh. Horssey, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

<i>Anno</i>	ELIZ. REG.		
1	Tho. Dyer, mil. -	- - - - -	O. a chief indented G.
2	Ja. Fitz-James, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Wadham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Geo. Speke, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Joh. Horner, arm.	Melles - - -	S. three talbots passant Arg.
6	Hen. Ashley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Hen. Uvedall, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Tho. Morton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

SHERIFFS OF DORCET-SHIRE ALONE.

<i>Anno</i>	ELIZ. REG.		
9	Rob. Coker, arm.	Maypouder - - -	Arg. on a bend G. three leopards' heads O.
10	Rob. Williams, ar.	Herringston - - -	Arg. a grey-hound current between three birds [within a border engrailed S.
11	Joh. Young, arm.		
12	Will. Hadeley, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross moline G.
13	Hen. Uvdall, ar.		
14	Joh. Strode, arm.	Parnham - - -	Erm. on a canton S. a cressant Arg.
15	Rich. Rogers, ar.	Brianston - - -	Arg. a mullet S. on a chief G. a flower de lys O.
16	Joh. Horsey, mil.	Clifton - - -	Az. three horses heads coped O. bridled Arg.
17	Math. Arundel, m.	Wiltshire - - -	S. six swallows, three, two, and one, Arg.
18	Will. Web, arm.	Motcomb - - -	G. a cross between four eaglets close O.
19	Nich. Turbervil, ar.	Bere - - -	Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O.
20	Tho. Mullins, ar.		
21	Tho. Chafin, arm.	Chettle - - -	Per pale Arg. and Az. in the first three palets S.
22	Geo. Trenchard, ar.	Woolton.	
23	Nich. Martin, arm.	- - - - -	Az. three bendlets Arg. a chief Erm.
24	Joh. Williams, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Tho. Strangways, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Hen. Coker, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Joh. Horsey, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Christ. Percy, ar.	- - - - -	O. a lion rampant Az. quartered with G. three [lucies hauriant Arg.
29	Rich. Rogers, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Rob. Frampton, ar.	- - - - -	{ S. two lions' paws issuing out of the dexter and sinister base points erected in form of a che- vron Arg. armed G.
31	Joh. Brown, arm.	Frampton.	
32	Tho. Chaffin, ar.		
33	Rad'us Horsey, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Joh. Williams, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Geo. Morton - -	<i>ut infra.</i>	
36	Rob. Strod, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Tho. Hussy, ar. -	Shopwick - - -	Barry of six, Erm. and G.
38	Geo. Trenchard, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39	Tho. Freke, ar. -	Shrowton.	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
40	Gor. Morton, ar. -	Clenston - - -	} Quarterly, G. and Erm. a goat's head erased Arg. in the first and last quarter.
41	Rob. Miller, ar. -	Briddie - - -	
42	Tho. Uvdall, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43	Joh. Stoker, ar.		
44	Joh. Rogers, ar. -	<i>ut prius</i>	
<i>Anno</i> JACOB.			
1	Joh. Fitz-James, ar.	Lewston - - -	Az. a dolphin naiant imbowed Arg.
2	Joh. Tregonwel, ar.	Milton:	
3	Joh. Ryves, arm.	Blanford.	
4	Rob. Napper, mil.	Middle-M. - - -	Arg. a saltire S. between four roses G.
5	Will. Web, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Christ. Auketil, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a saltire ragule V.
7	Edr. Uvedall, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Joh. Hening, ar.	Pokeswell - - -	Barry wavy of six pieces on chief G. three plates.
9	Tho. Freke, mil.		
10	Joh. Strangways, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Rob. Coker, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Joh. Hanham, mil.	Wimborn.	
13	Joh. Brewyne, ar.	Addle-M. - - -	Az. a cross moline O.
14	Joh. Tregonwel, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Joh. Browne, mil.		
16	Walt. Earl, mil. -	Charborough - -	G. three escalops and a border engrailed Arg.
17	Anth. Ashly, mil.	St. Giles Wim. -	Az. a cinquefoil Erm. a border engrailed O.
18	Nath. Napper, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Edw. Lawrence, m.	- - - - -	Erm. a cross ragulée G. a canton Erminess.
20	Joh. Harbyn, ar.		
21	Will. Francis, ar.	Comb Flory - - -	Arg. a chevron between three mullets G. pierced.
22	Bam. Chafin, ar.		
<i>Anno</i> CAR. I.			
1	Fran. Chaldecot, a.		
2	Will. Uvedell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	... Fitz-James, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Tho. Still, ar. -	Redlinch - - -	Az. a dolphin naiant imbowed Arg.
5	Angel. Grey, ar. -	Stinsford.	
6	Joh. Mellet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Bria. Williams, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Joh. Brown, ar.		
9	Will. Colyer, ar.	Pidle.	
10	Tho. Trenchard -	- - - - -	Per pale Arg. and Az. three palets S.
11	Joh. Feele, arm.		
12	Rich. Rogers, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13			
14	Rich. Bingham, ar.	Melcombe - - -	Az. a bend cotized between six crosses patée O.
15	Will. Churchil, ar.	- - - - -	S. a lion rampant Arg. debruised with a bend G.
16			
17	Ed. Lawrence, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			

Bellum nobis hæc otia fecit.

HENRY V.

8. JOHN NEWBURGH.]

This Family of the *Newburghs*, or *De Novo Burgo*, is right ancient, as which derive their Pedigree from a younger Son of Henry the first Earle of Warwick of the Norman Line. Yea, Master Cambden saith, that they held Winfrot, with the whole Hundred, by the gift of King Henry the First, “per servitium Camerarii in capite de Domino Rege,” that is, in service of Chamberlaine in chiefe from the King; though afterwards, under the Reigne of King Edward the First it was held by Sergeanty, namely, by holding the *Lauer* or *Ewre* for the King to wash in, upon his Coronation-day.

HENRY VIII.

4. EGIDIUS STRANGWAYES.]

Thomas Strangways was the first advancer of this Family in this County, who, though born in Lancashire, was brought into these parts by the first Marquess of Dorcet, and here raised a very great Inheritance. Nor was it a little augmented through his Marriage with one of the Daughters and Inheritrices of Hugh Stafford, of Suthwich, by whom there accrued unto him Woodford, where Guy Brent, a Baron and renowned Warriour, once had a Castle. The Heirs of this Thomas built a fair seat at Milbery¹.

24. THOMAS MORE, Mil.]

He dwelt at Melplash, in the parish of Netherbury, and by tradition is represented a very humorous person. Aged folk have informed me (whilst I lived in those parts) by report from their Fathers, that this Sir Thomas, whilst Sheriffe, did, in a *wild frolick*, set open the Prison, and let loose many Malefactors. Afterwards, considering his own *obnoxiousness* for so rash a fact, he seasonably procured his pardon at Court, by the *mediation* of William Pawlet Lord Treasurer (and afterward Marquess of Winchester); and a Match was made up betwixt Mary this Sheriff's Daughter and Co-heir, and Sir Thomas Pawlet, second Son to the said Lord, by whom he had a numerous Issue.

THE FAREWELL.

And now being to take our leave of this County, I should, according to our usual manner, wish it somewhat for the compleating of its happiness. But it affording in it self all necessaries for man's subsistence; and being, through the conveniency of the Sea, supplied with forraign Commodities; I am at a loss what to begge any way additional thereunto. Yet, seeing great possessions may be diminished by *Robbery*, may the *Hemp* (the Instrument of common Execution) growing herein be a constant *Monitor* unto such who are *thievishly given*, whither their destructive *ways* tend; and mind them of that *end* which is due unto them, that they, leaving so *bad*, may embrace a *better* (*some industrious*) course of living!

. The Topography of DORSETSHIRE has been given to the publick, in a faithful and judicious manner, by the late Rev. John Hutchins, of Wareham; a Work which met with so unexampled a sale, that a Second Edition was very speedily called for. And this, by the liberality of General Bellasis (who had married the only daughter of Mr. Hutchins) was undertaken with that characteristic zeal which distinguished the late eminent Topographical Antiquary Mr. Gough; under whose patronage and personal aid, and the unremitted friendship of the late Dr. William Cuming, the original Work had been completed. Of this much enlarged and greatly improved Edition very few copies of Two Volumes are in the Libraries of the Curious: by far the greater part of the Impression, and (with the exception of a single Copy preserved by Mr. Gough) the whole of the Third Volume, which was nearly completed at the press, having been unfortunately consumed by a dreadful fire in the warehouse of the Printers. The original Work, however, and the Two Volumes of the Second Edition, will always remain a monument to the abilities both of Mr. Hutchins and his kind and able Co-adjutors. Whether the Third Volume will ever be again undertaken, cannot at present be ascertained.—Minor Works on the County it would be superfluous to mention. N.

¹ Still the beautiful residence of his noble Descendant, the Earl of Ilchester. N.

D U R H A M.

THIS Bishoprick hath Northumberland on the North (divided by the Rivers Derwent and Tine), York-shire on the South, the German Sea on the East; and on the West (saith Mr. Speed) it is *touched* by Cumberland (*touched* he may well say, for it is but for *one mile*) and Westmerland. The form thereof is triangular, the sides not much differing, though that along the Sea-coasts is the shortest, as not exceeding twenty-three miles. However, this may be ranked amongst the *middling Shires* of England. And yet I can remember the time when the *people* therein were for some years altogether *unrepresented* in the *Parliament*; namely, in the *interval* after their *Bishop* was deprived of his *Vote* in the *House of Lords*, and before any in the *House of Commons* were appointed to appear for them.

PRINCES.

CICELY NEVIL. Though her Nativity cannot be fixed with any assurance (whose Father's vast estate afforded him a Mansion-house for every week in the year); yet is she here placed with most probability, Raby being the prime place of the Nevils' residence. She may pass for the clearest instance of humane frail felicity.

Her Happiness.

She was youngest Daughter and Child to Ralph Earl of Westmerland (who had one and twenty); and exceeded her Sisters in honour, being married to Richard Duke of York.

She was blessed with three Sons (who lived to have issue), each born in a several Kingdom; *Edward*, at Bourdeaux in France; *George*, at Dublin in Ireland; *Richard*, at Fotheringhay in England.

She beheld her eldest Son Edward, King of England, and enriched with a numerous Posterity.

Yet our Chronicles do not charge her with elation in her good, or dejection in her ill success; an argument of an even and steady soul in all alterations. Indeed she survived to see Elizabeth her *grand-child* married to King Henry the Seventh; but little comfort accrued to her by that conjunction, the party of the Yorkists were so depressed by him.

She lived *five and thirty* years a *widow*; and died, in the tenth year of King Henry the Seventh, 1495; and was buried by her Husband in the Quire of the Collegiate Church of Fotheringhay in Northampton-shire; which Quire being demolished in the days of King Henry the Eighth, their bodies lay in the Church-yard without any Monument, until Queen Elizabeth, coming thither in Progress, gave order that they should be interred in the Church, and two Tombs to be erected over them¹. Hereupon, their bodies, lapped in lead, were removed from their plain graves, and their coffins opened. The Duchess Cicely had about her neck, hanging in a Silver Ribband, a Pardon from Rome, which, penned

Her Miseries.

She saw her Husband killed in battel; George Duke of Clarence, her second Son, cruelly murdered; Edward, her eldest son, cut off by his own intemperance, in the prime of his years; his two sons butchered by their Uncle Richard, who himself, not long after, was slain at the battel of Bosworth.

She saw her own reputation murdered publicly at Paul's-Cross, by the procurement of her youngest son Richard taxing his eldest Brother for illegitimate.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Northamptonshire.

In a very fine Roman hand, was as fair and fresh to be read as if it had been written but yesterday¹. But, alas, most mean are their Monuments, made of *plaister*, wrought with a *trowell*; and no doubt there was much *daubing therein*, the Queen paying for a Tomb proportionable to their Personages. The best is, the memory of this Cicely hath a better and more lasting Monument, who was a bountiful Benefactress to Queen's Colledge in Cambridge.

SAINTS.

BEDE, and (because some Nations measure the worth of the person by the length of the name) take his addition, *Venerable*. He was born at Girwy, now called *Farrow*) in this Bishoprick²; bred under Saint John of Beverly, and afterwards a Monk in the Town of his Nativity. He was the most general Scholar of that age. Let a *Sophister* begin with his *Axioms*, a *Batchelor of Art* proceed to his *Metaphysicks*, a *Master* to his *Mathe-maticks*, and a *Divine* conclude with his *Controversies* and *Comments* on Scripture; and they shall find him better in all, than any Christian Writer in that age, in any of those Arts and Sciences. He expounded almost *all* the Bible; translated the Psalms and New Testament into English; and lived a Comment on those words of the Apostle, "shining as a light in the world, in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation³." He was no gadder-abroad, credible Authors avouching that he never went out of his Cell; though both Cambridge and Rome pretend to his *habitation*. Yet his Corps, after his death, which happened anno 734, took a journey, or rather were removed, to Durham, and there enshrined.

CONFESSORS.

JOHN WICKLIFFE. It is a great honour to this small County, that it produced the last Maintainer of *Religion* (before the general decay thereof), understand me, learned Bede; and the firm Restorer thereof, I mean, this Wickliffe, the subject of our present discourse.

True it is, his *Nativity* cannot be demonstrated in this Bishoprick; but, if such a *scientia media* might be allowed to man, which is beneath *certainty*, and above *conjecture*, such should I call our *perswasion*, that Wickliffe was born therein.

First, all confess him a Northern man by extraction.

Secondly, the Antiquary allows an ancient Family of the Wickliffes in this County, whose Heir-general, by her match, brought much wealth and honour to the Brakenburies of Celaby⁴.

Thirdly, there are at this day in these parts of the name and alliance, who continue a just claim of their kindred unto him.

Now he was bred in Oxford; some say in Baliol, others more truly in Merton Colledge⁵; and afterwards published *opinions* distasteful to the Church of Rome, writing no fewer than two hundred volumes (of all which largely in our "Ecclesiastical History"), besides his translating of the whole Bible into English.

He suffered much persecution from the Popish Clergy. Yet, after long exile, he, by the favour of God and good Friends, returned in safety, and died in quietness, at his living at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, anno 1387, the last of December; whose bones were taken up and burnt forty-two years after his death⁶.

Disdain not, Reader, to learn something by my mistake. I conceive that Mr. Fox, in his Acts and Monuments, had entred the Names of our English Martyrs and Confessors, in his Kalender, on that very day whereon they died. Since, I observe, he observeth a method of his own fancy, concealing the reasons thereof to himself; as on the perusing of his Catalogue will appear. Thus Wickliffe, dying *December the last*, is by him placed

¹ Peacham's Compleat Gentleman, p. 169.

² Camden's Britannia, in this Bishoprick.

³ Phil. ii. 15.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in this Bishoprick.

⁵ Wickliffe was first of Queen's College; afterwards Scholar of Merton; but before he was admitted Fellow became Master of Baliol College. He died, not in 1387, but in 1384. See the History of Leicestershire, under Lutterworth, Vol. IV. p. 297. N.

⁶ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vi. num. 1.

*January the second*¹, probably out of a design to *grace* the new year with a *good beginning*; though it had been more true, and (in my weak judgement) as honourable for Wickliffe to have *brought up the rear* of the *old* as to *lead the front* of the *new year* in his Kalender.

PRELATES.

THE NEVILLS.

We will begin with a *Quaternion* of *Nevils*, presenting them in *Parallels*, and giving them their *Precedency* before other *Prelates* (some their *seniors* in *time*) because of their honourable extraction. All *four* were born in this Bishoprick, as I am informed by my worthy Friend Mr. *Charles Nevil*, Vice-Provost of King's in Cambridge, one as knowing in *Universal Heraldry* as in his *own Colledge*; in our *English Nobility*, as in his *own Chamber*; in the *ancient, fair, and far-branched Family* of the *Nevils*, as in his *own Study*.

RALPH NEVIL² was born at Raby in this Bishoprick; was Lord Chancellor under King Henry the Third (none discharging that office with *greater integrity* and more *general commendation*) and Bishop of Chichester, 1223. He built a fair House from the ground in Chancery-lane, for himselfe and successors, for an *Inne*, where they might repose themselves when their occasions brought them up to London.

How this *House* was afterwards aliened, and came into the possession of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (from whom it is called *Lincoln's Inne* at this day) I know not. Sure I am, that Mr. Mountague (late Bishop of Chichester) intended to lay claim thereunto, in right of his See. But, alas, he was likely to follow a *cold scent* (after so many years distance) and a *colder suit*, being to encounter a Corporation of *learned Lawyers*, so

ALEXANDER NEVIL, third Son of Ralph Lord Nevil, was born at Raby; became first Canon, then Archbishop of York, where he beautified and fortified the Castle of Cawood with many Turrets. He was highly in *honour* with King Richard the Second, as much in *hatred* with the party opposing him.

These designed to imprison him (putting *Prelates* to death not yet in fashion) in the Castle of Rochester, had not our Alexander prevented them by his flight to Pope Urban to Rome, who, partly out of *pity* (that he might have something for his support), and more out of *policy* (that York might be in his own disposal upon the removal of this Arch-bishop) translated him to Saint Andrew's in Scotland, and so dismissed him with his Benediction.

ROBERT NEVIL, sixth Son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmerland, by Joane his second Wife, daughter of John of Gaunt, bred in the University of Oxford, and Provost of Beverley, was preferred Bishop of Sarisbury in the sixth of King Henry the Sixth, 1427.

During his continuance therein, he was principal Founder of a Convent at Sunning in Berkshire (anciently the Bishops' See of that Diocess) valued at the Dissolution (saith Bishop Godwin) at £682. 14s. 7d. *ob.* which I rather observe, because the *estimation* thereof is omitted in my

GEORGE NEVIL, fourth Son of Richard Nevil Earl of Salisbury, was born at Middleham in this Bishoprick; bred in Baliol Colledge in Oxford; consecrated Bishop of Exeter, when he was not as yet twenty years of age; so that in the *race*, not of *age*, but *youth*, he clearly beat Thomas Arundel, who at twenty-two was made Bishop of Ely. Some say this was contrary not only to the *Canon Law*, but *Canonical Scripture*; Saint Paul³ forbidding such a *Neophyte* or *Novice* admission into that *office*; as if, because Richard, the *make-King* Earl of Warwick, was in a *manner above Law*, this his *Brother* also must be *above Canons*. His Friends do plead that *Nobility* and *Ability* supplied *Age* in him; seeing five years after, at twenty-five, he was

¹ Master Fox would not put out the Feast of the Circumcision.

² All the remarkable passages of these four Lives are taken out of Bishop Godwin, in his respective Catalogue of Bishops. F.

³ 1 Tim. iii. 6.

long in the peaceable possession thereof.

Bishop Nevil was afterwards canonically chosen by the Monks (and confirmed by King Henry the Third) Arch-bishop of Canterbury; being so far from rejoicing thereat, that he never gave any *Εὐαγγέλιον* (or reward for their good news) to the two Monks which brought him tidings, nor would allow any thing toward the discharging their costly journey to Rome; foreseeing, perchance, that the Pope would stop his Consecration.

For some informed his Holiness, that this Ralph was a Prelate of *high birth, haughty stomach, great courtship, gracious with the King, and a person probable to dissuade him from paying the Pension* (promised by his Father King John) to the Court of Rome; and then no wonder if his *Consecration* was stopped thereon. But was it not both an *honor and happiness* to our Nevil thus to be *crost* with the *hands* of his *Holiness* himself? Yea, it seems that no *Crosier* (save only that of Chichester) would fit his hand; being afterwards elected Bishop of Winchester, and then obstructed by the King, who formerly so highly favored him. He built a Chappell without the East-gate of Chichester, dedicated to St. Michael; and, having merited much of his own Cathedral, died at London, 1244.

Besides these, there was another Nevil (*Brother* to *Alexander* aforesaid), chosen Bishop of Ely; but *death*, or some other *intervening accident*, hindered his *Consecration*.

Wonder not that this Nevil was loth to go out of the *Pope's blessing into a cold Sun*, who could not accept this his *new Arch-bishoprick*, in point of *credit, profit, or safety*.

1. *Credit*. For this *his translation* was a *Post-ferment*, seeing the Arch-bishoprick of Saint Andrew's was subjected in that age unto York.

2. *Profit*. The Revenues being far worse than those of York.

3. *Safety*. Scotland then bearing an *antipathy* to all English (and especially to the Nevils, redoubted for their *victorious valour* in those *Northern parts*) and being in open *hostility* against them.

Indeed *half a loaf is better than no bread*; but this his new *translation* was rather a *stone* than *half a loaf*, not filling his *belly*, yet *breaking his teeth*, if feeding thereon. This made him preferre the *Pastoral Charge* of a *Parish Church* in *Lovaine* before his *Arch-bishoprick*, where he died in the fifth year of his *exile*, and was buried there in the Convent of the *Carmelites*.

(and I suspect all other) Speed's Catalogue of Religious Houses.

From Sarisbury he was translated to Durham, where he built a place called *The Exchequer*, at the Castle-gate, and gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) *two annulets innected in his paternal coat*. He died anno Domini 1457.

made Lord Chancellor of England, and discharged it to his great *commendation*.

He was afterwards made Arch-bishop of York; famous for the *prodigious Feast* at his *Installing*; wherein, besides *Flesh, Fish, and Fowle*, so many strange dishes of *Gellies*. And yet, amongst all this *service*, I meet not with these two.

But the inverted *Proverb* found *truth* in him, "One Glutton-Meal makes many hungry ones:" for, some years after, falling into the displeasure of King Edward the Fourth, he was *slenderly dyetted*, not to say *famished*, in the Castle of Calis; and, being at last restored by the intercession of his Friends, died *heart-broken* at Blyth; and was buried in the Cathedral of York, 1476.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT HORN was born in this Bishoprick¹, bred in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge. Going thence under the Raigh of King Edward the Sixth, he was advanced Dean of Durham. In the *Marian days* he fled into Germany, and, fixing at Frankford, became the head of the Episcopal Party, as in my "Ecclesiastical History" at large doth appear.

Returning into England, he was made Bishop of Winchester, Feb. 16, 1560. A worthy man, but constantly ground betwixt two opposite parties, *Papists* and *Sectaries*. Both of these, in their Pamphlets, sported with his name, as hard in nature, and crooked in conditions; not being pleased to take notice, how *Horn* in Scripture importeth *power*, *preferment*, and *safety*, both twitted his person, as dwarfish and deformed; to which I can say nothing (none alive remembring him) save that such *taunts*, though commonly called *ad hominem*, are indeed *ad Deum*; and, though shot at *man*, does glance at "Him who made us, and not we ourselves." Besides, it shews their malice runs *low* for *might* (though *high* for *spight*) who carp at the *case* when they cannot find fault with the *Jewel*. For my part, I mind not the *mould* wherein, but the *metal* whereof he was made, and lissen to Mr. Camden's character of him, *valido et fœcundo ingenio*, of "a sprightful and fruitful wit²." He died in Southwark, June 1, 1689; and lyeth buried in his own Cathedral, near to the Pulpit³.

And now, Reader, I crave leave to present thee with the character of one who (I confess) falls not under my pen according to the strictness of the Rules which we proposed to follow, as not being of the number of those Bishops, who may not unfitly be termed (with Noah) *righteous* in their *generations*, having seen *two Sets* (if I may so speak) of their *Order*, but preferred to that Dignity since our late happy Revolution. He is here fixed (though no Native of this County) because the fittest place, I conceive (it is happy when the Antidote meets the Poyson where it was first suck'd in); seeing formerly, treating (in my "Church History") of this Cathedral, I delivered his Character (to his disadvantage) very defectively.

JOHN COSEN, D. D. was born in the City of Norwich; bred in Cay's Colledge in Cambridge, whereof he was Fellow. Hence was he removed to the Mastership of Peter-House in the same University. One whose abilities, quick apprehension, solid judgement, variety of reading, &c. are sufficiently made known to the world in his learned Books, whereby he hath perpetuated his name to posterity.

I must not pass over his constancy in his Religion, which rendereth him amiable in the eyes not of good men only, but of that God with whom there is no *variableness*, nor shadow of changing. It must be confessed that a sort of fond people surmised as if he had once been declining to the Popish perswasion. Thus the dim-sighted complain of the darkness of the room, when, alas, the fault is in their own eyes; and the lame of the unevenness of the floor, when indeed it lieth in their unsound leggs. Such were the silly folk (their understandings, the eyes of their minds, being darkned, and their affections, the feet of their soul, made lame by prejudice), who have thus falsly conceited of this worthy Doctor.

However, if any thing that I delivered in my "Church-History" (relating therein a Charge drawn up against him for urging of some Ceremonies, without inserting his Purgation, which he effectually made, clearing himself from the least imputation of any fault) hath any way augmented this opinion, I humbly crave pardon of him for the same.

Sure I am, were his Enemies now his Judges (had they the least spark of ingenuity), they must acquit him, if proceeding according to the evidence of his Writing, Lying, Disputing. Yea, whilst he remained in France, he was the Atlas of the Protestant Religion, supporting the same with his Piety and Learning, confirming the wavering therein, yea, daily adding *Proselytes* (not of the meanest rank) thereunto.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, Cent. ix. num. 95.

² Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

³ In his Elizabeth, anno 1559.

Since the return of our gracious Sovereign, and the reviving of swooning Episcopacy, he was deservedly preferred Bishop of Durham. And here the Reader must pardon me, if willing to make known my acquaintance with so eminent a Prelate. When one in his presence was pleased with some propositions, wherein the Pope condescended somewhat to the Protestants, he most discreetly returned (in my hearing), "We thank him not at all for that which God hath always allowed us in his Word:" adding withall, "He would allow it us so long as it stood with his policy, and take it away so soon as it stood with his power." And thus we take our leave of this worthy Prelate, praying for his long life, that he may be effectual in advancing the settlement of our yet distracted Church.

CIVILIANS.

RICHARD COSIN, Doctor of Law, was born at Hartly Poole (a well-known harbour for the safety); and some observe a providence, that he, who afterwards was to prove the *grand Champion of Episcopacy*, should (amongst all the Counties of England) be born in this Bishoprick. His Father was a person of Quality, a Captain of a Company in Musselborough-field, whence his valour returned with victory and wealth; when, crossing the River Tweed (oh, the uncertainty of all earthly happiness!) was drowned therein, to the great losse of his Son Richard: and greater, because he was not sensible thereof, as left an infant in the cradle.

His Mother afterwards married one Mr. Meddow, a York-shire Gentleman, who bred this his Son-in-law at a Schoole at Scypton in the Craven; wherein such his proficiency, that before he was *twelve years old* (little less than a wonder to me in that age from so far a Country) he was admitted in Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge. Some of his Friends in Queen's-Colledge in that University had a design to fetch him thence, had not Doctor Beaumont prevented the plot, in making him Scholar and Fellow as soon as by his *age, degree*, and the *statutes*, he was capable thereof.

He was a *general Scholar, Geometrician, Musician, Physician, Divine*, but chiefly Civil and Canon Lawyer. By Arch-bishop Whitgift he was preferred to be first Chancellor of Worcester (in that age a place *non tam gratiosus, quam negotiosus*), and afterwards Dean of the Arches, wherein he carried himself without giving (though many took) offence at him.

Of these one wrote a Book against him called "The Abstract" (*abstracted*, saith my Author, from all *Wit, Learning, and Charity*); to whom he returned such an answer in the defence of the High Commission, and Oath *ex officio*, that he put his Adversary to silence.

Others lay to his charge, that he gave many *blank licences*, the common occasions of unlawful marriages, and the *procurer herein is as bad as the thief, robbing* many a parent of his dear child thereby. But always *malice* looks through a *multipliyng glasse*. Euclio complained, *Intromisisti sexcentos Coquos*¹, "Thou hast let in six hundred Cooks," when there was but two truly told (Anthrax and Congrio); so here was there but one, which a fugitive servant stole from the Register, to make his private profit thereby.

God, in his sickness, granted him his desire which he made in his health, that he might be freed from torture, which his corpulency did much suspect, bestowing *εὐθανασία* upon him, a *sweet and quiet departure*. Pious his dying expressions; "I desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ." Phil. i. "The wages of sin is death." Rom. vi. "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly." Revel. xii; and his last words were these, "Farewell my surviving friends, remember your mortality and eternal life."

He gave forty pounds to the building of a chamber in Trinity-Colledge, and fifteen pounds *per annum* for the maintenance of two Scholar-ships therein: a good gift out of his estate, who left not above fifty pounds a year clear to his heir; a great argument of his integrity, that he got *no more* in so *gainful a place*. Dying at Doctors Commons, he was buried by his own appointment in Lambeth Church; and Doctor Andrews preached his Funeral

¹ Plautus, in Aularia.

Sermon. Amongst the many verses made by the University of Cambridge, this (with the allowance of poetical licence) came from no bad fancy :

“ *Magna Deos inter lis est exorta: creatas
Horum qui lites dirimit, ille deest.
Cosinum petiere Dii componere tantas
Lites, quod vero jure peritus erat.*”

It must not be forgotten that Doctor Barlow (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln) was bred by Doctor Cosin, at his charge, in his own family, who, in expression of his *thankfulness*, wrote this Doctor Cosin's Life, out of which most of our aforesaid Character hath been excerpted.

WRITERS.

WILLIAM SHIRWOOD was born in this Bishoprick (being otherwise called *William of Durham*) ; bred first in University Colledge in Oxford, then in Paris, and afterwards was made Chancellor of Lincoln¹. In his time the University of Oxford was interdicted, for some affronts offered to the Pope's Legate ; and had lain longer under that burden, had not the *hands* of this William helped to remove it, shewing therein no less his *love* to his *Mother*, than his *power* with the *Pope*².

In that age the English Clergy did drive a great *trade of preferment* in France (King Henry the Third having large *dominions* therein) ; and amongst the rest this William was advanced Arch-bishop of Roan, where he died anno Domini 1249.

JOHN of DARLINGTON was born in this Bishoprick, at a Town so called, needing no other indication, than the Rode passing thorow it into Scotland. He was bred a Dominican, and a great Clerk. Matthew Paris³ giveth him this Testimony, that he was one, “ *qui literaturâ pollebat excellenter & consilio.*” King Henry the Third made him his *Confessor* (which argueth his Piety, that so devout a Prince used him in so consciencious an office) ; and afterwards he became Arch-bishop of Dublin in Ireland on this occasion.

The Prior and Convent of Trinity Church chose William de la Corner, the King's Chaplain, whilst the Dean and Chapter of Saint Patrick's elected Fromund le Brun, the Pope's Chaplain, into that See⁴.

Hence ensued an hot and high contest ; and Pope John XXI. (unwilling to engage therein) cassated both their elections, and pitched on our Darlington as a good expedient.

A person in whom King and Pope met in some equal proportion, seeing he was (as we have said) *Confessor* to the *one*, and to the other his *Collector of Peter-pence* (as also to his two Successors, Nicholas the Third and Martin the Fourth) thorow all Ireland. Many Books he wrote to Posterity⁵ ; and, returning into England, sickned, died, and was buried in Preaching Friars in London, 1284.

WILLIAM SIVEYER was born at Shinkley in this Bishoprick, where his Father was a *Siveyer* or *Sive-maker*⁶ ; and I commend his humility in retaining his Father's *Trade* for his *Surname*, to mind him of his mean extraction. He was bred in Merton Colledge, whereof he became Warden, and Provost of Eaton, and afterward Bishop of Carlile, 1496, whence five years after he was translated to Durham. His *Sur-name*, so contemptible in English, sounds *Imperially*, and *Episcopally* when *Latinized* ; in which language he is rendred *Gulielmus Severus*, *severity* well agreeing with the gravity of his function. He died anno Domini 1505.

All I will add is this, that England neither before nor since saw two *Sieve-maker's* Sons at the same juncture of time advanced to so high a dignity ; this William in the Church, Sir Richard Empson in the Common-wealth.

¹ J. Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1249.

² John Rouse of Warwick.

³ Ad annum 1256.

⁴ Sir James Ware, in his Arch-bishops of Dublin.

⁵ Reckoned up by J. Bale and J. Pits.

⁶ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS JACKSON, born of a good Family in this County, was designed to be a Merchant in New-Castle, till his Parents were diverted by Ralph Lord Eure, and perswaded to make him a Scholar. He was admitted first in Queen's Colledge in Oxford, and then became Candidate of a Fellowship in Corpus Christi; knowing of the election but the day before, he answered to admiration, and was chosen by general consent.

Soon after, in all likelihood, he lost his life, being drowned in the River, and taken out rather for desire of decent burial, than with hope of any recovery. He was wrap'd in the gowns of his Fellow-Students (the best shroud which present love and need could provide him); and, being brought home to the Colledge, was revived, by God's blessing on the care of Doctor Chenil, equally to all people's joy and admiration. His gratitude to the Fishermen (who took him up) extended to a revenue unto them during his life. Thus thankful to the Instrument, he was more to the Principal, striving to repay his life to that God who gave it him.

He was afterwards Vicar of New-Castle (a *Factor for Heaven* in the place where he was designed a *Merchant*), a town full of men and opinions; wherein he endeavoured to rectifie their errors, and unite their affections. At this distance was he chosen President of Corpus Christi Colledge, never knowing of the vacancy of the place till by those Letters which informed him it was re-filled with his election.

Here he lived piously, ruled peaceably, wrote profoundly, preached painfully. His charity had no fault; if not of the largest size, oftentimes making the Receiver richer than it left him that was the Donor thereof. Learn the rest of his praise from the learned Writer of his Life, in whom nothing wanting, save the exact place of his birth, and date of his death, which hapned about the year 1640.

SAMUEL WARD was born at Bishop's Middleham in this County, his Father being a Gentleman of more *Ancientry* than *Estate*. He was first Scholar of Christ's, then Fellow of Emanuel, and afterwards Master of Sidney Colledge in Cambridge, and Margaret Professor therein for above twenty years. Now, because the Pen of a Pupil may probably be suspected of partiality, of an *Historian* I will turn a *Translator*, and onely endeavour to English that character, which one¹ who knew him as well as *most* men, and could judge of him as well as *any* man, doth bestow upon him:

*Age, perge Cathedram ornare (quod facis) sacram
Subtilitate non levi, rapidâ, vagâ;
Sed orthodoxa quam coronat veritas,
Et justa firmat soliditas, patiens libræ:
Antiquitatis crypta tu penetras frequens,
Scholasticorum tu profundos vortices,
Te nulla fallit, nulla te scium latet
Distinctionum tela, rationum strophæ
Tam perspicuam mente, judicio gravem,
Linguis peritum, tamque nervosum stylo:
His addo genium temperatum, εἰρηνικόν,
Placidum, modestum, lite rixosâ procul.*

“Go to, go on, deck (as thou doest) the Chaire,
With subtilty not light, slight, vague as air;
But such as Truth doth crown, and, standing sure,
Solidly fix'd will weighing well endure.
Antiquities hid depths thou oft doest sound,
And School-men's whirl-pools which are so profound.
Distinction's threads none can so finely weave,
Or Reason wrench, thy Knowledge to deceive;

¹ Dr. Thomas Goad, in his licensing his Sermon called “*Gratia discriminans.*”

None thy quick sight, grave judgement, can beguile,
 So skill'd in Tongues, so sinewy in style;
 Add to all these that peaceful soul of thine,
 Meek, modest, which all brawlings doth decline.

He turned with the *Times*, as a Rock riseth with the *Tide*; and, for his uncomplying therewith, was imprisoned in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge. In a word, he was counted a *Puritan* before these times, and *Popish* in these times; and yet, being alwayes the same, was a true *Protestant* at all times. He died anno 1643, and was the first man buried in Sidney Colledge Chappel.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

ANTHONY Lord GRAY, and eighth Earl of Kent of that surname, Son of George Gray, Esq. and Margery Salvam his Wife, Son to Anthony Gray, Esq. and Briget Holland his Wife, Son to George Gray second Earl of Kent of that Family (who died in the twentieth year of King Henry the Seventh) was born at Branspath in this Bishoprick¹. If any ask what occasion drew his Ancestors into the North, know that his Grandfather was invited thither to enjoy the company of his Friend and Kinsman, the Earl of Westmerland.

This Gentleman being bred in the University of ————— applied himself to the study of Divinity, and became Rector of Burbach in Leicester-shire, where he preached constantly, and kept an hospitable house for the poor according to his estate. It happened that, by the death of Henry Gray his Kinsman, and the seventh Earl of Kent, that Earldom descended upon him, anno Domini 1639.

We read of Sigismund the Emperour, that when he had knighted a Doctor of the Laws, the *Knight-Doctor* sequestred himself from the company of Doctors, and associated wholly with Knights; whereat the Emperor smiled, and taxed his folly, "For I," said he, "can make many *Knights* at my pleasure, though indeed I cannot make one *Doctor*." Not so this good Lord, who, after the accession of his title, did not in the least degree disdain the society of his Fellow Ministers, to converse with the Nobility; yea, he abated nothing in the constancy of his preaching so long as he was able to be led up into the Pulpit. He had read in Scripture this character given to the Bereans, "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the Word with all readiness², and counted it most noble to labour in God's Vineyard, and to deliver his Word to others." However, a Diamond is best when set in Gold; and *Goodness* is most illustrious when supported with *Greatness*.

He was summoned as a Peer to Parliament, but excused himself by reason of Indisposition and Age. Such his humility, that *Honours* did not change *Manners* in him. Thus a mortified mind is no more affected with additions of Titles, than a Corps with a gay Coffin. By Magdalene Purefoy his Wife, he had (besides other Children) Henry ninth Earl of Kent. He died anno Domini 1643³.

SHERIFFS.

Expect not that, to make this Bishoprick *uniform* with other Counties, I should present a Catalogue of the *Sheriffs* thereof: for the *Princely Prelate* of this *Bishoprick* (his *Seal not oval like others, but round, the more Princely proportion; and as I remember, gave a crowned mitre for his Crest*) was himself always *Paramount Sheriffe*, deputing one (often his own Servant) under him to execute the office. This *Deputy* never accounted at the *Exchequer*; but made up his *Audit* to the Bishop, to whom all perquisites and profits of this place did belong.

Since, after a long discontinuance, this County hath obtained its ancient Sheriff, the Bishop thereof, of whom formerly.

¹ Out of his private pedigree, communicated unto me. F.

² Acts xvii. 11.

³ See further particulars of this truly noble Divine in the "History of Leicestershire," Vol. IV. p. 458. N.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand that there is an intention of erecting an University in Durham, and that some hopeful progress is made in order thereunto, which I cannot but congratulate; for I listen not to their objection, alledging it *monstrous for one Face to have three eyes* [*one Land three Universities*]; seeing I could wish that, Argus-like, it had an *hundred* in it. Would all men were Moses-minded, "that all the people of God might prophesie¹," the rather, because I am sure that *Ignorance is no more the Mother of Devotion*, than the *lying Harlot* which pleaded before Solomon was *Mother to the living Child*².

I confess I was always much affected with their fears, who suspect that this *Convenience* for the *North* would be a *Mischief* for the *South*; and this *new one* in process of time prove detrimental to the *old Universities*. Nor were these jealousies, when *moved, removed* in my serious *consideration*, not being well satisfied of the intentions and design of some *prime persons* undertaking the same.

But, since this *Fresh-man Colledge* lived not to be *matriculated*, much less (not lasting seven years) *graduated*, God in his wisdom seeing the contrary fitter; the worst I should have wished this *new spring* (if continuing) was, *pure water, pious and orthodox Professors* to have *principled and elemented* the *Members* therein with *Learning and Religion*.

* * * The Topography of Durham has been given by Mr. Hutchinson; who is meditating an improved Edition; and there is also reason to expect a more copious publication on the History and Antiquities of this interesting County from Mr. Surtees. See also the "Magna Britannia;" Mr. Gough's "Additions" to Camden; and the "Beauties of England." N.

¹ Num. xi. 28.

² 1 Kings iii. 22.

E S S E X.

ESSEX hath Kent on the South, divided by the River Thames; Suffolk on the North, severed by the River Stoure; Cambridge, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex on the West; the two latter generally parted by the River Ley; and the German Ocean on the East.

A fair County, bearing the full proportion of five and thirty miles square, plentifully affording all things necessary to man's subsistence, save that the *Eastern part* is not very healthfull in the *Aire* thereof.

These parts adjoining to the Sea are commonly called "The Hundreds of Essex," and are very fruitfull in Cattle. However, the *Vulgar Wits* of this County much astonish strangers with the stock of poor people in these parts, *five hundred Cows, nine hundred Sheep*, which indeed are but *five Cows, and nine Sheep*, in this part of the County called *The Hundreds*.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SAFFRON.

Plenty hereof in this County, growing about Walden, a fair Market Town, which *Saffron* may seem to have coloured with the name thereof. It is called (as Serapione affirmeth) *Sahafaran* by the Arabians, whence certainly our English word is derived. In itself, it is a most admirable Cordiall; and, under God, I owe my life, when sick of the Small-pox, to the efficacy thereof. Now because our own Writers may probably be challenged of partiality, hear what Forraigners speak in the praise of English Saffron:

"Anglia & Hibernia laudatissimum *Crocum* ferunt, quo Belgium, Germania, aliique vicini, cibos condiunt, ac medicamentis miscent¹."

"Propagatur (inter alia loca) etiam in Britanniaë insulæ meridionali parte, quam Angliam vocant. Natus ex alterâ verò & septentrionali, quam Picti & Scoti tenent, reprobus est²."

No precious drug is more adulterated with *Cartamus*, the *inward pilling of Willow*, and generally all yellow flowers, when it is bought in great parcells, which ought to quicken the care of Chapmen herein. In a word, the sovereign power of genuine *Saffron* is plainly proved by the antipathy of the *Crocodiles* thereunto: for the *Crocodile's tears* are never true, save when he is forced where *Saffron* groweth (whence he hath his name of *χροκό-δειλος*, or the *Saffron-fearer*), knowing himself to be all *poison*, and it all *antidote*.

OYSTERS.

The best in England, fat, salt, *green-finn'd*, are bred near Colchester, where they have an excellent art to feed them in pits made for the purpose. King James was wont to say, "he was a very valiant man who first adventured on eating of Oysters." Most probably meer hunger put men first on that trial. Thus *Necessity* hath often been the *Purveyor* to provide diet for *Delicacy* itself; Famine making men to find out those things which afterwards proved not onely wholesome, but delicious. Oysters are the onely meat which men eat alive, and yet account it no cruelty. Sometimes *Pearls*, considerable both in bulk and brightness, have been found within them.

¹ Johannes Bauhinus, Hist. Plant. Univers. Tom. II. lib. xix. cap. 5.

² Johannes Bodeus, in Theophrastum.

HOPS.

In Latine *Lupulus*, or the *little Wolf*; which made a merry man complain, that this *Wolf* did too often devour the *innocent Malt* in Beer. Gerard observes, they grow best in those Countries where Vines will not grow; intimating, that Nature pointeth at their use therein.

They are not so *bitter* in themselves, as others have been against them; accusing *Hops* for noxious; preserving Beer, but destroying those who drink it. These plead the Petition presented in Parliament in the Raign of King Henry the Sixth, against the *wicked weed* called *Hops*. Their back-friends also affirm, the *Stone* never so epidemicall in England, as since the generall reception and use of *Hops* in the beginning of King Henry the Eighth.

But *Hops* have since out-grown and over-topped all these accusations, being adjudged wholesome, if *statutable* and “unmixed with any powder, dust, dross, sand, or other soyl whatsoever¹,” which made up *two* parts of *three* in forraign *Hops* formerly imported hither.

They delight most in moist grounds. No commodity starteth so soon and sinketh so suddainly in the price, whence some will have them so named from *hopping* in a little time betwixt a great distance in valuation². In a word, as Elephants, if orderly, were themselves enough alone to *gain*, if disorderly, to *lose* a victory; so great parcells of this commodity, well or ill bought in the *crisis* of their price, are enough to raise or ruine an estate.

PUITS.

There is an Island of some *two hundred acres*, near Harwich, in the Parish of Little Okeley, in the Mannour of Matthew Gilly, Esquire, called *The Puit Island*, from *Puits*, in effect the sole inhabitants thereof. Some affirm them called in Latine *Upulæ*, whilst others maintain that the Roman Language doth not reach the *Name*, nor *Land afford the Bird*. On Saint George's day precisely they pitch on the Island³, seldome laying fewer then *four*, or more then *six* Eggs.

Great their love to their young ones: for, though against foul weather they make *to the main land* (a certain *prognostick of Tempests*), yet they always *weather* it out in the *Island* when hatching their young ones, seldome sleeping whilst they sit on their Eggs (afraid, it seems, of *Spring-tides*), which signifieth nothing as to securing their Eggs from the *Inundation*, but is an argument of their great *affection*.

Being young, they consist onely of *Bones*, *Feathers*, and *Lean-flesh*, which hath a *raw gust* of the Sea. But Poulterers take them then, and feed them with *gravel* and *curds* (that is, *Physick* and *Food*); the one to *scour*, the other to *fat* them in a *fortnight*; and their flesh, thus *recruted*, is most delicious.

Here I say nothing of *Eringo Roots*, growing in this County, the *candying* of them being become a *Staple* commodity at Colchester⁴. These are sovereign to strengthen the *nerves*; and pity it is, that any *vigor* acquired by them should be otherwise imployed then to the *glory of God!*

MANUFACTURES.

This County is characted like the *good wife* described by Bathshebah, “She layeth her hand to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaffe⁵.” *Bays*, and *Says*, and *Serges*, and severall sorts of *Stuffles*, which I neither can nor doe desire to name, are made in and about Colchester, Coggeshall, Dedham, &c. I say, *desire not to name*, because hoping that new kinds will daily be *invented* (as good reason), and by their *Inventers* intituled. I know not whether it be better to wish them *good Wares to Vent*, or *good Vent for their Wares*: but I am sure that both together are the best. It will not be amiss to pray that the *Plough* may go along, and *Wheel around*; that so, being *fed* by the *one* and *clothed* by the other, there may be, by God's blessing, no danger of starving in our Nation.

¹ See the Statute, 1 Jacobi, cap. 18.

² Speculations in Hops, it appears, is not a modern innovation. N.

³ So am I informed by Captain Farmer, of Newgate-market, Copyholder of the Island. F.

⁴ Where it still exclusively flourishes. N.

⁵ Prov. xxxi. 19.

GUN-POWDER.

Why hereof in this, rather than in other Counties? Because more made by Mills of late erected on the River Ley, betwixt Waltham and London, than in all England besides¹. Though some suppose it as antient as Archimedes in Europe (and antienter in India); yet generally men behold the Frier of Mentz the first founder thereof, some *three hundred* years since. It consisteth of *three* essentiall ingredients:

1. *Brimstone*, whose office is to catch fire and flame of a suddain, and convey it to the other *two*.
2. *Char-coal* pulverized, which continueth the fire, and quencheth the flame, which otherwise would consume the strength thereof.
3. *Salt-petre*, which causeth a windy exhalation, and driveth forth the bullet.

This *Gun-powder* is the embleme of politick revenge; for it *biteth* first, and *barketh* afterwards, the bullet being at the mark before the report is heard; so that it maketh a noise, not by way of warning, but triumph. As for *white powder*, which is reported to make no report at all, I never could meet with Artist who would seriously avouch it; for, though perchance the noise may be less and lower, yet no sound at all is inconsistent with the nature of *Salt-petre*, and the ventosity thereof, causing the violent explosion of the bullet. It is questionable, whether the making of *Gun-powder* be more profitable or more dangerous; the Mills in my Parish having been *five* times blown up within *seven* years, but, blessed be God! without the loss of any one man's life².

THE BUILDINGS.

This County hath no Cathedrall; and the Churches therein cannot challenge to themselves any eminent commendation. But as for private houses, Essex will own no Shire her superior; whereof *three* most remarkable:

1. *Audley-End*; built by Thomas Howard. Earl of Suffolk and Treasurer of England, as without compare the best Subject's house in this Island. Yet is the *structure* better than the *standing* thereof; as low on one side, so that it may pass for the embleme of *modest merit*, or *concealed worth*; meaner houses boasting more, and making greater show afar off in the eyes of passengers.
2. *New-Hall*; built by the Ratcliffs Earls of Sussex, but bought from them by George Villiers Duke of Buckingham; surpassing for the pleasant shady approach thereunto, and for the appurtenances of Parks round about it.
3. *Copt-Hall* (in Records *Coppice-Hall*, from the Woods thereabouts); highly seated on an hill in the midst of a Park, built by the Abbot of Waltham, enlarged by Sir Thomas Heneage and others; and it is much that *multiform* fancies should all meet in so *uniform* a fabrick. Herein a Gallery, as well furnish'd as most, more proportionable than any in England; and on this a story doth depend.

In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an *Hirecano*, or *wild-wind*, which, entering in at the great East-window, blew that down, and carried some part thereof, with the picture of the Lord Coventry (singled from many more which hung on both sides untouch'd), all the length of the Gallery (being about fifty-six yards) out of the West-window, which it threw down to the ground. It seems the wind, finding this room in form of a *trunk*, and coarctated therein, forced the stones of the first window, like *pellets*, clean thorough it. I mention this the rather, because pious Doctor Jackson, Head of Corpus Christi Colledge in Oxford, observed the like wind about the same time, as ominous, and presaging our civil dissentions.

¹ This manufacture has since been extended into a variety of other channels. N.

² Accidents of this nature have of late years been very frequent, and very fatal. N.

THE WONDERS.

This Shire affordeth none properly so called, unless some conceive the bones reducible thereunto digged out of this County at the Ness near Harwich¹, which with their bigness and length amazed the beholders. I cannot see how such can maintain them to be the bones of *Men*, who must confess that, according to the proportion of the doors and roofs of antient buildings (either as *extant* or *read of*), they must *ingredi et incedere proni*, go in *stooping*, not to say *lye along*; except the avouchers be as incurious of their credit as the Traveller was, who, affirming that he saw *Bees* as big as *Dogs*, and yet their *Hives* of our ordinary size; and being demanded what shift they made to get in, "Let them," said he, "look to that."

More probable it is that they were bones of *Elephants*, store whereof were brought over into England by the Emperour Claudius. Indeed some Sciolists will boast to distinguish bones of Beasts from Men by their porosity, which the Learned deride as an *undifferencing difference*. Indeed when a Scull may be produced of such magnitude (which, by its form, is secured from mistake, as appropriate to Man alone), then the Wonder will begin indeed: till which time, I behold these *shanks* and *thigh-bones*, pretended to Men, to be of *Elephants*.

To these *Wonders* it will not be amiss to adde the ensuing relation, written by the pen of Master Thomas Smith, of Sewarstone, in the Parish of Waltham Abby, a discreet person, not long since deceased:

"It so fell out that I served Sir Edward Denny (towards the latter end of the Raign of Queen Elizabeth of blessed memory), who lived in the Abbey of Waltham-Crosse, in the County of Essex, which at that time lay in ruinous heaps, and then Sir Edward began slowly now and then to make even and re-edify some of that Chaos: in doing whereof, Tomkins, his Gardner, came to discover (among other things) a fair Marble Stone, the Cover of a Tombe hewed out in hard Stone: this Cover, with some help, he removed from off the Tombe, which having done, there appeared (to the view of the Gardner, and Master Baker, Minister of the Town (who died long since), and to my self and Master Henry Knagg (Sir Edward's Bayliffe) the Anatomy of a Man lying in the Tombe abovesaid, onely the Bones remaining, Bone to his Bone, not one Bone dislocated; in observation whereof, we wondered to see the Bones still remaining in such due order, and no Dust or other Filth besides them to be seen in the Tomb: We could not conceive that it had been an Anatomy of Bones only laid at first into the Tomb; yet, if it had been the whole carcass of a Man², what became of his Flesh and Entrals? for (as I have said above) the Tomb was clean from all Filth and Dust besides the Bones.

"This when we had all well observed, I told them, that if they did but touch any part thereof, that all would fall asunder, for I had onely heard somewhat formerly of the like accident. Tryall was made, and so it came to pass. For my own part, I am perswaded, that as the Flesh of this Anatomy to us became invisible, so likewise would the Bones have been in some longer continuance of time. Oh, what is Man then, which vanisheth thus away like unto smook or vapour, and is no more seen? Whosoever thou art that shalt read this passage, thou mayst find cause of humility sufficient."

PROVERBS.

Essex Miles.]

These are cryed up for very *long*, understand it *comparatively* to those in the neighbouring County of Middlesex; otherwise the Northern Parts will give Essex *odds*, and measure *Miles* therewith. The truth is this: *good way*, and a *good horse*, shorten *Miles*, and the want of either (but both especially) prolong them, in any Country whatsoever.

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Essex.

² It is generally conceived the Body of King Harold. F.

Essex Stiles.]

See the *Proverbs* in *Suffolk*.

Essex Calves.]

A learned Authour¹ telleth us that Italy was so called, *quasi vitulæ*, because the best *Calves* were bred therein. Sure this will be condemned as a *far-fetched* and *forced deduction*; but, if true, Essex may better pretend to the name of *Italy*, producing *Calves* of the *fattest, fairest, and finest flesh* in England (and consequently in all Europe); and let the Butchers in *Eastcheap*² be appealed unto as the most *competent Judges* therein. Sure it is a *Cumberland Cow* may be bought for the price of an *Essex Calfe* in the beginning of the year. Let me adde, that it argueth the *goodness of flesh* in this County, and that *great gain* was got formerly by the sale thereof, because that so many stately *Monuments* were erected antiently therein for Butchers (inscribed *Carnifices* in their Epitaphs) in Coggeshall, Chelmsford Church, and elsewhere, made of *Marble*, inlaid with *Brass* (befitting, saith my Authour³, a more eminent man), whereby it appears that these of that trade have in this County been *richer* (or at least *prouder*) then in other places.

The Weavers' Beef of Colchester.]

These are *Sprats*, caught hereabouts, and brought hither in incredible abundance, whereon the poor Weavers (numerous in this City) make much of their repast, cutting Rands, Rumps, Surloyns, Chines, and all Joynts of Beef out of them, as lasting in season well nigh a quarter of a year. They are the *Minums* of the Sea; and their cheapness is the *worst* thing (well considered the *best*) which can be said of them. Were they as dear, they would be as toothsome (being altogether as wholesome) as *Anchovies*, for then their price would give a high gust unto them in the judgement of Pallat-men. True it is, that, within these last *sixteen* years, better men then *Weavers* have been glad of worse meat then *Sprats* (and thankfull to God if they could get it) in the City of Colchester.

*Jeering Coxhall*⁴.]

How much truth herein, I am as unable to tell, as loth to believe. Sure I am, that no Town in England, of its bigness, afforded more Martyrs in the Raign of Queen Mary, who did not jeer or jeast with the fire, but seriously suffered themselves to be sacrificed for the testimony of a good conscience. If since they have acquired a jeering quality, it is time to leave it, seeing it is better to *stand* in pain till our legs be weary, then *sit* with ease in the *chair of the scorers*.

He may fetch a *fitch* of *Bacon* from *Dunmow*.]

This Proverb dependeth on a custome practised in the Priory of Dunmow, which was founded, saith Speed⁵, by Juga, a noble Lady, anno 1111, for Black Nuns. But, it seems, afterwards the property thereof was altered into a Male-Monastery, the mortified men wherein were mirthfull sometimes, as hereby may appear.

Any person, from any part of England, coming hither, and humbly kneeling on *two* stones at the Church-door (which are yet to be seen), before the Prior or Convent, might demand, at his own pleasure, a Gammon or Fitch of Bacon, upon the solemn taking of the ensuing oath:

“ You shall swear by the custome of our confession,
That you never made any nuptiall transgression,
Since you were married man and wife,
By houshold brawles, or contentious strife;
Or otherwise, in bed or at bord,
Offended each other in deed or word:
Or since the Parish-Clerk said Amen,
Wished your selves unmarried agen;

¹ Festus, lib. ix. See Mercator's Atlas, p. 298.

² Which then was in London what *Honey-lane Market* now is. N.

⁴ Alias Cogshall, or Coggeshall. N.

³ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 641.

⁵ In his Catalogue of Religious Houses in Essex.

Or,

Or, in a twelve-moneth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in desire,
As when you joy'n'd hands in holy Quire.
If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear;
A Gammon of Bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave.
For this is our custome at Dunmow well known,
Though the sport be ours, the Bacon's your own."

It appeareth in an old Book on record¹, that Richard Wright of Badesnorth in Norfolk, in the twenty-third of Henry the Sixth, when John Canon was Prior; that Stephen Samuel of Little-Easton in Essex, the seventh of Edward the Fourth, when Roger Rullcot was Prior; and that Thomas Lee of Coxhall in Essex, the second of Henry the Eighth, when John Taylor was Prior, demanded their Bacon on the premisses, and received it accordingly².

PRINCES.

HENRY FITZ-ROY, naturall son to King Henry the Eighth. Here we confess our trespass against our own Rules, who confined ourselves to the *legitimate Issue of Kings*; presuming that the worth of this Henry will make amends for our breach of order herein. He was begotten on the body of the Lady Talbois, and born at Blackmore-Mannor in this County, anno 1519³; being afterwards created Earl of Nottingham, and Duke of Richmond. He confuted their Etymology who deduced *Bastard* from the Dutch words *boes* and *art*⁴, that is, an *abject nature*; and verified their deduction, deriving it from *besteaerd*⁵, that is, the *best disposition*: such was his forwardness in all martiall activities, with his knowledge in all Arts and Sciences; learned Leland dedicating a Book unto him. He married Mary, daughter to Thomas Duke of Norfolk; and, dying anno 1536 (in the seventeenth year of his age), was buried at Framlingham in Suffolk with great lamentation.

SAINTS.

Saint HELEN was born at Colchester in this County, daughter to Coel King thereof, as all our British Authors unanimously do report. She was Mother of Constantine the first Christian Emperour; and is famous to all ages for finding out Christ's Cross on Mount Calvary. Hence it is that, in memoriall hereof, the City of Colchester giveth for its Arms a Cross engrailed between four Crowns⁶. A scandal is raised on her name, that she was *Stabularia*, "a Stableress," whereof one rendreth this witty reason, because her Father was *Comes Stabuli* (an high office, equivalent to the Constable in France) unto the Emperour⁷. Others (more truly) make her so nick-named by Pagan malice, for her officious devotion in finding out the Stable of Christ's Nativity.

Heathen pens have much aspersed her, calling her *γυναικὰ φαύλην καὶ ἄσημον*, whose tongues are no slander, seeing the Disciple is not above his Master. More was I moved, when first finding this passage in Paulinus, the pious Bishop of Nola:

Paulin. Epist. xi. ad Severum.

This Englished *ad verbum*.

" Prompto filii Imperatoris adsensu
mater Augusta, patefactis ad
opera sancta thesauris, toto ab-
usa fisco est."

She being *Mother Emperess*, the treasuries being set
open to pious works, by the ready consent of her
Son the Emperour, she wholly abused the Ex-
chequer.

I wondred to see Paulinus charging such abuses upon her, being a person so prodigiously charitable, that he is said to have *sold himself to redeem a widow's son from captivity*;

¹ Now in the possession of the Earl of Warwick. F.

² More recent demands of this Gammon might easily be adduced. N.

³ J. Speed, History, p. 708.

⁴ Cujacius.

⁵ Kilianus.

⁶ Camden, in Essex.

⁷ Ric. Vitus Basing, ad lib. 5. Antiq. Brit. not. 26.

but, consulting the best of Orators¹, I find *abuti* sometimes fixing no fault, and importing no more then *uti*²; so that *abusing the Exchequer* signifieth no more then a full and free usage thereof. She died at Rome, being eighty years of age, anno Domini 337.

Saint CONSTANTINE, son to the aforesaid Saint Helen, was born also at Colchester; one sufficiently known to all posterity by the meer mentioning of him. My pen shall now do penance with its silence, to expiate its tediousness in describing his character in our "Ecclesiastical History." He died anno Domini 339.

Saint ETHELBURGH, Sister to Erkenwald Bishop of London, was by him appointed first Abbess of the Nunnery of Barking in this County, by him built and endowed. Here she led a very austere life; and obtained the veneration of a Saint after her death, which happened 676.

HILDETHA, Sister to Saint Ethelburgh aforesaid, succeeded her in the government of the said Nunnery for the term of four and twenty years; so that she died very aged, with the reputation of a Saint, anno 700.

THEORITHOID (the first of whose name soundeth *Greek*, the second *Saxon*) was in this respect inferior to the *two* former, because no Abbess, but onely a Nun of Barking. Yet did she equall them in some sort in the holiness of her life, and her memory may accompany them in the classis of Saints. She died 678.

EDILBURGE, Wife to Ina King of the West-Saxons, by the consent of her husband (who went a Pilgrim to Rome) became a Nun at Barking; and after her death, anno 740, room was made for her memory amongst the rank of Saints. Afterwards Barking-Nunnery, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by King Edgar.

WOLFHILD, daughter to Wulphelme Earl of the West-Saxons (born after the eighteenth year of her mother's barrenness), was by King Edgar made Abbess of Barking, which was the first Nunnery of England, the richest (valued at above £.1000. a year rent at the dissolution), and the fruitfulest of Saints, as by this parallel doth appear. St. Wolfhild died anno 989.

Saint OSITH. She was daughter to the King of the East-Angles, and wife to Suthred last King of East-Saxons; by whose consent forsaking the world, she was *veiled*, and at last became Abbess of a Monastery of her own founding at Chich in this County; untill the Danes, infesting these sea-coasts, cut off her head in hatred of Religion.

Yet this her head, after it was cut off, was carried by Saint Osith [*oh wonder! oh lie!*] *three furlongs*; and then she fell down, and died. The same, *mutatis mutandis*³, is told of Saint Dionys in France, Saint Winefride in Wales, and others; such being the barrenness of Monkish invention, that, unable to furnish their severall Saints with variety of fictions, their tired fancie is fain to make the same miracle serve many Saints. She was martyred about the year of our Lord 870.

Saint NEOT's (why sir-named *Adulphius* I know not) was born (saith Bale⁴) either in *Essex* or *Kent*; but Pits⁵, who wrote *sixty* years after him, saith positively he was born in *Essex*. It seemeth he met with some evidence to sway down the even beam to preponderate on the side of this County. Waving the pleasures of the world, he lived long an Eremite in Cornwall; and then, leaving his solitary life, he became a *painfull* and *profitable* preacher of the *Gospell*. He was a *Zacheus* for his *stature*, and, with him, tall in *piety* and *charity*. He moved King Alfred to found (or restore) the University of Oxford, on which account his *memory* is sacred to all *posterity*. He died anno Domini 883, whose body was buried by one Barry his Scholar in Eynsebury (since St. Neot's) in Huntingdonshire, and, *some say*, was afterwards removed to the Abby of Crouland.

¹ See Nizolius, in Observations on Tully, on the word *abuti*.

² Thus St. Jerome, "Apostolicis plerumque testimoniis abutuntur quæ jam fuerant in gentibus divulgata."

³ English Martyrology, on October 7, p. 272.

⁴ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 23.

⁵ De Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 883.

MARTYRS.

Of the *forty-four* Martyrs in this Shire, *three* were most remarkable.

1. JOHN LAURENCE, who at the *stake* was permitted a *posture* peculiar to himself; for, being so infeebl'd with long *durance* and hard *usage*, that he could not *stand*, he had a *chair* allowed him, and had the painfull ease to *sit* therein¹. Nor must we forget, how little children, being about the fire, cried unto him, "God strengthen you, God strengthen you!" which was beheld as a product of his providence, who "out of the mouth of Babes and Sucklings ordained Strength;" as also it evidenced their pious education. To say *Hosanna*, is as soon learnt by Children, as *Go up thou Bald-head*, if it be as surely taught unto them.

2. THOMAS HAWKES, Gentleman, first brought into trouble for refusing to *christen his child* after the *Popish fashion*. This man, going to the stake, promised his friends to give them some solemn token of the clearness and comfort of his conscience; in performance whereof, whilst his body was burning, he raised up himself; and though having the sense, having no fear of the fire, joyfully clapped his hands over his head, to the admiration of all the beholders.

3. ROSE ALLIN, a Virgin, who, being in her calling (fetching Beer for her *bed-rid Mother*), was intercepted by *Justice* (or rather *Un-justice*) *Tyrrell*, who, with a candle, most cruelly *burnt* her *wrists*, which her *fire-proof* patience most constantly endured. What was said of the Roman *Scævola*, when he burnt his hand before *Porsenna*, is more applicable to this Maid, "*Manum amisit, sed Palmam retinuit.*" *Tyrrell* did this meerly by the Law of his List; otherwise no Statute (except written on the back-side of the Book) did authorize him for so tyrannicall an act. Some days after, the fire, which here took *livery* and *seisin* of her *hand*, brought her whole *body* into the possession thereof.

CONFESSORS.

RICHARD GEORGE, Labourer, of West-Barfold, is most eminent amongst the many Confessors in this Shire; for he had successively *three* wives, whereof *two* were burnt, and the *third* imprisoned for Religion²; *viz.*

1. *Agnes George*, burnt at Stratford-Bow, June 27, 1556.
2. *Christian George*, burnt at Colchester, May 26, 1558.
3. *George*, imprisoned in Colchester, and escap'd by Queen Mary's death, November 17, 1558.

Some, who consult the dates of his wives deaths, will condemn him for over-speedy marriage; and the appetite to a new wife is not comely, before the grief for the former be well digested. Such consider not, that their glorious death in so good a cause was the subject rather of his joy than grief, and that, being necessitated (for his childrens sake) to marry, he was carefull, as it appears, to "marry in the Lord." Nor did he thrust his wives into the fire, and shrink back from the flames himself, who, being imprisoned in Colchester³, had followed his *two first*, and gone along with his *last* to the stake, had not Divine Providence, by Queen Mary's death, prevented it.

CARDINALS.

THOMAS BOURCHIER was son to Sir William Bouchier, who (though but an English *Knight*) was a French *Earl*, of Ewe in Normandy, created by King Henry the Fifth, and had a great estate in this County, with many Mansion-houses; Hawsted being the place of their principall residence⁴, where, I presume, this Prelate was born.

He was bred in the University of Oxford, whereof he was Chancellour 1454; Dean of Saint Martin's; then successively Bishop of Worcester, Ely, Archbishop of Canterbury,

¹ These, as the following Observables, are taken out of Mr. Fox's Acts and Monuments, in their respective Martyrdomes. F. ² Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 2037. ³ Idem, ibidem.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Essex.

and Cardinal, by the title of *Saint Cyriacus in the Baths*. A Prelate, besides his high birth aforesaid, and brotherhood to Henry Bouchier, first Earl of Essex of that Surname, remarkable on many accounts :

First, for his vivacity, being an old man, and proportionably an older Bishop.

1. Being consecrated Bishop of Worcester¹ 1435, the fourteenth of Henry the Sixth.

2. Dying Archbishop of Canterbury 1486, the second of King Henry the Seventh.

Whereby it appeareth, that he wore a Mitre full *fifty-one* years, a term not to be paralleled in any other person.

Secondly, he saw strange revolutions in State; the Civil-wars between Lancaster and York begun, continued, and concluded: for, though Bishop Morton had the happiness to make the match, Archbishop Bouchier had the honour to marry King Henry the Seventh to the daughter of King Edward the Fourth; so that his hand first solemnly held that *sweet posie*, wherein the *White* and *Red Roses* were tied together.

Thirdly, for his wary compliance, that he lost not himself in the labyrinth of such intricate times, applying himself politiquely to the present predominant Power. However, it may be said of him,

“Præstitit hic Præsul nil tanto $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sanguine} \\ \text{munere} \\ \text{tempore} \end{array} \right\}$ dignum.”

He left no monument to posterity proportionable (what was *an hundred* pounds, and a chest, given to Cambridge?) to his great blood, rich place, and long continuance therein. But this my Author imputeth unto the troublesomeness of the times², seeing peace was no sooner settled, and the land began to *live*, but he *died*, March 30, 1486.

I know not what *generous Planet* had then *influence* on the Court of Rome. This I know, that England never saw such a concurrence of noble Prelates; who, as they were Peers by their places, were little less by their descent. I behold their birth a good buttress of Episcopacy in that age, able in Parliament to check and crush any Anti-prelaticall project by their own Relations. But let us count how many were contemporaries with Thomas Bouchier, from his first consecration at Worcester till the day of his death.

John Stafford, son to the Earl of Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Robert Fitz-hugh, Bishop of London.

Henry Beauford, son to John Duke of Lancaster, Bishop of Winchester.

William Gray, son to the Lord Gray of Codnor, Bishop of Ely.

Marmaduke Lumley, extracted from the Lord Lumley, Bishop of Lincoln.

Richard Beauchamp, brother to the Lord Saint Amand, Bishop of Sarum.

Lionel Woodvile, son to the Earl of Rivers, Bishop of Sarum.

Peter Courtney, extracted from the Earls of Devon, Bishop of Exeter.

Richard Courtney, of the same extraction, Bishop of Norwich.

John Zouch, descended of the Lord Zouch, Bishop of Landaffe.

George Nevile, brother to the Make-King Earl of Warwick, Archbishop of York.

William Dudley, son to the Lord Dudley, Bishop of Durham.

William Piercy, son to the Earl of Northumberland, Bishop of Carlile.

But, after the death of Bouchier, I meet with but *three* Bishops of noble extraction; *viz.* James Stanley, Edmond Audley, and Cardinall Pole. However, they were, though of lower Lineage, of no less Learning and Religion.

PRELATES.

RICHARD DE BARKING took his name (according to the Clergymen's Heraldry in that age) from that well noted Town in this County. In process of time he became Abbot of Westminster for twenty-four years³. He was so high in favour with King Henry the Third, that he made him one of his speciall Councillours, Chief Baron of the Exchequer,

¹ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

³ Vitæ Abb. Westm, MS.

² Idem, in the Archbishops of Canterbury.

and, for a short time, Lord Treasurer of England¹. He died anno 1246; buried in Westminster-Church, whose marble tombe, before the middle of the Altar, was afterwards pulled down (probably because taking up too much room) by Frier Combe, Sacrist of the House, who laid a plain Marble-stone over him, with an Epitaph too tedious and barbarous to be transcribed.

JOHN DE CHESILL. There are two Villages so called in this County, where the North-west corner thereof closeth with Cambridge-shire. I will not define in which this John was born, Time having left us nothing of his actions, saving the many preferments thorough which he passed, being Dean of Saint Paul's, successively Archdeacon and Bishop of London², and twice Chancellor of England;

viz. { anno Domini 1264, in the 48th } of King Henry the Third.
 { anno Domini 1268, in the 53d }

He was afterward also Lord Treasurer of England; and died anno Domini 1279, in the seventh year of the Raign of King Edward the First³.

JOHN of WALTHAM was so named from the place of his Nativity; and attained to be a prudent man, and most expert in government of the State, so that he became Master of the Rolls, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and, anno 1388, was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury.

But he miss'd his mark, and met with one who both *matched* and *mastered* him, when refusing to be visited by Courtney Archbishop of Canterbury, on the *criticisme* that Pope Urbane the Sixth, who granted Courtney his Commission, was lately dead, till the Archbishop excommunicated him into more knowledge and humility, teaching him that his Visitations had a self-support, without assistance of Papal power, cast in onely by the way of *religious complement*⁴. This John of Waltham was afterwards made Lord Treasurer; and Richard the Second had such an affection for him, that, dying in his office, he caused him to be buried (though many muttered thereat) amongst the Kings, and next to King Edward the First, in Westminster⁵. His death happened 1395.

ROGER WALDEN, taking his *name* from his *birth*, in that eminent Market-Town in this County, was as considerable as any man in his age, for the *alternation* of his *fortune*. First, he was the *son* of a *poor man*; yet, by his *industry* and *ability*, attained to be Dean of York, Treasurer of Calis, Secretary to the King, and Treasurer of England.

Afterwards, when Thomas Arundell Archbishop of Canterbury fell into the disfavour of King Richard the Second, and was banished the land, this Roger was, by the King, made Archbishop of Canterbury, and acted to all *purposes* and *intents*, calling of Synods, and discharging of all other offices. However, he is beheld as a *cypher* in that See, because holding it by sequestration, whilst Arundell the *true Incumbent* was alive, who, returning in the first of King Henry the Fourth, resumed his Archbishoprick.

And now *Roger Walden* was reduced to *Roger Walden*, and as poor as at his first beginning: for, though all maintained that "the Character of a Bishop was *indelible*," this Roger found that "a Bishoprick was *dealable*," having nothing whereon to subsist, untill Archbishop Arundell, nobly reflecting upon his *worth*, or *want*, or *both*, procured him to be made Bishop of London. But he enjoyed that place onely so long as to be a testimony to all posterity of Arundell's *civility* unto him, dying before the year was expired, 1404.

He may be compared to one so *jaw-fallen* with over-long fasting, that he cannot eat meat when brought unto him; and his spirits were so depressed with his *former ill fortunes*, that he could not enjoy himself in his *new unexpected happiness*. Why he was buried rather in Saint Bartholomew's in Smithfield, then his own Cathedrall Church, is too hard for me to resolve.

¹ J. Philipot, Catalogue of Treasurers, p. 13.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

³ J. Philipot, Catalogue of Treasurers, p. 17.

⁴ Godwin, in the Archbishops of Canterbury, in the life of Courtney.

⁵ Tho. Walsingham, in anno 1395.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD HOWLAND was born at Newport-Ponds in this County¹; first Fellow of Peterhouse, then chosen, 1575, Master of Magdalen, and next year Master of Saint John's-Colledge, in Cambridge. He was twice Vice-chancellor of the University; in the year 1584 he was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough, in which place he continued sixteen years², and died in June 1600.

JOHN JEGON was born in this County, at Coxhall³; Fellow first of Queen's, then Master of Bennet-Colledge in Cambridge, and three times Vice-Chancellor of the University. A most serious man, and grave governour; yet withall of a most facetious disposition; so that it was hard to say whether his counsel was more grateful for the *soundness*, or his company more acceptable for the *pleasantness* thereof. Take one eminent instance of his ingenuity.

Whilst Master of the Colledge, he chanced to punish all the Under-graduates ther in for some generall offence; and the penalty was put upon their heads in the Buttery. And because that he disdained to convert the money to any private use, it was expended in new whiteing the Hall of the Colledge. Whereupon a Scholar hung up these verses on the Skreen:

“ Doctor Jegon, Bennet-Colledge Master,
Brake the Scholars' head, and gave the walls a plaister.”

But the Doctor had not the readiness of his parts any whit impaired by his age; for, perusing the paper, *extempore* he subscribed,

“ Knew I but the Wagg that writ these verses in a Bravery,
I would commend him for his Wit, but whip him for his Knavery.”

Queen Elizabeth *designed* him, but King James *confirmed* him, Bishop of Norwich; where, if some in his Diocess have since bestowed harsh language on his memory, the wonder is not great, seeing he was a somewhat severe presser of Conformity; and dyed anno Domini 1618.

SAMUEL HARESNET was born at Colchester, in the Parish of Saint Butolph; bred first Scholar, then Fellow, then Master, of Pembrock-Hall in Cambridge. A man of great learning, strong parts, and stout spirit. He was Bishop first of Chichester, then of Norwich, and at last Archbishop of York, and one of the Privy Councill of King Charles; the two last dignities being procured by Thomas Earl of Arundell, who much favoured him, and committed his younger son to his education.

Dying unmarried, he was the better enabled for publick and pious uses; and at Chigwell in this County (the place of his first Church-preferment) he built and endowed a fair Grammer School. He conditionally bequeathed his Library to Colchester, where he was born, as by this passage in his Will⁴ may appear:

“ Item, I give to the Bayliffs and Corporation of the Town of Colechester all my Library of Books, provided that they provide a decent room to set them up in, that the Clergy of the Town of Colchester, and other Divines, may have free access for the reading and studying of them.”

I presume, the *Town* corresponding with his desire, the *Legacy* took *due effect*. He died anno Domini 1631, and lieth buried at Chigwell aforesaid.

AUGUSTINE LINSELL, D. D. was born at Bumsted in this County; bred Scholar and Fellow in Clare-Hall in Cambridge. He applyed himself chiefly to the studies of Greek, Hebrew, and all Antiquity, attaining to great exactness therein. He was very knowing in the antient practices of the Jews; and from him I learned, that they had a custome, at the circumcising of their children, that certain *Undertakers* should make a *solemn stipulation* for their *pious education*, conformable to our *God-fathers* in Baptisme.

He was afterwards made Bishop of Peterborough, where (on the joint-cost of his Clergy) he procured “Theophylact on the Epistles” (never printed before) to be fairly set forth in Greek and Latine. Hence he was removed to Hereford, where he died 1634.

¹ Parker, Scelet. Cant. MS. in the Masters of St. John's.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of Peterborough.

³ Parker, ut prius.

⁴ Proved June 8, 1631.

STATES-MEN.

[S.N.] Sir THOMAS AUDLEY, Knight; where born, my best industry and inquiry cannot attain. He was bred in the studie of the Laws till he became Attorney of the Dutchie of Lancaster, and Sergeant at Law (as most affirme); then Speaker of the Parliament; knighted, and made Keeper of the Great Seal, June 4, 1532, being the twenty-fourth of King Henry the Eighth; and not long after was made Lord Chancellor of England, and Baron Audley of Audley End in this County.

In the feast of Abby Lands, King Henry the Eighth carved unto him *the first cut* (and that, I assure you, was a dainty morsell); viz. the Priory of the Trinity¹ in Eald-gate Ward, London, dissolved 1531, which, as a *Van Currier*, fore-ran other Abbeyes by *two* years, and foretold their dissolution. This I may call (afterwards called *Duke's-Place*) the *Covent Garden* within *London*, as the greatest empty space within the Walls, though since filled, not to say *pestered*, with houses. He had afterwards a large Partage in the Abby Lands in severall Counties.

He continued in his office of Chancellour thirteen years; and had one onely daughter, Margaret, who, no doubt, answered *the Pearl* in her name, as well in her *precious qualities* as *rich Inheritance* which she brought to her husband, Thomas, last Duke of Norfolk. This Lord Audley died April 30, 1544; and is buried in the fair Church of Saffron-Walden, with this *lamentable Epitaph*:

“The stroak of Death's inevitable Dart
Hath now, alas! of Life bereft the Heart
Of Sir Thomas Audley, of the Garter Knight,
Late Chancellor of England under our Prince of might
Henry the Eight, worthy of high renown,
And made him Lord Audley of this Town.”

This worthy Lord took care, that better Poets should be after then were in his age; and founded Magdalen-Colledge in Cambridge, giving good Lands thereunto, if they might have enjoyed them according to his donation.

[AMP.] Sir RICHARD MORISIN, Knight, was born in this County, as J. Bale, his Fellow-Exile, doth acquaint us²; yet so, as that he qualifieth his intelligence with *ut fertur*, which I have commuted into our *marginall note of dubitation*³. Our foresaid Author addeth, that “per celebriora Anglorum gymnasia artes excoluit:” bred probably first in Eton or Winchester, then in Cambridge or Oxford, and at last in the Inns of Court. In those he attained to great skill in Latine and Greek, in the Common and Civil Law; inso-much that he was often imployed Ambassadour, by King Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, unto Charles the Fifth Emperour, and other Princes of Germany, acquitting himself both honest and able in those negotiations.

He began a beautifull house at Cashobery in Hertford-shire, and had prepared materialls for the finishing thereof; but, alas, this House proved like the Life of his Master who began it, I mean King Edward the Sixth, *broken off*, not *ended*, and that before it came to the middle thereof. Yea, he was forced to fly beyond the Seas; and, returning out of Italy, died at Strasburgh, on the 17th of March, anno Domini 1556, to the grief of all good men⁴. Yet his son Sir Charles finished his father's house in more peaceable times, whose *great grand-daughter* (augmented by matches with much honour and wealth), a right worthy and vertuous Lady, lately deceased, was Wife to the first Lord Capel, and Mother to the present Earl of Essex.

Sir ANTHONY COOK, Knight, *great-grand-child* to Sir Thomas Cook, Lord Mayor of London, was born at Giddy-hall in this County, where he finished a fair house, begun by his *great-grand-father*, as appeareth by this inscription on the frontispiece thereof:

¹ Stow's Survey of London, p. 146.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 9.

³ Sir R. Baker, in his Chronicle, p. 469, saith he was born in Oxfordshire.

⁴ Idem, ibidem.

“Ædibus his frontem Proavus Thomas dedit olim,
Addidit Antoni cætera sera manus.”

He was one of the Governours to King Edward the Sixth, when Prince; and is characterized by Master Camden, “vir antiquâ severitate¹.” He observeth him also to be happy in his Daughters, learned above their sex in Greek and Latine; namely,

1. Mildred,	} married unto	1. William Cecil,	} Lord { Treasurer } of England.
2. Anne,		2. Nicholas Bacon,	
3. Katherine,		3. Henry Killigrew,	} Knights.
4. Elizabeth,		4. Thomas Hobby,	
5.		5. Ralph Rowlet,	

Indeed they were all most eminent Scholars, (the *honour* of *their own*, and the *shame* of *our sex*) both in *prose* and *poetry*; and we will give an instance of the latter.

Sir Henry Killigrew was designed by the Queen, Embassadour for France, in troublesome times, when the employment, always *difficult*, was then apparently *dangerous*. Now Katherine, his lady, wrote these following verses to her sister Mildred Cecil, to improve her power with the Lord Treasurer, her husband, that Sir Henry might be excused from that service:

“ Si mihi quem cupio cures, Mildreda, remitti,
Tu bona, tu melior, tu mihi sola Soror.
Sin malè cunctando retines, vel trans mare mittes,
Tu mala, tu pejor, tu mihi nulla Soror.
It si Cornubiam, tibi pax sit, et omnia læta;
Sin mare Cecili, nuntio bella. Vale.”

We will endeavour to translate them, though I am afraid falling much short of their native elegance:

“ If, Mildred, by thy care, he be sent back whom I request,
A Sister *good* thou art to me, *yea better*, *yea the best*.
But if with stays thou keep'st him still, or send'st where seas may part,
Then unto me a sister *ill*, *yea worse*, *yea none* thou art,
If go to Cornwall he shall please, I *peace* to thee foretell;
But, Cecil, if he set to Seas, I *war* denounce. Farewell.”

This Sir Anthony Cook died in the year of our Lord 1576, leaving a fair estate unto his son, in whose name it continued untill our time.

SIR THOMAS SMITH, Knight, was born at Saffron Walden in this County²; and bred in Queen's-Colledge in Cambridge, where such his proficiency in Learning, that he was chosen out by Henry the Eighth to be sent over and brought up beyond the Seas. It was fashionable in that age, that pregnant Students were maintained on the cost of the State, to be *Merchants for experience* in forraign parts; whence returning home with their *gainfull adventures*, they were preferred (according to the improvement of their time) to offices in their own Country. Well it were if this good old custome were resumed; for if, where God hath given *talents*, men would give but *pounds*, I mean encourage hopefull *abilities* with helpfull *maintenance*, able persons would never be wanting, and *poor men* with *great parts* would not be excluded the *line of preferment*.

This Sir Thomas was afterwards Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, and a grand Benefactor to both Universities, as I have formerly declared at large³. He died anno Domini 1577.

[S. N.] THOMAS HOWARD, wherever born, is justly reputed of this County, wherein he had his first honour, and last habitation. He was second son to Thomas last Duke of Norfolk, but eldest, by his wife Margaret, sole heir to Thomas Lord Audley.

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1576.

² Ibid, 1577.

³ In my “History of Cambridge.”

Queen Elizabeth made him Baron of Audley, and Knight of the Garter; and King James (who beheld his Father a State-Martyr for the Queen of Scots), in the first of his Reign, advanced him Lord Chamberlain and Earl of Suffolk; and in the twelfth of his Reign, July 12, Lord Treasurer of England.

He was also Chancellour of Cambridge, loving and beloved of the University. When, at his first coming to Cambridge, Master Francis Nethersole, Orator of the University, made a Latine Speech unto him, this Lord returned, "Though I understand not Latine, I know the Sense of your Oration is, to tell me that I am wellcome to you; which I believe verily, thank you for it heartily, and will serve you faithfully in any thing within my power."

Doctor Hasnet, the Vice-Chancellour, laying hold on the *handle* of so fair a *proffer*, requested him to be pleased to entertain the King at Cambridge; a *favour* which the University could never compass from their former great and wealthy Chancellours. "I will do it," saith the Lord, "in the best manner I may, with the speediest conveniency." Nor was he worse then his word; giving his Majesty not long after so magnificent a *Treatment* in the University, as cost him *five thousand pounds* and upwards.

Hence it was, that, after his death, Thomas, his second son, Earl of Bark-shire, not suing for it (not knowing of it) was chosen to succeed him, losing the place (as some suspected) not for lack of voices, but fair counting them. He died at Audley-end, anno Domini 1626, being Grandfather to the Right Honourable James Earl of Suffolk.

[AMP.] RICHARD WESTON. I behold him Son to Sir Jerome Weston, Sheriff of this County in the one and fourtieth of Queen Elizabeth; and cannot meet with any of his relations, to rectifie me if erroneous. In his youth he impaired his estate, to improve himself with publique accomplishment; but came off both a saver and a gainer at the last, when made Chancellour of the Exchequer, and afterwards (upon the remove of the Earl of Marlborough), July 15, in the fourth of King Charles, Lord Treasurer of England.

But I hear the Cock's crow proclaiming the dawning day, being now come within the ken of many alive; and when men's *memories* do *arise*, it is time for *History* to haste to *bed*. Let me onely be a *Datary*, to tell the Reader, that this Lord was created Earl of Portland, February 17, in the Eighth of King Charles; and died March 12, anno Domini 1634, being Father to the Right Honourable Jerome, now Earl of Portland¹.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

Sir JOHN BRAMSTONE, Knight, was born at Maldon in this County; bred up in the Middle Temple, in the study of the Common Law, wherein he attained to such eminency, that he was by King Charles made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

One of deep learning, solid judgement, integrity of life, gravity of behaviour; in a word, accomplished with all qualities requisite for a person of his place and profession.

One instance of his integrity I must not forget, effectually relating to the Foundation wherein I was bred. Serjeant Bruerton (of whom formerly²) bequeathed by Will to Sidney-Colledge well nigh *three thousand pounds*; but (for haste or some other accident) so imperfectly done, that (as Doctor Samuel Ward informed me) the gift was invalid in the rigour of the Law. Now Judge Bramstone, who married the Serjeant's Widdow, *gave himself* much trouble (*gave himself* indeed, doing all things *gratis*) for the speedy payment of the money to a farthing, and the legal settling thereof on the Colledge, according to the true intention of the dead. He deserved to live in better times; the delivering his judgement on the King's side in the case of Ship-money cost him much trouble. The *posting Press* would not be perswaded to stay till I had received farther instructions from the most hopefull sons of this worthy Judge, who died about the year 1646.

¹ Who died in March 1662. N.

² BENEFACTORS to the Publick, in Cheshire.

SOULDIERS.

ROBERT FITZ-WALTER. It is observable what I read in my Author¹, that, in the Reign of King John, there were *three* most eminent Knights in the Land, famous for their prowess; viz. Robert Fitz-Roger, Richard Mont-Fitchet², and this Robert Fitz-Walter; *two* of which *three* (a fair proportion) fall to be Natives of this County.

This Robert was born at Woodham-Walters; and behaved himself right valiantly on all occasions, highly beloved by King Richard the First and King John, untill the latter banished him the Land, because he would not prostitute his daughter to his pleasure. But Worth will not long want a Master. The French King joyfully entertained him, till King John recalled him back again, on this occasion: Five years truce being concluded betwixt the two Crowns of England and France, an Englishman challenged any of the French, to *just* a course or two on horseback with him, whom Fitz-Walter (then on the French party) undertook, and, at the first course³, with his great spear, felled horse and man to the ground. Thus then and ever since *Englishmen* generally can be worsted by none but *Englishmen*. Hereupon, the King next day sent for him, restored his Lands, with license for him to repair his Castles (and particularly Bainard's Castle in London), which he did accordingly. He was styled of the common people, "The Marshall of God's Army and Holy Church." He died anno Domini 1234, and lieth buried in the Priory of Little Dunmow.

Sir JOHN HAWKEWOOD, Knight, Son to Gilbert Hawkewood⁴, Tanner, was born in Sible Heringham⁵. This John was first bound an apprentice to a Taylor in the City of London⁶; but soon turned his *needle* into a *sword*, and *thimble* into a *shield*, being pressed in the service of King Edward the Third for his French Wars, who rewarded his valour with Knighthood. Now that mean men, bred in manuell and mechanick trades, may arrive at great skill in martiall performances, this Hawkewood, though an eminent, is not the onely instance of our English Nation.

The heat of the French Wars being much remitted, he went into Italy, and served the City of Florence, which as yet was a *Free State*. Such Republicques preferred Forrainers rather than Natives for their Generalls, because, when the service was ended, it was but disbursing their pay, and then disbanding their power, by cashiering their commission; such Forrainers having no advantage to continue their command, and render themselves absolute, because wanting an interest in Alliances and Relations. Thus, a single *Stake*, if occasion serves, is sooner plucked up then a *Tree* fastned to the earth, with the many *fibræ* appendant to the root thereof.

Great the gratitude of the State of Florence to this their Generall Hawkewood, who, in testimony of his surpassing valour and singular faithfull service to their State, adorned him with the Statue of a man of armes, and sumptuous Monument, wherein his ashes remain honoured at this present day. Well it is that Monument doth remain; seeing his *Coenotaph*, or *honorary tombe*, which sometime stood in the Parish Church of Sible-heningham (arched over, and, in allusion to his name, *berebussed* with *Hawkes* flying into a *Wood*⁷), is now quite flown away and abolished⁸.

This Sir John Hawkewood married Domnia, daughter of Barnaby the warlike brother of Galeasius Lord of Millain (father to John the first Duke of Millain), by whom he had a son named John, born in Italy, made Knight and naturalized in the seventh year of King Henry the Fourth, as appeareth by the Record: "Johannes, filius Johannis Haukewood, Miles, natus in partibus Italiæ, factus indigena anno 8^o Hen. IV; mater ejus nata in partibus transmarinis⁹."

This valiant Knight dyed very aged, anno 1394, in the eighteenth of King Richard the Second; his friends founding two Chantreys, to pray for his and the souls of John Oliver

¹ Stow's Annals, in the Reign of King John.

² Of Stansted-Mont-Fitchet in this County.

³ Stow, ut prius.

⁴ Stow, ut prius.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in Essex.

⁶ Stow, ut prius.

⁷ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 623.

⁸ The name and exploits of Sir John Hawkewood are very judiciously perpetuated by Mr. Gough, in the IVth Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." N.

⁹ In Bibl. Cotton. & in Archivis Turris Lond. 1 pars, Pat. 8 Hen. IV. m. 10.

and Thomas Newenton, Esquires, his *military companions*, and, which probably may be presumed, born in the same County.

THOMAS RATCLIFF, Lord Fitz-walter, second Earl of Sussex of that Surname, twice Lord Deputy of Ireland, was a most valiant Gentleman. By his prudence he caused that actual Rebellion brake not out in Ireland; and no wonder if in his time it rained not War there, seeing his diligence dispersed the clouds before they could gather together. Thus he who cures a disease may be the *skilfulest*, but he that prevents it is the *safest* Physician.

Queen Elizabeth called him home to be her Lord Chamberlain, and a constant Court Faction was maintained betwixt him and Robert Earl of Leicester; so that the *Sussexians* and the *Leicesterians* divided the Court, whilst the *Cecilians*, as neuters, did look upon them. Sussex had a great Estate left him by his Ancestors, Leicester as great given or restor'd him by the Queen: Sussex was the honester man and greater Souldier, Leicester the more *faceit* Courtier and deep Politician; not for the generall good, but his particular profit. Great the animosity betwixt them; and what in vain the Queen endeavoured, Death performed, taking this Earl away; and so the competition was ended. New-Hall in this County was the place, if not (as I believe) of his birth, of his principall Habitation. He dyed anno Domini 1583; and lyeth buried in the Church of Saint Olaves Hart-street, London.

Sir FRANCIS and Sir HORACE VERE, sons of Geffrey Vere, Esquire, who was son of John Vere, the fifteenth Earl of Oxford, were both born in this County, though severall places (Heningham Castle, Colchester, Tilbury juxta Clare) be by sundry men assigned for their Nativity. We will first consider them severally, and then compare them together.

Sir FRANCIS was of a fiery spirit and rigid nature, undaunted in all dangers, not over-valuing the price of men's lives, to purchase a victory therewith. He served on the Scæne of all Christendome where War was acted. One master-piece of his valour was at the Battle of Newport, when his *Ragged Regiment* (so were the English then called from their ragged clothes) helped to make all whole, or else all had been lost. Another was, when for *three* years he defended Ostend against a strong and numerous Army, surrendering it at last a *bare skeliton* to the King of Spain, who paid *more years purchase* for it then probably the world will endure. He dyed in the beginning of the reign of King James, about the year of our Lord 16...¹

Sir HORACE had more meekness, and as much valour as his Brother; so pious, that he first made his peace with God before he went out to war with man. One of an excellent temper, it being true of him what is said of the Caspian Sea, "that it doth never ebb nor flow;" observing a constant tenor, neither elated nor depressed with success. Had one seen him returning from a victory, he would, by his silence, have suspected that he had lost the day; and had he beheld him in a retreat, he would have collected him a Conqueror, by the cheerfulness of his spirit. He was the first Baron of King Charles's creation². Some years after, coming to Court, he fell suddenly sick and speechless, so that he dyed before night, anno Domini 163... No doubt he was well prepared for death, seeing such his vigilancy, that never any Enemy surprised him in his quarters.

Now to compare them together (such their eminency, that they would hardly be parallel'd by any but themselves). Sir Francis was the elder Brother, Sir Horace lived to be the older man. Sir Francis was more feared, Sir Horace more loved, by the Souldiery. The former in martiall discipline was oftimes "rigidus ad ruinam;" the latter seldome exceeded "ad terrorem." Sir Francis left *none*, Sir Horace *no male* issue, whose *four co-heirs* are since matched into *honorable families*. Both lived in *War*, much honored; dyed in *Peace*, much lamented.

HENRY VERE was son of Edward Vere, the *seventeenth* Earl of Oxford, and Anne Trent-ham his [second] Lady, whose principall habitation (the rest of his patrimony being then wasted) was at Heningham Castle in this County. A vigorous Gentleman, full of couage:

¹ Sir Francis Vere died in 1603, æt. 54. N.

² He was created, in 1625, Baron Vere of Tilbury; a title which became extinct at his death. N.

and resolution, and the last Lord Chamberlain of England of this Family. His sturdy nature would not bow to *Court-Compliants*, who would maintain what he spake, spake what he thought, think what he apprehended true and just, though sometimes dangerous and distastefull.

Once he came into Court with a *great milk-white feather* about his hat, which then was somewhat unusuall, save that a person of his merit might *make* a fashion. The Reader may guess the Lord who said unto him in some jeer, "My Lord, you weare a very fair feather." "It is true," said the Earl; "and, if you mark it, there's ne'er a *taint* in it." Indeed his *Family* was ever loyall to the Crown, deserving their Motto,

"VERO NIL VERIUS."

Going over one of the *four* English Colonells into the Low Countries, and endeavouring to raise the Siedge of Breda, he so over-heat himself with marching, fighting, and vexing (the design not succeeding), that he dyed few days after, anno Domini 1625. He married Diana, one of the co-heirs of William Earl of Exeter (afterwards married to Edward Earl of Elgin), by whom he left no issue.

PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM GILBERT was born in Trinity Parish in Colchester¹; his Father being a Counsellour of great esteem in his Profession, who first removed his family thither from Clare in Suffolk, where they had resided in a gentile equipage some centuries of Years.

He had (saith my Informer) the *clearness* of *Venice glass*, without the *brittleness* thereof; soon *ripe*, and long *lasting*, in his perfections. He commenced Doctor in Physick, and was Physician to Queen Elizabeth, who stamped on him many marks of her favour, besides an annuall pension to encourage his studies. He addicted himself to Chemistry, attaining to great exactness therein. One saith of him, "that he was *stoicall*, but not *cynicall*; which I understand *reserv'd*, but not *morose*; never married, purposely to be more beneficiall to his Brethren. Such his *Loyalty* to the Queen, that, as if unwilling to survive, he dyed in the same year with her, 1603. His stature was tall, complexion cheerful; an happiness not ordinary in so hard a Student and retired a person. He lyeth buried in Trinity Church in Colchester, under a plain Monument.

Mahomet's Tombe at Mecha is said strangely to *hang* up, attracted by some invisible Load-stone; but the memory of this Doctor will never *fall to the ground*, which his incomparable Book "De Magnete" will *support* to Eternity.

WRITERS.

GERVASE of TILBURY, born at that village in this County (since famous for a *Campe* against the Spaniards in 88), is reported Nephew to King Henry the Second². But, though *Nepos* be taken in the latitude thereof (to signify Son to *Brother*, *Sister*, or Child) I cannot *make it out* by the *Door*, and am loth to suspect his coming in *by the Window*. This Gervase may be said, by his nativity, to stand but on *one foot* (and that on *tip-toes*) in England, being born on the *Sea side*, at the mouth of Thames; and therefore no wonder if he quickly convayed himself over into Forraign Parts. He became Courtier and Favorite to his Kinsman Otho the Fourth Emperour, who conferred on him the Marshalship of the Archbishoprick of Arles (which proveth the *Imperiall Power* in this *Age* over some parts of Provence); an office which he excellently discharged. Though *his person* was wholly conversant in *Forraign Aire*, his *pen* was chiefly resident on English Earth, writing a Chronicle of our Land, and also adding illustrations to Geffrey Monmouth. He flourished, anno 1210, under King John.

ADAM of BARKING (no mean Market in this County) was so termed from the Town of his Nativity. Wonder not, that, being born in the East of England, he went West-ward

¹ I received the ensuing intelligence from his near Kinsman Mr. William Gilbert, of Brental-Ely in Suffolk. F.
² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. p. 250; and Pits, de Illustr. Ang. Ætat. xiii. p. 274.

as far as Sherborn (where he was a Benedictine) for his education; it being as usuall in that age for *Monkes*, as in ours for *Husbandmen*, to change their soil for the seed, that their grain may give the greater encrease. He was a good Preacher and learned Writer; and surely would have soared higher, if not weighed down with the ignorance of the age he lived in, whose death happened anno 1216.

RALPH of COGSHALL in this County was first Canon of Barnewell nigh Cambridge, and afterwards turn'd a Cistertian Monke. He was a man "incredibilis frugalitatis & parsimoniae¹;" but withall of great learning and abilities. These qualities commended him to be Abbot of Cogshall (the sixth in order after the first foundation thereof), where he spent all his spare hours in writing of Chronicles, and especially of additions to Radulphus Niger. Afflicted in health, he resigned his place, and died a private person about the year 1230.

ROGER of WALTHAM was so called from the place of his Nativity. I confess there be many Walthams in England, and *three* in Essex: but as in Heraldry the *plain Coat speaks the bearer* thereof to be the *best of the house*, whiles the *younger Brethren* give their *Armes* with *differences*; so I presume that Waltham here, without any other addition (of *Much-Waltham*, *Wood-Waltham*, &c.) is the *Chief* in that kind; viz. *Waltham* in this County, within *twelve Miles* of London, *eminent* in that age for a wealthy *Abby*. The *merit* of this Roger, being (saith Bale) "tersè, nitidè, & eleganter eruditus²," endeared him to Fulke Basset Bishop of London, who preferred him Canon of Saint Paul's. He wrot many worthy Works, flourishing under King Henry the Third, anno Domini 1250.

[S. N.] JOHN GODARD (wherever born) had his best being at Cogshall in this County, where he became a Cistercian Monke³. Great was his skill in Arithmetick and Mathematicks, a Science which had lain long asleep in the World, and now first began to open its eyes again. He wrot many certain Treatises thereof, and dedicated them unto Ralph Abbot of Cogshall. He flourished anno Domini 1250.

AUBREY DE VERE, extracted from the Right Honorable Earls of Oxford, was born (saith my Authors⁴) in *Bonacleá Villá Trenovantum*, three miles from Saint Osith, by which direction we find it to be Great Bentley in this County. Now, although a witty Gentleman⁵ saith, that "Noblemen have seldome any thing in Print, save their Clothes," yet this Aubrey so applyed his studies, that he wrote a learned Book of the Eucharist. In his old age he became an Augustinian of Saint Osith's, preferring that before other places, both because of the pleasant retireness thereof, and because his kindred were great Benefactors to that Convent, witness their Donation *de septem Libratis Terræ* thereunto⁶. This Aubrey, the most learned of all honourable persons in that age, flourished anno Domini 1250.

THOMAS MALDON was born at Maldon, no mean Market Town in this County, anciently a City of the Romans, called *Camulodunum*⁷. He was afterwards bred in the University of Cambridge, where he commenced Doctor of Divinity, and got great reputation for his Learning, being a quick Disputant, eloquent Preacher, solid in defining, subtle in distinguishing, clear in expressing. Hence he was chosen Prior of his own Monastery in Maldon, where he commendably discharged his place till the day of his death, which happened 1404.

THOMAS WALDENSIS was son to John and Maud Netter, who, declining the *surname* of his Parents, took it from Walden, the noted place in this County of his Nativity⁸; so much are they mistaken, that maintain that this *Waldensis's* name was *Vuedale*, and that he was born in Hant-shire.

¹ Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, anno 1218.

² De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. p. 302.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 11. compared with Pits, in anno 1250.

⁴ Bale, num. xiii. & Pits, 1259.

⁵ Sir John Suckling's Verses on the right honourable and learned Earl of Monmouth.

⁶ Mills's Catalogue of Honour, p. 677.

⁷ J. Bale, J. Pits.

⁸ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 84.

In some sort he may be termed *Anti-Waldensis*, being the most professed Enemy to the *Wicklevites*, who for the main revived and maintained the Doctrine of the *Waldenses*. Being bred a Carmelite in London, and Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, he became a great *Champion* of, yet *Vassall* to, the Pope; witness his sordid *compliment*, consisting of a *conjunction*, or rather *confusion* and *misapplication*, of the words of Ruth to Naomi, and David to Goliath:

“Perge, Domine Papa, perge quò cupis: & ego tecum ubicunque volueris, nec deseram, in autoritate Dominorum meorum incedam, & in armis eorum pugnabo¹.”

He was in high esteem with *three* succeeding Kings of England; and might have changed his *Coul* into what *English Miter* he pleased, but refused it. Under King Henry the Fourth, he was sent a solemn Embassadour, 1410, about taking away the *Schisme*, and advancing an *Union* in the *Church*; and pleaded most eloquently before the Pope, and Segismund the Emperour. He was Confessor and Privy Councillour to King Henry the Fifth (who died in his bosome), and whom he taxed for too much lenity to the *Wicklevites*; so that we behold the *breath* of *Waldensis* as the *bellows* which *blew* up the *coals*, for the burning of those poor Christians in England under King Henry the Sixth. He was employed to provide at Paris all necessaries for his solemn Coronation; and, dying in his journey thether, anno 1430, was buried at Roan. He was sixteen years Provinciall of his Order throughout all England, and wrot many books against the *Wicklevites*.

Bale citeth four (all forraign) Authors, which make him solemnly *sainted*; whilst Pits², more truly and modestly, onely affirmeth, that he died “non sine sanctitatis opinione.” Indeed, as the Pagans had their *Lares* and *Penates*, *Dii Minorum Gentium*; so possibly this Thomas (though not publickly canonized) might pass for a *Saint* of the *lesser size* in some particular places.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS TUSSEER was born at Riven-hall in this County, of an ancient Family (since extinct) if his own pen may be believed³. Whilst as yet a Boy, he lived in many Schools, Wallingford, Saint Paul's, Eaton (whence he went to Trinity Hall in Cambridge); when a man, in Staffordshire, Suffolk, Northfolk, Cambridge-shire, London, and where not? so that this Stone of Sisyphus could gather no moss. He was successively a *Musitian*, *School-master*, *Serv-ingman*, *Husbandman*, *Grasier*, *Poet*; more skilfull in all, then thriving in any vocation. He traded at large in *Oxen*, *Sheep*, *Dairies*, *Grain* of all kinds, to no profit. Whether he bought or sold, he lost; and, when a *Renter*, *impoverished* himself, and never *inriched* his Landlord. Yet hath he laid down excellent Rules in his “Book of Husbandry and Houswifery” (so that the Observer thereof must be rich) *in his own defence*. He *spread* his *bread* with all sorts of *butter*; yet none would *stick* thereon. Yet I hear no man to charge him with any vicious extravagancy, or visible carelessness, imputing his ill success to some occult cause in God's counsel. Thus our English Columella might say with the Poet,

“———— Monitis sum minor ipse meis —”

none being better at the *theory*, or worse at the *practise*, of Husbandry. I match him with Thomas Churchyard; they being *mark'd* alike in their *poeticall parts*, living in the same time, and *statur'd* alike in their *estates*; both *low enough*, I assure you. I cannot find the certain date of his death, but collect it to be about 1580.

FRANCIS QUARLES, Esquire, son to James Quarles, Esquire, was born at Stewards, in the Parish of Rumford, in this County, where his son (as I am informed) hath an estate in expectancy. He was bred in Cambridge; and, going over into Ireland, became Secretary to the Reverend James Usher, Arch-bishop of Armagh. He was a most excellent Poet, and had a mind byassed to devotion. Had he been contemporary with Plato (that great back-friend to Poets), he would not onely have allowed him to live, but advanced him to an office in his *Common-wealth*.

¹ In libro de Sacramentis, cap. 17.

² De Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1430.

³ In his History, at the end of his Book of Husbandry.

Some Poets, if debarr'd profaness, wantonness, and satiricalness (that they may neither abuse God, themselves, nor their neighbours), have their tongues cut out in effect. Others onely trade in *wit at the second hand*, being all for translations, nothing for invention. Our Quarles was free from the faults of the first, as if he had drank of *Jordan* instead of *Helicon*, and slept on *Mount Olivet* for his *Parnassus*; and was happy in his own invention. His *visible Poetry* (I mean his *Emblems*) is excellent, catching therein the eye and fancy at one draught, so that he hath *out-Alciated*¹ therein, in some men's judgement. His Verses on Job are done to the life, so that the Reader may see his sores, and through them the anguish of his soul.

The troubles of Ireland, where his losses were great, forced his return hither, bearing his crosses with great patience; so that (according to the advice of Saint Hierome) "verba vertebat in opera;" and practised the Job he had described, dying about the year 1643.

JOSEPH MEDE was born in this County, a little East of Bishop-Stortford. Men in Scripture generally are notified by their Fathers, as *Johnadab the Son of Rechab*, *Simon the Son of Jona*. Some few are described by their Sons, as *Simon of Cyrene*, the *Father of Alexander and Rufus*², wherein it is presumed that their Sons were most eminent, and their *branches* not known by the *root*, but the *root* by the *branches*. Such the case here, where the *Parents*, obscure in themselves, may hereafter be known for having *Joseph Mede* to their *Son*.

He was bred in Christ's-Colledge in Cambridge, where he attained to great Learning by his own industry. *R*, was Shibolet unto him, which he could not easily pronounce, so that a *set speech* cost him the *double pains* to another man, being to fit words as well to his *mouth* as his *matter*. Yet, by his *industry* and *observation*, he so conquered his imperfection, that, though in private discourse he often smiled out his stammering into silence, yet, chusing his words, he made many an excellent Sermon without any considerable *hesitation*.

The first-fruits of his eminent studies was a written Treatise, "De Sanctitate Relativâ," which he presented to Bishop Andrews, who besteded him with the King's favour, when his election into his Fellowship met with some opposition. He afterwards became an excellent Linguist, curious Mathematician, exact Text-man; happy in making Scripture to expound itself by parallel places. He was charitable to poor people with his almes, and to all people with his candid censure.

Of one who constantly kept his *Cell* (so he called his *Chamber*) none travailed oftener and farther over all Christendome. For things past he was a *perfect* Historian; for things present, a *judicious* Novilant; and for things to come, a *prudentiall* (not to say *prophe-ticall*) Conjecturer.

To his private friends he would often insist on the place of Scripture, Judges iii. 30, "and the Land had a Rest fourscore years;" which was the longest term of Peace which he ever observed the Church of God to enjoy; after which many troubles did ensue. And seeing the same lease of *halcyon days* was expired in England since the first of Queen Elizabeth, he grievously suspected some strange concussion in Church and State, which came to pass accordingly. I confess, his memory hath suffered much in many men's judgements, for being so great a *Fauter* of the fancifull opinion of the Millenaries. Yet none can deny but that much is found in the ancient Fathers tending that way. Besides, I dare boldly say, that the furious Factors for the *Fifth Monarchy* hath driven that Nail which Master Mede did first enter, farther than he ever intended it, and doing it with such violence, that they split the truths round about it. Thus, when Ignorance begins to build on that *foundation* which Learning hath laid, no wonder if there be no *uniformity* in such a *mungrell fabrick*. He died in the fifty-third year of his age, anno Domini 1638, leaving the main of his estate to the Colledge, about the value of £.300; a large sum to issue out of the purse of a Scholar.

¹ A famous Delincator of Emblems. N.

² Mark xv. 2.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

RICHARD BADEW, born of a knightly Family at Great Badew¹ (commonly called *Great Baddow*, nigh Chelmesford), was bred in the University of Cambridge. He so profited in literature, that by generall consent, anno 1326, the Scholars therein chose him their Chancellour; in which year this Richard purchased two Tenements in Milne-street, and in their place erected a small Colledge, by the name of *University-Hall*, wherein Scholars living under a Principall had their chambers *gratis* (a great favour in that age), though otherwise maintaining themselves on their own expences.

Sixteen years after, by a sad accident, this Colledge was casually burnt down to the ground; whereupon Doctor Badew, with the consent of the University, resigned all his interest therein into the hands of Elizabeth Countess of Clare, who fayrely refounded this Colledge; as in due place hereafter, God willing, shall be related².

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WALTER MILDMEY, Knight, was born at Chelmesford, in this County, where he was a younger Son to Thomas Mildmey, Esquire. He was bred in Christ's-Colledge in Cambridge, where he did not (as many young Gentlemen) *study only in complement*, but seriously applyed himself to his Book.

Under King Henry the Eighth and King Edward the Sixth, he had a gainfull office in the Court of Augmentations. During the Raign of Queen Mary, he practised the politick precept, "*Benè vixit qui benè latuit.*" No sooner came Queen Elizabeth to the Crown, but he was called to State-employment; and it was not long before he was made Chancellour of the Exchequer.

It is observed, "that the Exchequer never fareth ill, but under a good Prince;" such who out of conscience will not oppress their people; whilst Tyrants pass not for what they squeeze out of their subjects.

Indeed Queen Elizabeth was very carefull not to have her coffer swell'd with the consumption of her Kingdom, and had conscientious Officers under her, amongst whom Sir Walter was a principall.

This Knight, sensible of God's blessing on his estate, and knowing that "*Omne Beneficium requirit Officium,*" cast about to make his return to God. He began with his benefaction to Christ's-Colledge in Cambridge, only to put his hand into practice; then his bounty embraced the generous resolution (which the painfull piety of St. Paul propounds to himself, viz.) "not to build on another man's foundation;" but, on his own cost, he erected a new Colledge in Cambridge, by the name of *Emanuel*.

A right godly Gentleman he was, though some of his back-friends suggested to the Queen, that he was a better *Patriot* then *Subject*; and that he was *over-popular in Parliaments*, insomuch that his life did set *sub nubecula*, under a cloud of the *Royal displeasure*. Yet was not the Cloud so great, but that the beams of his *innocence*, meeting those of the Queen's *candor*, had easily dispelled it had he survived longer, as appeared by the great grief the Queen professed for the loss of so grave a Councillour; who, leaving two Sons and three Daughters, died anno Domini 1589.

DOROTHE PETRE, Daughter to Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, and Sister to John Lord Pètre, was certainly born in this County; but uncertain whether at Thorndon, Writtle, or Engerstone³, three fair houses in Essex of that wealthy Family. Thus variety of habitations render the nativities of great persons doubtfull, whilst we are led with more assurance to the cradles of meaner people.

She was marryed to Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield, in Summerset-shire, Esquire. We read of Ahab, that "he sold himself to work wickedness, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up⁴: but this worthy man gave himself over to all actions of bounty and charity, whom his wife,

¹ R. Parker, in Sceletos Cantabrigiensis, in MS.

² Ingatestone. N.

³ See Suffolk, in the Title of BENEFACTOURS.

⁴ 1 Kings ii. 25.

answering her name ("a gift of God" indeed) encouraged therein. *He* founded, *she* finished, both richly endowed, Wadham Colledge in Oxford; by whose joynt bounty it is become as rich as *most*, more uniform than *any* Colledge in England.

THOMAS EDEN, D. L. was born in the South part of Sudberry within this County, where his Name and Family are continued in a worshipfull degree in Ballington Hall. He was bred Fellow, and then Master, of Trinity Hall in Cambridge; a singular good Advocate, Chancellour of Ely, Commissary of Sudberry and Westminster, Professor of Law in Gresham Colledge, &c.

But, leaving his *ability* in his own *Profession* to be praised by others, his Charity here comes under our cognizance; who bestowed *one thousand pounds* on Trinity Hall, therewith purchasing Lands to maintain *Wax Candles* in the *Chappel*, an *annual Commemoration* with a *Latin Speech*, and other excellent *Benefactions*. He dyed anno Domini 164. . leaving a considerable estate, and making Mr. James Bunce, Alderman of London, his Executor (though an utter stranger unto him), on this occasion. The Alderman repaired to him for his *advice* on a *Will*, wherein he was *Executor*, desiring from him the true meaning of a *clause* therein. The Doctor returned, "that the passage in question was equally capable of *two several senses*." "But tell me," said Mr. Bunce, "what do you believe in your *conscience* was the very *mind* of the *Testator*, being my *resolution* to perform it whatever it cost me." A *Speech* which *stayed* with the *Doctor* after the *Speaker* thereof was *departed*, making such impression in his *spirit*, that hence he concluded the *Alderman* a *conscientious person*; and deputed him the *Executor* to his own *Will*. I am informed that, since the *Doctor's* death, a *match* hath been made between their nearest *Relations*.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

MATILDA FITZ-WALTER, by some surnamed *The Faire*, by others, *The Chast* (qualities admirable when united), was Daughter to that strenuous Knight, Sir Robert Fitz-Walter, of Woodham-Fitz-Walter in this County, of whom before¹.

Some would perswade us, that as the Trojan War was occasioned by Helena in revenge of her wantonness; so the Barons' War, in the Reign of King John, by this Matilda, in reward of her chastity, which the King in vain did assault; though surely the same was too private and personal to cause a national ingagement; especially the fact being only attempted, not effected.

The King banishing her Father beyond the Seas (in hope by his absence the easier to compass his desire) renewed his suit with more earnestness, and the same success. For *Matilda* still answered her Anagram, "*Tal Maid*," both in stature and stoutness of her vertuous resolution; till at last the King, "*quia noluit consentire, toxicavit eam*²," procuring one to poyson her in a poach'd egge; meat which in the shell may safely be eaten after a sluttish, out of it not after a malicious hand.

I much admire she was not made a Saint (a dignity in those dayes conferred on some of less desert); and conceive she had surely been *sainted* if veiled, and found the less favour for being no Votarie, but a Virgin at large. She was murdered 1213, and lyeth buried betwixt two pillars in the Quire of Little Dunmow Church. I have nothing to adde to this story, save to observe, that he who procured her poysoning in her *meat*, was poysoned in his own *drink* afterwards.

SIMON LYNCH, Son of William Lynch, Gentleman, was born at Groves, in the Parish of Staple, in Kent, December 1562; bred a Student in Queen's Colledge in Cambridge; and afterwards Bishop Aylmer's Kinsman bestowed on him a small Living (then not worth above £.40 *per annum*) at North Weale, nigh Epping, in this County; and pleasantly said unto him, "Play, Cousin, with this awhile, till a better comes." But Mr. Lynch continued therein (the first and last place of his Ministry) *sixty-four years*. The Bishop afterwards

¹ In the title of SOULDIERS.

² Abstract of the Chronicle of Dunmow, in Biblioth. Cotton.

profered him Brent-Wood-Weale, three times better than North-Weale, to whom Mr. Lynch (to use his own words) returned this answer, "That he preferred the *Weal* of his Parishioners' souls before any other *Weal* whatsoever." He lived *sixty-one* years in wedlock with Elizabeth Seane his wife. He was an excellent house-keeper, and yet provided well for his *ten* children. He was buried at North Weale, anno Domini 1656.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1 William Edwards -	William Edwards -	Hoton - - -	Grocer - -	1471
2 Robert Basset - -	Robert Basset - -	Billerikei - - -	Salter - -	1475
3 John Shaa - - -	John Shaa - - -	Rochford - - -	Goldsmith -	1501
4 Laurence Aylmer -	Thomas Aylmer -	Allesham - - -	Draper - -	1507
5 William Baily - -	John Baily - - -	Thackstead - - -	Draper - -	1524
6 John Allen - - -	Richard Allen - -	Thackstead - - -	Mercer - -	1525
7 Richard Martin -	Thomas Martin -	Saffron Walden -	Goldsmith -	1593
8 Thomas Skinner -	John Skinner - -	Walden - - -	Clothworker	1596
9 Richard Dean - -	George Deane - -	Much Dunmowe	Skinner - -	1628

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

Ralph, Bishop of London, or his Vicar-generall, the
 Bishop being absent beyond the Seas,
 John Earl of Oxford,
 Henry Bourchier, Chivaler, }
 John Tyrill, Chivaler, } Knights for the Shire. }
 Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Johannis Montgomery, chiv.	Galf. Robell, ar.	Willielmi Aleyn.
Nicholai Thorle, chiv.	Henrici Chaterton, ar.	Johannis Beche.
Maur. Bruyn, chiv.	Thomæ Storkedale, ar.	Roberti Priour, Ballivi Burgi
Edmundi Benst. chiv.	Willielmi Senklere, ar.	Colcesteri.
Johannis Fitz-Sim. chiv.	Johannis Godeston, ar.	Richardi Beamond.
Willielmi Goldingham, chiv.	Rogeri Spyce, ar.	Williel. Gorge, Balivi Burgi
Ludovici Joh. ar.	Thomæ Bendysh, ar.	de Maldon.
Johannis Doreward, ar.	Hugo Nayllingh. ar.	Roberti Simond de Hatfield.
Roberti Darcy, ar.	Thomæ Rigidon.	Thomæ Hardekyn.
Thomæ Terell, ar.	Ricardi Priour.	Thomæ Mullyng.
Edvardi Torell, ar.	Johannis Green.	Johannis Gale de Farnham.
Willielmi Loveney, ar.	Johannis Basset.	Johannis Stodehawe.
Thomæ Rolf.	Rogeri Deyncourt.	Thomæ Aldres.
Johannis Teye, ar.	Johannis Poynes.	Egidii Lucas.
Thomæ Knevet, ar.	Johannis Santon.	Johannis Stanford.
Henrici Langley, ar.	Johannis Malton.	Roberti Wade.
Georgii Langham, ar.	Thomæ Basset.	Thomæ Blosme.
Richardi Fox, ar.	Johannis Walchif.	Willielmi Gatton.
Johannis Helyon, ar.	Edmund. Preston.	Roberti Wright de Thurrok.
Thomæ Batyll, ar.	Roberti Sudbury.	Johannis Barowe.
Thomæ Hevenyngham, ar.	Johannis Baryngton.	Roberti Brook de Dedham.
Johannis Godmanston, ar.	Willielmi Ardale.	Johannis Stephenede de El-
Roberti Hunte, ar.	Nicholai Mortimer.	mestede.
Johannis Leventhorp, jun. ar.	Henrici Aleyn.	Thomæ Andrew.
Thomæ Barington, ar.	Roberti Weston.	Richardi Dykeleygh.
Thomæ Pynthon, ar.	Johannis Chamber.	Willielmi Cony.
Thomæ Pykenham, ar.	Thomæ Chittern.	Johannis Rouchestre.
		Johannis

Johannis Marlere.	Willielmi Spaldyng.	Joh. Marshant de Peldon.
Roberti de Bury.	Hugonis Dorsete.	Richardi Eylotte.
Thomæ Stanes.	Richardi Atte More.	Johannis Baderok.
Joh. à Benham de Witham.	Radulphi Bonyngdon.	Joh. Wayte de Branketre.
Richardi Jocep.	Thomæ Barete.	Joh. Parkede Gestmyngthorp
Johannis Berdefeld.	Radulphi de Uphaving.	Willielmi Manwode.
Thomæ Brentys.	Johannis Gobyon.	Henrici Hoberd.
Thomæ Selers.	Willielmi Scargoyll.	Rogeri Passelewe.
Johannis Boreham.	Johannis Shynnyng.	Willielmi Atte Cherche.
Roberti Seburgh.	Willielmi Higham.	Willielmi Reynold.
Henrici Maldon.	Johannis Riche.	Johannis Sailer.
Johannis Caweston.	Johannis Veyle, senioris.	Richardi Billingburgh.
Thomæ Mars. de Dunmow.	Johannis Hicheman.	Allani Bushe.
Johannis Hereward de Thap- stede.	Edmundi Botere.	Johannis Wormele.
Johannis fil. Will. Attee Fan. de eadem.	Johannis Westle.	Johannis Glyne.
Reg. Bienge de eadem.	Willielmi Admond.	Roberti Ferthyng.
Walteri Goodmay.	Johannis Campion.	Martini Stainer.
	Richardi Sewale.	Roberti Beterythe.
	Walteri Tybenham.	Roberti Smyth de Waltham.

OBSERVATIONS.

Some part of this County lyeth so near London, that the sound of Bow-bell (befriended with the wind) may be heard into it; a Bell that ringeth the Funeral Knell to the ancient Gentry, who are more healthfull and longer-liv'd in Counties at greater distance from the City.

R. Bishop of London being absent beyond the Seas, was Robert Fitz-Hugh, who was twice sent Embassadour into Germany, and once unto the Pope¹.

John Earl of Oxford was John de Vere, *second* of that name, and *eleventh* Earl of Oxford; beheaded afterwards, anno 1462, in the fifth of King Edward the Fourth, for his Loyalty to the House of Lancaster.

HENRY BOURCHIER,]

Here additioned *Chivaler*, appears by all proportion of time and place the self-same person who marryed Elizabeth, sister to Richard Plantagenet Duke of York, and who, by his Nephew King Edward the Fourth, was created Earl of Essex. He dyed, an aged person, 1483. I conceive that his Father William Lord Bouchier (Earl of Ewe in Normandy) was living when this Henry Bouchier was chosen Knight for the Shire; a place usually conferred on the eldest Soñs of Peers in the life-time of their Fathers.

JOHN TERRYLL, Chivaler,]

Was chief of that family, rich and numerous in this County, of exemplary note and principall regard. Great Thorndon was the place of their sepulture, where their Monuments² to the Church, both ruinous. This name (if still alive) lies gasping in this County, but continuing healthfull in Buckingham-shire.

JOHN MOUNTGOMERY, Chivaler.]

I find him Supervisor to the Will of Sir Robert Darcy, anno 1469; and conceive that Surname since utterly extinct.

MAURICE BRUYN, Chivaler.]

He had his seat at South-Okenton. From the *two* heirs-generall of this family often marryed, Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, the Tirrells, Berners, Harlestons, Heveninghams, and others, are descended. A branch of the Heir-male removed into Hant-shire, since into Dorset-shire, where they subsist in a right worshipfull equipage.

¹ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops,

² Sic. N.

WILLIAM GOLDINGHAM, Chivaler.]

Though the great *tree* be blasted, a small *sprig* thereof still sprouteth in this County.

JOHN DOREWARD, Esq.]

He lived at Bocking-Dorewards in this County; and was Patron of the rich Parsonage therein, which no ingenious person will envy to the worthy Incumbent, Doctor John Gauden. This John Doreward lieth buried in the Church, with this Inscription:

“Hic jacet Johannes Doreward, Armiger, qui obiit xxx die Januarii, anno Domini Mil. cccc. lxxv. & Blancha Uxor ejus, quæ obiit . . . die mens. . . . anno Domini Mil. cccc. lx. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

Claviger Æthereus nobis sit Janitor almus.”

ROBERT DARCY, Ar.]

An ancient name in this County, having Danbury (whilst living) for their residence; and the Church in Maldon (when dead) for their sepulture, where there be many of their shamefully defaced Monuments.

This Robert Darcy, afterwards knighted, by his Will, made the fifth of October 1469, bequeathed his body to be buried in Allhallows-Church in Maldon, before the Alter, where his Father lyed in a Tombe of Marble. He willed that forty marks should be disposed for two thousand Masses (*four pence* a Masse) to be said for his soul, and the souls of his Relations; within six weeks after his decease; willing also that every Priest in Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge should have a share of that money, &c. He made Elizabeth his Wife and others his Executors; the Earl of Essex, the Lord Dinham, Thomas Mountgomery, Thomas Terryll, supervisors of his Will; beseeching them to help his Son Thomas and all his children. He willed the Earl of Essex and the Lord Dinham should have a Butt of *Malmsy*, Sir Thomas Mountgomery and Sir Thomas Terryll a Pipe of *Red-wine*, for their pains. Thomas Darcy his son, Esquire of the Body to King Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, married Margaret, one of the Daughters and Heirs of John Harelton of Suffolk, Esquire. He dyed 25th of September 1485, as appears by his Epitaph on his Tombe in the Church aforesaid.

HENRY LANGLEY, Esq.]

He lived at Langley-Wilebores, in the Parish of Rickling, in the Church whereof he lyeth buried, with this Inscription:

“Hic jacet Henricus Langley, Armiger, qui obiit xx Septemb. M. cccc. lvi. & Margareta uxor ejus, una filiarum & hæredum Johannis Waldene, Armigeri, quæ obiit v. Martii, M. cccc. liii.”

There is in the same Church a Monument for his Son, the more remarkable, because the last of his Family:

“Here lyeth Henry Langley, Esq. and Dame Catherine his wife, which Henry departed this life ii. April, M. cccc. lxxxviii. and Dame Katherine died the year of our Lord God M.”

It is not usuall for the wife of an Esquire to be styled *Dame*, except she was daughter to an Earl, or relict to a Knight. This Henry left *three* daughters (portraicted on his Marble Tombe), betwixt whom his Inheritance was divided.

THOMAS HEVENINGHAM.]

His family flourisheth in Norfolk.

JOHANNES LEVENTHROP, Jun. Ar.

His posterity flourisheth in Hertford-shire.

THOMAS BARINGTON, Ar.]

He lived at Barington-hall in the Parish of Hatfield-Brad-Oake, and lyeth buried in the Church, with this Inscription:

“Hic jacet Thomas Barington, Armig. & Anna uxor ejus, qui quidem Thomas obiit v. Aprilis M. cccc. lxxii. & Anna proximo die sequenti, quorum animabus propitiatur Altissimus.”

See here a sympathizing wife, dying the next day after her husband, of whom it may be said,

“ He first deceas'd ; she for few hours try'd
To live without him, lik'd it not, and dy'd.”

The Family is of signall nativity ; enriched with large possessions, in the Raigñ of King Stephen, by the Barons of Montfitchet ; and since received an accession of honour and estate, by marrying with Winifred, daughter and coheir of Henry Pole Lord Montague, son of Margaret Plantagenet Countess of Salisbury, descended of the Bloud Royall. At this day there is a Baronet thereof, with other branches of good account.

THOMAS BENDYSH, Ar.]

Bomsted in this County was, and is, the habitation of his Family.

EGIDIUS LUCAS.]

The name is honourable at this day, and hath a seat with fair possessions near Colchester ; but how related to this Giles, I know not. Sure I am, that it appeareth on a window, in the North side of the Church of Saxham-parva in Suffolk, that, anno Domini 1428 (five years before this return of Gentry), one Thomas Lucas (kneeling there with his wife in their Coat-Armours) was Servant, Secretary, and one of the Council, to Jasper Duke of Bedford and Earl of Pembroke.

THOMAS BARRET]

Was an Esquire of signall note ; and the ensuing nameless Manuscript¹ will acquaint us with the time of his death :

“ Thomas Barryt, Squyr to Kyng Harry the Sixt, oftentimes imployed in the French Warrs, under the command of John Duc of Bedford, as also John Duc of Norfolk ; being alway trew leige-man to his Sovereign Lord the King ; having taken Sanctuary at Westminstre to shon the fury of his and the King's enemyes, was from thense hayled forth, and lamentably hewyn a-peces : about whilke tym, or a lityl before, the Lord Skales, late in an evening, entryng a Wherry-bott with three persons, and rawghing toowards Westminstre, there likewise to have taken Sanctuary, was discride by a woman, where anon the Wherry-man fell on him, murdered him, and cast his mangled corpes alond by Saint Marie Overys.”

As for the date of his death, we may learn it out of his Epitaph on his Tombe in the Church of Saint Martin's in the Fields, London :

“ Hic jacet Thomas Barret, prenobilis Armiger ; qui quidem Thomas erat abstractus de sanctuario Beati Petri Westmonasterii, & crudeliter interfectus per manus Impiorum, contra Leges Angliæ, & totius universalis Ecclesie privilegia & jura, anno Domini 1461, & anno illustrissimi Regis Edward. Quarti post Conquestum primo. Sub eodem quoque marmoreo lapide Johannes Barret ejusdem Thome primogenitus sepelitur, qui quidem Johannes obiit die anno”

This Family of the Barrets received much wealth by the daughter and heir of Bellhouse, of Bellhouse (an ancient and fair seat in the Parish of Avely in this County) ; and some few years since determined in Sir Edward Barret, Knight, Lord Baron of Newburg in Scotland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ; a hospitall house-keeper, and founder of an Almes-house in Avely aforesaid. He adopted Lennard, Esquire (son to the Lord Dacres by the daughter of the Lord North) heir to his estate, on condition he should assume the Surname of *Barret*.

¹ Exemplified in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 417.

SHERIFFS OF ESSEX AND HERTFORD-SHIRE.

<i>Anno</i>	HEN. II.	17 Rob. Mantell fr. & H. Matheus Mantell.	<i>Anno</i>	EDW. I.
1	Rich. Basset & Albericus de Verr.		1	Walt. de Essex.
2	Rich. de Lucy.	<i>Anno</i>	2	<i>Idem.</i>
3	Mauricus.	HEN. III.	3	Tho. de Sandivic.
4		1	4	Laur. de Scio.
5	Mauricus de Tireter, <i>for five years.</i>	2	5	<i>Idem.</i>
10	Tullus Bovilla.	3	6	<i>Idem.</i>
11	Nich. Decanus, <i>for four years.</i>	4	7	Will. de San. Caro.
15	Nich. Decanus & Steph. de Bell. Campo dimid. anno.	5	8	Regin. de Ginges, <i>for five years.</i>
16	Rob. Mantellus, <i>for twelve years.</i>	6	13	<i>Idem.</i> , & Will. de Lamburne.
28	Oto filius Willielm. <i>for six years.</i>	7	14	<i>Idem.</i>
<i>Anno</i>	RICH. I.	8	15	Hugo de Blound.
1	Oto filius Willielm.	8	16	<i>Idem.</i>
2	<i>Idem.</i>	17	17	Rad. de Boxstede.
3	Galf. filius Petri.	17	18	<i>Idem.</i>
4	Galf. filius Petri & Rich. Heriott.	18	19	Hen. Grapnill.
5		19	20	<i>Idem.</i>
6	Galf. filius Petri & Simon Pateshalla.	20	21	Will. le Grose.
7	Will. de Long. Campo, Canc. Dom. Regis.	24	22	Will. de Sutton.
8	Reginall. de Argento.	25	23	<i>Idem.</i>
9	Regind. de Argent. & Hug. de Nevil, & Hum. de Barton.	26	24	<i>Idem.</i>
10	Hugo de Nevill & Johan. de Nevill.	27	25	Simon de Bradenham.
<i>Anno</i>	JOHAN.	27	26	<i>Idem.</i>
1	Hugo de Nevill & Johan. de Nevill.	31	27	<i>Idem.</i>
2	<i>Idem.</i>	31	28	Joh. de Le.
3	Rich. de Montfichet & Joh. de Cornheard.	35	29	<i>Idem.</i>
4	Rich. de Montfichet.	36	30	Will. de Harpden.
5	Rich. de Montfichet & Joh. de Cornheard.	37	31	Joh. de Bassenburne.
6	Math. Mantell Com. <i>for four years.</i>	38	32	<i>Idem.</i>
10	Joh. Mantell.	39	33	Joh. de la Le.
11	Albic. Willielm. filius Fulconis.	40	34	<i>Idem.</i>
12	Comes Albericus & <i>idem</i> Willielm. <i>for 4 years.</i>	41	35	Joh. de Harpessend.
16	Math. Mantell & Galf. Roinges.	42	<i>Anno</i>	EDW. II.
		42	1	Walt. de Bauds.
		43	2	Alanus de Goldingham.
		44	3	<i>Idem.</i>
		45	4	Gafr. de la Le, & Joh. de la Hay.
		46	5	<i>Idem.</i>
		47	6	Joh. Aignell.
		48	7	Joh. Ward de Hoo.
		49	8	Rich. Perers, <i>for four years.</i>
		50	12	Johan. de Vouret & Rad. Giffard.
		51	13	<i>Idem.</i>
		52	14	Nich. Engayn.
		53	15	<i>Idem.</i>
		54	16	Adam Frances.
		55	17	Tho. Gobium.
		56	18	Rich.

18 Rich. de Perers.	16 Hen. Gernet,	35 Hugo Blount.
19 <i>Idem.</i>	17 <i>Idem.</i>	36 Will. de Leyre.
Anno EDW. III.	18 Joh. de Cogeshall.	37 Guido de Boys.
1 Rich. Perers.	19 <i>Idem.</i>	38 Tho. Fittling.
2 Will. Baud.	20 Joh. de Cogeshall, <i>for</i>	39 Joh. Jernoun.
3 Rich. de Perers.	<i>four years.</i>	40 Tho. de Helpeston.
4 <i>Idem.</i>	24 Pet. de Boxstede.	41 Joh. Oliver.
5 Joh. de Wanton.	25 Tho. Lacy.	42 Tho. Chardlowe.
6 Joh. de la Hay & Joh. de	26 Joh. de Cogeshall.	43 Joh. Heuxteworth.
Wanton.	27 <i>Idem.</i>	44 <i>Idem.</i>
7 Joh. de la Hay & Adam	28 <i>Idem.</i>	45 Tho. Basingborn.
de Bloy.	29 Hugo Fitz Simond.	46 Will. Baud.
8 Will. Baud & Adam Bloy.	30 Will. de Enefeld.	47 Joh. de Broumpton.
9 Joh. de Cogeshall, <i>for</i>	31 Tho. de Chabham.	48 Joh. Filiol.
<i>five years.</i>	32 <i>Idem.</i>	49 Edw. Fitz Simond.
14 <i>Idem</i> & Will. de Wanton.	33 Roger le Louth.	50 Joh. Battail.
15 Will. Atte Moore.	34 <i>Idem.</i>	51 Rob. Fitz Williams.

RICHARD I.

7. WILL. DE LONGO CAMPO, CANCELLARIUS DOMINI REGIS.]

This is that insolent Bishop of Ely, our Chroniclers having so much anger at his pride, and no pity at his downfall. He seems a Riddle to me, who was Lord Chancellor of England (a Norman by birth), and could not speak a word of English¹. It seems Chancery-suits in that age were penned and pleaded in *French*.

KING JOHN.

1. HUGO DE NEVIL, & JOHAN. DE NEVIL.]

Hugh was he who attended King Richard the First, and slew a Lyon in the Holy-Land; a great Benefactour to Waltham-Abby, in which Church he was buried². John was his son, to whom Matthew Paris³ giveth this testimony, "Non ultimus inter Angliæ nobiles patris sui pedetentim sequens vestigia." These worthy persons in my "Ecclesiasticall History" I mistook for the ancestors of (who were but the allies to) the honourable family of the Nevills; being since informed, that the issue-male of this Hugh and John is long since extinct.

EDWARD II.

1. WALTER DE BAUD.]

This *ill-sounding surname* is both ancient and honourable. Some⁴ do deduce it from *Baden*, a Marquisate in Germany; and most sure it is, that they here have flourished twelve generations, as followeth:

1. Sir Simon Baud, or Bauld, Knight, died in the Holy Land, 1174⁵.
2. Sir Nicholas Baud, Knight, died in Galicia in Spain, 1189.
3. Sir Walter Baud, Knight, died at Coringham (in this County) 1216.
4. Sir William Baud, Knight, died at Coringham, 1270.
5. Sir Walter de Baud, Sheriff this year, died at Coringham, 1310.
6. Sir William de Baud, died at Coringham, 1343.
7. Sir John de Baud, Knight, died in Gascoigne, 1346.
8. Sir William de Baud, Knight, died at Hadham-parva, 1375, thrice Sheriff under King Edward the Third.
9. Thomas Baud (the first Esquire of his line) died at Hadham aforesaid, 1420.
10. Thomas Baud, the second Esquire, died at Hadham, 1449; he was Sheriff in the 25th of King Henry the Sixth.

¹ Godwin, in Ep. Elien. Anglicanæ linguæ omninò ignarus.

² Matthew Paris, anno 1222.

³ Ad annum 1245.

⁴ Verstegan, in names of Contempt.

⁵ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 602.

11. Sir Thomas Baud, Knight, died in London, 1500.

12. John Baud, Esq. died at Coringham, 1550.

The *Bauds* held land in this County of the Dean and Chapter of Saint Paul's, by paying a *Fee-Buck* and *Doe* in their seasons. They were brought (alive, as I take it) in procession to the High-altar in the Church, where the Dean and Chapter met them, apparelled in Copes (embroydered with *Bucks* and *Does*, the gift of the *Bauds* to their Church) with garlands of Roses on their heads; and then the Keeper who brought them blowed their deaths, which was answered by the Company of *Horners* in London resounding the same¹. Other ceremonies were used, better befitting their mouths who cried out "Great is Diana of the Ephesians²" than the Ministers of the Gospell. Some seemed to excuse it as done in commemoration of the property of that place, altered to a *Christian-church*, from a *Temple of Diana*³. I suspect the *Bauds* extinct in Essex, and understand them extant in Northampton-shire.

SHERIFFS OF ESSEX AND HERTFORD-SHIRE.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICH. II.		
1	Rob. Goldington	- - - - -	Arg. two lions passant Az.
2	Joh. Fitz-Simonds	- - - - -	Arg. three escoucheons G.
3	Edw. Bensted.		
4	Joh. Seawale	- - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three gadd-bees Arg.
5	Will. Godmanston.		
6	Galf. de Dersham.		
7	Tho. Battaile	- - - - -	G. a griffon sergriant within a border engrailed O.
8	Joh. Walton	- - - - -	Arg. a flower de luce G.
9	Galf. Brockhole.		
10	Joh. Rigwin.		
11	<i>Idem.</i>		
12	Hen. English.		
13	Walt. atte Lee.		
14	Galf. Michell.		
15	Will. Cogeshall, m.	Cogeshall	Arg. a cross between four escalops S.
16	Adam Frances.		
17	Tho. Cogeshall	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Tho. Sampkin.		
19	Will. Bateman	- - - - -	S. three lions dormant Arg.
20	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	
21	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	
22	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	
	HEN. IV.		
1	Edw. Bensted.		
2	Joh. Heward, & Will. Marvy.		
3	Helmingus Legett	- - - - -	Erm. a lion rampant G.
4	Tho. Swinborn	- - - - -	G. three boars-heads couped, and crusyle of [crosses Arg.]
5	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - - <i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Edw. Bensted.		
7	Gerar. Braibrooke	- - - - -	Arg. six mascells conjoynd, 3, 2, and 1, G.
8	Elming. Legett	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Will. Loveney.		
10	Joh. Walden.		
11	Tho. Aston	- - - - -	Per fess Arg. and S. in fess two flower de luces, lying each to other between three mullets counterchanged.
12	Will. Cogeshall	- <i>ut prius.</i>	

¹ Stow's Survey of London, in Farringdon-ward.

² Acts xix. 28.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Middlesex.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>HEN. V.</i>			
1	Joh. Tirrel - -	Heron - - -	Arg. two chevrons Az. within a border en- [grailed G.
2	Joh. Hayward, m.		
3	Tho. Barre, mil.		
4	Lodovi. Johan.		
5	Regin. Malyns.		
6	Joh. Haward, mil.		
7	Rob. Darcy - -	Danbury - - -	Arg. three cinquefoils G.
8	Lodov. Johan. -		
9	<i>Idem, &</i> Will. Loveny.		
<i>HEN. VI.</i>			
1	Joh. Tirrell - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Maur. Bruyn, mil.	S. Okenton - -	Az. a cross moline O.
3	Joh. Barley - -	- - - - -	Erm. three barrs wavey S.
4	Joh. Doreward -	Bocking.	
5	Conandus Aske.		
6	Tho. Tirrell - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Hotoft.		
8	Nich. Rikhull.		
9	Hen. Langley - -	Rickling.	
10	Nich. Thorley, mil.		
11	Joh. Durward.		
12	Rob. Whittington.		
13	Galf. Rokhill.		
14	Maur. Bruyn, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Edw. Tirrell - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Rich. Alread.		
17	Rob. Whittington.		
18	Rich. Whitherton.		
19	Joh. Tirrell - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Rad. Astley.		
21	Nich. Morley - -	- - - - -	Arg. a lion rampant S. crowned O.
22	Joh. Hende.		
23	Tho. Tirrell - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Tho. Pigot.		
25	Tho. Baud - -	Coringham - -	G. three chevrons Arg.
26	Joh. Hende, jun.		
27	Geo. Langham - -	- - - - -	Arg. a fess G. and a label of three points Az.
28	Galf. Rockhill.		
29	Phil. Bottiller -	Wood-hall - -	{ G. a fess componé Arg. and S. betwixt six crosses crosetts O.
30	Tho. Barington, a.	Barrington-hall -	Arg. three chevrons G. a label of three points Az.
31	Joh. Godmanston.		
32	Tho. Cobham, mil.		
33	Hum. Bahun.		
34	Rich. Bothe.		
35	Joh. Hende, jun.		
36	Lodovi. John.		
37	Rad. Darcy - -		<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Tho. Tirrell, mil. -		<i>ut prius.</i>

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	EDW. IV.		
1	Tho. Juce.		
2	Tho. Langley, ar.		
3	<i>Idem.</i>		
4	Joh. Clay, mil.		
5	Rog. Ree, ar.		
6	Lau. Rainford, mi.		
7	Hen. Barley, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Will. Firlon, mil.		
9	Walt. Writell, ar.		
10	Rad. Bamde, ar.		
11	Walt. Writell, ar.		
12	Rog. Ree, mil.		
13	Alur. Cornbrugh, ar.		
14	Joh. Sturgion, ar.		
15	Rich. Hant, ar.		
16	Hen. Langley, ar.		
17	Will. Green, ar. -	- - - - -	Arg. a cross engrailed G.
18	Alur. Cornburgh.		
19	Joh. Wode.		
20	Joh. Sturgion.		
21	Tho. Tirrell - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Joh. Fortescue, ar. -	- - - - -	Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised O.
<i>Anno</i>	RICHARD. III.		
1	Will. Say - - -	- - - - -	Quarterly, O. and G.
2	Joh. Sturgeon.		
3	Rob. Percy, mil. & Joh. Fortescu, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i>	HENR. VII.		
1	Joh. Fortescu, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Hen. Marny, ar. -	- - - - -	G. a lion rampant guardant Arg.
3	Will. Pirton, mil.	- - - - -	{ Erm. on a chevron engrailed Az. three leopards- heads O.
4	Hen. Teye, ar. -	- - - - -	Arg. a fess, between three martlets in chief, and [a chevron in base, Az.
5	Joh. Bottiler, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Rob. Turberville -	DORSET - - -	Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O.
7	Joh. Berdefield, ar.		
8	Hen. Marny - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Ri. Fitz-Lewis, m.	Thorndon, E. -	S. a chevron betwixt three trefoiles Arg.
10	Rob. Plummer.		
11	Will. Pulter - -	Hitching - - -	Arg. a bend voided S.
12	Rob. Newport, ar.	Petha' Furnis.	
13	Tho. Perient, ar. -	Diggswell - - -	G. three crescents Arg.
14	Joh. Verney, mil.	- - - - -	Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets G.
15	Rog. Wentworth, m.	- - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three leopards-heads O.
16	Hen. Teye, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Will. Pirton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Hum. Torrell, ar.	- - - - -	G. three bulls-heads couped O.
19	Will. Skipwith, a.	LINCOLN-SHIRE -	Arg. three barrs G. in chief a greyhound [coursant S.
20	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Rob. Darcy, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Joh. Broket, ar. -	Brocket-hall - -	O. a cross patonce S.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
23	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Hum. Torell, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno HEN. VIII.

1	Joh. Levinthorpe, a.	- - - - -	- { Arg. a bend gobonated G. and S. between two cotisses of the second.
2	Will. Litton, ar.	Kebworth - -	
3	Anth. Darcy, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Edw. Tirrell, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Joh. Seintler, ar.		
6	Will. FitzWilliams	- - - - -	Lozengée, Arg. and G.
7	Joh. Veer, ar.	- - - - -	Quarterly, G. and O. ; in the first a mullet Arg.
8	Wist. Browne, mil.		
9	Tho. Tirrell, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Joh. Cut, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend engrailed S. three plates.
11	Joh. Veer, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Tho. Bonham, ar.		
13	Tho. Teve, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Joh. Christmas, ar.		
15	Hen. Barley, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Joh. Veer, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Tho. Leventhorp, a.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Tho. Bonham, ar.		
19	Edw. Tirrell, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[fitchie O.
20	Egid. Capell, mil.	Hadham - - -	G. a lion rampant betwixt three crosses botonie
21	Joh. Bollis, ar.	Wallington, H. -	Arg. on a chevron betwixt three boars'-heads
22	Joh. Broket, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	couped S. as many scallops O. within a
23	Joh. Smith, ar.		border V. bezantée.
24	Phil. Butler, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Bri. Tuke, mil.	- - - - -	Partée per fess indented Az. and G. three lions-
26	Will. West, mil.		[passant in pale O.
27	Tho. Perient, sen. a.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Hen. Parker, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. a lion passant G. ; between two bars S.
29	Joh. Rainsford, m.		thereon three besants ; in chief as many
30	Joh. Smith, ar.		bucks'-heads cabossed of the third.
31	Phil. Butler, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Joh. Mordant, mil.	BEDFORD-SHIRE	Arg. a chevron inter three estoiles S.
33	Rad. Rowlet, ar.	St. Alban's, H.	
34	Joh. Bowles & Joh. Sewstes.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Joh. Wentwarth, a.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Anth. Cook, ar.	Gidy-hall, E. -	O. a chevron checkée G. and Az. betwixt three
37	Rob. Litton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[cinquefoiles of the last.
38	Joh. Coningsby & Edr. Broket	South Mims - -	G. three conies seiant, within a border engrailed [Arg.

Anno EDW. VI.

1	Edw. Broket, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Joh. Cook, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Gates, mil.	- High Easter.	
4	Geor. Norton, mil.		
5	Hen. Tirrell, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Tho. Pope, mil.	- - - - -	- { Partée per pale O. and Az. ; on a chevron between three griffins'-heads erased, four flower de luces all counterchanged.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	PHIL. & MAR.		
1	Jo. Wentworth, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Edw. Broket, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Will. Harris, ar. & Tho. Sylesden, ar.	- - - - -	O. on a bend Az. three cinquefoiles of the field.
4	Joh. Botler, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Tho. Pope, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Tho. Mildmay, ar.	Chelmesford - -	Arg. three lions rampant Az.

<i>Anno</i>	ELIZ. REG.		
1	Rad. Rowlet, mil.		
2	Edw. Capell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Tho. Golding, mil.	- - - - -	G. a chevron O. inter three besants.
4	Tho. Barington, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Hen. Fortescu, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Will. Ayliffe, ar. -	- - - - -	S. a lion rampant O. collared G. between four [crosses patée of the second.
7	Rob. Chisler, ar.		
8	Joh. Buket, ar.		

SHERIFFS OF THIS SHIRE ALONE.

<i>Anno</i>	ELIZ. REG.		
9	Geor. Tuke, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Tho. Lucas, esq. -	Colchester - -	Arg. a fess betwixt six annulets G.
11	Tho. Golding, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Jam. Altham, esq.	Mark-hall - -	[See his Arms p. 371.]
13	Edw. Barret, esq.	Bell-house.	
14	Tho. Mildmay, k.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Arth. Harris, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Edw. Pirton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Joh. Peter, knt. -	Writtle - - -	G. a bend between two escalops Arg.
18	Wistan Brown, esq.		
19	Gab. Pointz, esq. -	- - - - -	Barry of eight, O. and G.
20	Ed. Huddleston, e.	CAMBRIDGE-SH. -	G. frettée Arg.
21	Hen. Capell, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Tho. Barington, k. & Tho. Darcy, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i> <i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Joh. Wentworth -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Thomas Tay, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Tho. Lucas, knt. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Hen. Apleton, esq.	- - - - -	Arg. a fess engrailed betwixt three apples G. [sliped V.
27	Bria. Darcy, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Arth. Harris, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Rob. Wroth, esq. -	Loughton - -	Arg. on a bend S. three leopards'-heads erased [of the first, crowned O.
30	Edm. Huddleston, k.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Gabr. Poyns, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Rad. Wiseman, es.	- - - - -	S. a chevron Erm. betwixt three cronells of [spears Arg.
33	Rich. Warren, esq.		
34	Joh. Wentworth, e.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Hum. Mildmay, es.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Will. Ayloff, esq.	Braxted - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Edw. Saliard, esq.		
38	Geo. Harvey, esq.		
39	Tho. Mildmay, es.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40	Will. Harris, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41	Jer. Weston, esq.	- - - - -	O. an eagle displayed S. the head regardant.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
42	Tho. Meade, knt.	- - - - -	G. a chevron Erm. betwixt three trefoiles Arg.
43	Hen. Smith, esq.	- - - - -	
44	Rich. Franke, esq.	- - - - -	
45	Hen. Maynard, k. & 1 Jac.	} Easton - - -	Arg. a chevron Az. betwixt three hands G.
<i>Anno</i> J A C. R E X.			
1	Hen. Maynard, k.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Tho. Rawlins, esq.	- - - - -	S. three swords barr-ways blades Arg. hilts O.
3	Joh. Sammes, knt.	- - - - -	O. a lion rampant S. vulnerated in the mouth.
4	Gam. Capel, knt. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Hen. Maxey, knt.	- - - - -	G. a fess betwixt three talbots'-heads erased Arg.
6	Rog. Apleton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Tho. Mildmay, k.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Joh. Dean, knt. -	- - - - -	S. a fess Erm. betwixt three chaplets Arg.
9	Tho. Wiseman, k.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Hen. Leigh, knt. -		
11	Ro. Worth, mort. & Edr. Elrington, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[Cornish-choughs, three above, two below. Arg. a fess dauncette S. bezanty, between five
12	Har. Grimston, knt.	Bradfield - - -	Arg. on a fess S. three spur-rowels O.
13	Will. Smith, esq.		
14	Tho. Lucas, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Pau. Bayning, k. & b.	Bentley.	
16	Tho. Bendish, bar.	Bumsted - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three rams'-heads
17	Will. Smith, knt.		[erased Az.
18	Will. Pert, esq. -	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend Az. three mascalls O.
19	Ste. Soame, knt.		
20	Tho. Gourney, knt.		
21	Caro. Prat, esq.		
22	Edr. Botelar, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> C A R. R E X.			
1	Arth. Harris, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Hug. Everard, esq.	Much-Waltham	Arg. a fess wavy between three stars G.
3	Th. Nightingale, e.	Newport-P. - - -	Erm. a rose G.
4	Hen. Mildmay, k.	Graces - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Edr. Allen, bar. -	Hatfeld Pri. - - -	S. a cross potent O.
6	Tho. Bendish, bar.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Meade, knt. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Hen. Smith, esq.		
9	Ric. Saltonstall, k.		
10	Cran. Harris, knt.	Woodham-Mortimere	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Hum. Mildmay, k.	Danbury - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Lucas, esq. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Will. Lucking, ba.	Waltham - - -	S. a fess indented betwixt two leopards'-heads O.
14	Will. Wiseman, b.	Canfield-hall - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Marl. Lumley, esq.	Bardfield M.	
16	Rob. Luckin, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Rob. Smith, esq.		
18			
19	Tim. Middleton, esq.		
20	Rich. Everard, bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Ri. Harlakenden, esq. -	- - - - -	Az. a fess Erm. betwixt 3 lions'-heads erased O.
22	Joh. Pyot, esq. -	- - - - -	Az. on a fess O. a lion passant G.; in chief three [bezants.

HENRY VI.

29. PHILIP BOTTILLER.]

He was son to Sir Philip Bottiller, Knight, who lieth buried in Walton-Church in Hertfordshire, with the following Inscription :

“ Hic jacet corpus Domini Philippi Butler, Militis, quondam Domini de Woodhall, & hujus Ecclesie Patroni, qui obiit in Festo Sancti Leonardi, anno Domini m.cccc.xxi. & Regis Henrici Quinti post Conquestum ultimo. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.”

These *Butlers* are branched from Sir Ralph Butler, Baron of Wem in Shropshire, and his wife, heir to William Pantulfe, Lord of Wem, soon after the entry of the Normans ; and still flourish, in deserved esteem, at Woodhall in Hertfordshire.

HENRY VII.

2. HENRY MARNY, Ar.]

Till disproved with clear evidence to the contrary, this Henry Marny, Esquire, shall pass with me for him who was then Servant, afterwards Executor, to the King's Mother, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond ; the very same who afterwards was knighted, made Chancellor of the Dutchy, and created Lord Marny, by King Henry the Eighth ; and whose daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, was, with a fair inheritance, married to Thomas Howard Viscount Bindon.

HENRY VIII.

6. WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAMS, Ar.]

I cannot exactly design his habitation ; but conceive it not far from Waltham Abby, in the South-West part of this County ; because he bequeathed fifty pounds to mend the Highways betwixt Chigwell and Copers-hall¹. He was afterwards knighted by King Henry the Eighth, on a worthy occasion ; whereof hereafter, in his Sherifalty of Northamptonshire, in the fifteenth of King Henry the Eighth. He bequeathed one hundred pounds to poor Maids' marriages ; forty pounds to the University, &c. ; and delivering a Catalogue of his Debtors into the hands of his Executors, he freely forgave all those over whose names he had written “ Amore Dei remitto².”

14. JOHN CHRISTMAS, Ar.]

Such will not wonder at his Surname, who have read the Romans cognominated *Januarius*, *Aprilis*, &c. Yea, *Festus* himself is well known in Scripture³, probably so called from being born on some solemn Festivall ; the occasion, no doubt, of this Sheriff's Surname at the first.

If the name be extinct in Essex, it remaineth in other Counties ; and the City of London, where ——— Christmas, Esquire (a great promoter of my former and present endeavours) must not by me be forgotten.

25. BRIAN TUKE, Knight.]

He was Treasurer of the Chamber to King Henry the Eighth (as appears by his Epitaph) ; and, dying anno 1536, lyeth buried with Dame Grissel his wife (deceasing two years after him) under a fair Tombe in the North Isle of the Quire of Saint Margaret's in Lothbury, London. Leland giveth him this large commendation, that he was “ Anglicæ linguæ eloquentiâ mirificus.” Bale⁴ saith, that he wrot observations on Chaucer ; as also against Polidore Vergil, for injuring the English ; of whom, then still alive, he justly and generously demanded reparations ; though since, his *unresponsable memory* can make us no *satisfaction*.

¹ Stow's Survey of London, p. 90.

² Idem, ibidem.

³ Acts xxiv. 27.

⁴ In his Book intituled “ Scriptores nostri temporis.”

EDWARD VI.

3. SIR JOHN GATES.]

He was descended from Sir Geffry Gates, Knight, who, as appears by his Epitaph in the Church of High-Eastern, bought the Mannor of Garnets in that parish of one Koppenden, Gentleman. This Sir Geffry was six years Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Marshall of Callis; "and there kept with the Pikards worschipfull Warrys" (Reader, it is the *language* of his *Epitaph*); and died anno Domini 1477.

As for this Sir John Gates, Knight, descendant from the said Sir Geffry, he is heavily charged with Sacrilege in our Histories; and, ingaging with John Dudley Duke of Northumberland in the Title of Queen Jane, he was beheaded the 22d of August, the first of Queen Mary, 1553.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1. RALPH ROWLET, Knight.]

He married one of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cook, Sister to the Wives of the Lord Chancellour Bacon and Treasurer Cecill¹. His Family is now extinct; one of his Daughters marrying into the then worshipfull (since honorable) Family of the Maynards, and with her devolved a fair inheritance.

12. JAMES ALTHAM, Esq.

His Armes (casually omitted in our List) were, Paly of six, Erm. and Az.; on a chief G. a lyon rampant O. His *name-sake*, and direct *descendent*, now living at Mark-hall, made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Charles the Second, addeth with his *accomplished civility* to the honor of his Ancestors.

KING JAMES.

1. HENRY MAYNARD, Knight.]

He was Father to William Maynard, bred in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge (where he founded a Logick Professor); created Baron of Wicklow in Ireland, and Easton in this County; whose Son William Lord Maynard hath been so noble an Encourager of my studies, that my *hand* deserveth to wither, when my *heart* passeth him by without a prayer for his good successe.

15. PAUL BAYNING, Knt. and Bar.]

No doubt the same person who afterwards was created Viscount Bayning of Sudbury². His Son was bred in Christ-Church, of most hopeful parts (descended from the Sackvils by the Mother's side) and promising high performance to his Country; but, alas! cut off in the *prime* of the *prime* of his life. He left two Daughters, which (though married) left no issue³; so that his large Estate will be divided betwixt the children of his four Sisters, Wives to the Marquess of Dorchester, Viscount Grandison, the Lord Dacres of the South, and Henry Murrey, Esquire of the Bed-chamber to King Charles.

KING CHARLES.

12. JOHN LUCAS, Esq.]

This worthy person, equalling his *extraction* with his *vertues*, was at Oxford made Baron by King Charles the First. I understand he hath one sole Daughter (to whom I wish a *meet Consort*, adequate to her *birth* and *estate*); seeing the Barony, *begun* in this Lord, is suspicious in him to *determine*.

THE BATTELS.

Though none in this County (the heart of the *Eastern Association*), yet the Siege (anno 1648) of Colchester must not be forgotten. Know then that the Remnant of the Royalists, routed in Kent, with much difficulty recovered this County, the Parliament's

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1576.

² In 1627. N.

³ Sir Paul Bayning died in 1640, and the title with him. His widow was the only daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Naunton. N.

Forces pursuing them. March much farther they could not, such their weariness and want of accommodation: *bid Battel* to their numerous Foes they durst not, which was to run in the *jaws of ruine*; wherefore they resolved to shelter themselves for a time in Colchester.

Reader, pardon a digression. Winchester Castle was by the Long Parliament ordered to be made UNTENABLE; but the *over-officious* malice of such who *executed* the *Order* (wilfully mistaking the *word*) made it UNTENANTABLE. To apply the distinction to Colchester; all men beheld it as *tenantable*, full of faire houses; none as *tenable* in an *hostile way*, for any *long time*, against a *great Army*.

But see what *diligence* can do. In few days they fortified it even above imagination. Indeed the *lining* of the Wall was better than the *faceing* thereof, whose *Stone* outside was ruinous, but the *inside* was well filled up with *Earth*, which they valiantly maintained. Nor was it *General Fairfax* they feared so much, as *General Famine* (that grand Conqueror of Cities); having *too much* of the *best sauce*, and *too little* of the *worst meat*; insomuch that they were fain to make *Mutton* of those creatures which kill *Sheep*, and *Beefe* of *Cattel* which *never wore Horns*, till they were forced to submit to the worst (but best they could get) of conditions.

Here those two worthy Knights, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle (the one eminently a whole *Troop of Horse*, the other a *Company of Foot*) were cruelly sentenced, and shot to death; whose bodies have since had a *civil Resurrection*, restored to all possible outward honour, by publick Funerall Solemnities.

THE FAREWELL.

I wish the sad casualties may never return, which lately have happened in this County; the one, 1581, in the Hundred of Dengy¹, the other, 1648, in the Hundred of Rochford and Isle of Foulness (rented in part by two of my credible Parishioners, who attested it, having paid dear for the truth thereof); when an Army of Mice, nesting in *Ant-hills*, as Conies in *Burroughs*, shaved off the grass at the bare roots, which, withering to dung, was infectious to Cattle. The March following, numberless flocks of Owls from all parts flew thither, and destroyed them, which otherwise had ruined the Country, if continuing another year. Thus, though great the distance betwixt a *Man* and a *Mouse*, the meanest may become formidable to the mightiest creature by their multitudes; and this may render the punishment of the Philistines more clearly to our apprehensions, at the same time pestered with *Mice* in their barns, and pained with *Emerods* in their bodies².

. In the Topography of this large and interesting County, many materials have at various periods been collected, of which a considerable part yet remain in MS. Nineteen Numbers of a regular History of Essex were published by Mr. Salmon; which being thought too contracted and superficial, many large MS Collections were put into the hands of the late Rev. Philip Morant, who selected from them two folio volumes; and left in the hands of Mr. Astle materials for another volume, consisting of Epitaphs, Additions, and Corrections. With all the merit that is due to Mr. Morant, it must be confessed that, not content with omitting to collect many interesting particulars in each article of his History, he left out large parcels of the materials already collected to his hand. This Work was abridged, and some inconsiderable additions made to it, under the patronage and direction of Peter Muilman, Esq. in 6 vols. 8vo. 1769. — Some single Towns have been completely described; Colchester, in particular, by Mr. Morant; and Pleshy, by Mr. Gough; whose "Additions to Camden" contain also much information. The "Magna Britannia;" the "Environs of London," by Messrs. Lysons; the "Beauties of England;" the several Histories of London, &c. &c. afford additional materials for a Continuator of the Topography of Essex. N.

¹ Stow's Chronicle, anno citat.

² 1 Sam. vi. 11.

GLOUCESTER - SHIRE.

GLOUCESTER-SHIRE hath Worcester and Warwick-shire on the North, Oxford and Wilt-shire on the East, Somerset-shire on the South, Hereford-shire, with the River Wye, on the West; extending from her South to North Avon 48 miles; but lessened in her broadest part, from East to West, to twenty-eight. The Severne runneth through it, entering this County as a *River*, encreasing in it to an *Eastuary*, and becometh little lesse than a *Sea* before it departs out of it.

Some affirm that this County was anciently like the land of *Gerar*¹, wherein Isaac sowed and reaped an hundred fold² (the greatest proportion of encrease which the *good ground* in the Parable brought forth³.) But the same men seem to insinuate, that this Shire, tired out with its over-fruitfulnesse, hath become barren in these later times. True it is, as Lions are said to be tamed by watching, not suffering them to take any sleep; so the most generous and vigorous land will in time be *imbarrened*, when always *pinched* with the Plough, and not permitted to *slumber* at all, and *lie fallow* some competent time; otherwise, with moderate respite and manuring, some Tillage in this County is as fruitful as in any other place. As for *Pasturage*, I have heard it reported from credible persons, that such the fruitfulness of the land nigh *Slimbrige*, that in Spring time, let it be bit bare to the roots, a *Wand* laid along therein *over night* will be covered with new-grown *grasse* by the next morning.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

TOBACCO.

This lately grew in this County, but now *may not*. It was first planted about *Winchcomb*, and many got great estates thereby, notwithstanding the great care and cost in planting, re-planting, transplanting, watering, snailing, suckering, topping, cropping, sweating, drying, making, and rowling it. But it hath been prohibited of late by Act of Parliament, as hindering our English Plantation in the *West Indies*, abating the Revenues of the State in Customs and Impost, and spoiling much of our good ground, which might be employed for Corn or Cattel. As for the praise of *Tobacco*, with the vertues thereof, they may better be performed by the Pens of such Writers whose pallates have tasted of the same.

OAK.

England hath the best in the World, not for *finnesse*, but *firmnesse*. Indeed *Outlandish* Oaks have a smaller *grain*, and therefore fitter for *Wainseot*; and whilst they make the best *linings*, our *English* Oak is the substantial *out-side*.

The best in England is in Dean Forrest in this County, and most serviceable for *Shipping*; so *tough* that, when it is dry, it is said to be as hard as *Iron*. I have read⁴, that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the *Spaniard* sent an Ambassador over purposely to get this wood destroyed (by private practices and cunning contrivances); who, had he effected his Embassie, deserved a good reward at his return. It is suspicious, if not timely prevented, carelessness and waste will gratifie the *Spaniard* with what then he could not accomplish.

¹ From whom Mr. Camden, in his *Britannia*, doth dissent.

² Genesis xxvj. 12.

³ Matthew xiii. 8.

⁴ Hartlib's Legacy, p. 49.

STEELE.

It is *eldest Brother* of *Iron*, extracted from the same *Oare*, differing from it not in *kind* but *degree* of purity, as being the *first running* thereof. It is more *hard* and *brittle* (whilst *Iron* is *softer* and *tougher*), useful for the making of English Knives, Siches, Sisers, Shears, &c. ; but *fine edges* cannot be made thereof, as *Lancets* for letting of blood, *Incision Knives*, *Dissecting Knives*, *Razors*, &c. I have been informed that Sir Basil Brooke (the great *Steele-maker* in this County) his *Patent* to prohibit the importing of Forraign Steele was revoked on this account, because that no Artist could make the aforesaid Instruments of English Steele, but must have it from Damascus, Spain, Flanders, &c. As for *Iron*, though plentiful in this, it may be treated of in another County with more conveniency.

MANUFACTURES.

CLOATHING.

As good as any in England, for *fineness* and *colour*, is wrought in this County, where the Cloathiers have a double advantage. First, plenty of the best Wooll growing therein on Cots-wold-Hills ; so that whereas Cloathiers in some Counties fetch their Wooll far off, with great cost, it is here but the removing it from the *backs* of the *Sheep* into their *Works-houses*. Secondly, they have the benefit of an excellent Water for colouring their Cloath, being the sweet Rivolet of Strowd, which, arising about Branfield, runneth cross this Shire into the Severn.

Now no rational man will deny *occult* qualities of perfection in some above other Waters (whereby *Spanish Steele*, *non naturá sed tincturá*, becomes more tough than *ours* in *England*), as the best *Reds* (a colour which always carried somewhat of Magistracy therein) are died in *Strowd-water*. Hence it is that this Shire hath afforded many wealthy Cloathiers, whereof some may seem in their *Loomes* to have *interwoven* their own names into the Cloaths, called (*Webs-cloath* and *Clutterbucks*) after the names of the *first Makers* of them, for many years after.

MUSTARD.

The best in England (to take no larger compasse) is made at Tewksberry in this County. It is very wholesome for the clearing of the head, moderately taken ; and I believe very few have ever surfeited thereof, because not granted time, but demanded present payment for the penalty of excesse, turning *Democritus* himself presently to *Heraclitus*, as the Husbandman Poet doth observe,

“Seque lacessenti fletum factura sinapis¹ :”

It is generally used in England ; and the Jest is well known, of two Serving-men contesting about superiority, “My Master,” saith the one, “spends more in *Mustard* than thine does in *Beefe*.” Whereunto the other returned, “The more *sawcy men* his followers.”

But seriously this should raise our gratitude to God for the plentiful provisions of *Flesh* and *Fish* spent in this Land ; when *Mustard*, a *meer complement* to both, amounteth to more *thousands of pounds* by the year than will be believed.

WINE.

This formerly grew in this County, but now doth not ; witness the many places therein still called *Vineyards*², whereof one most eminent nigh Gloucester, the Palace of the Bishop. And it appears by ancient Records, that some Towns in this Shire paid *Rent-Wines* in great proportions ; so that England, though it doth not *ferre vinum*, is *ferax vini*,

¹ Columella, in Hortulo.

² On this subject some learned Treatises have been published by very eminent Antiquaries, in the Archæologia, the Gentleman's Magazine, and other Works. N.

capable (especially in a hot Summer) to produce it to good perfection¹. But, in later ages, this commodity hath been disused; partly because better and cheaper may be procured from beyond the Seas, and partly because experience proveth other Native Liquors more healthful for our English bodies.

SIDER.

We must not forget *Sider*, anciently a *Native* of *this*, since a *free Denizon* of all other Counties, made of Apples here grown in hedge-rows (which both *fence* and *feed*) in great abundance. Such who deduce *Sider*² from the Latine *Sicera*, as that from the Hebrew שֵׁכָר (signifying any liquor which immoderately taken doth intoxicate), make a more proper allusion therein, than true deduction thereof. The Portugal calls it *Vinho contrafeyto*; and surely much *Claret* and *White* is vended in England, which grew in no other Grapes than what Apple-trees afford. Some maintain, that the coldness and windiness (easily correctable with Spice) is recompenced by temperate looseness, caused by the moderate drinking thereof. But the staple use of *Sider* is at Sea³, where it quencheth thirst better than other liquor; and, if subject to corrupt in hot Countries, quickly purgeth it self to a pure constitution.

BUILDINGS.

The *Abbey* (since *Cathedral*) *Church* of Gloucester is a beautiful building, advanced by several successive Abbots. It consisteth of a continued *Window-work*; but hath the loudest praises from the *Whispering-place* therein. Take its manner from that learned Author, who (though it seems never seeing it) hath, by his steady aim in Philosophy, better guessed and described it than I, who have been an eare and eye witness thereof:

“There is a Church at Gloucester (and, as I have heard, the like is in some other places⁴) where, if you speak against a wall, softly, another shall hear your voice better a good way off, than near hand. Enquire more particular of the Frame of that Place. I suppose there is some Vault, or Hollow, or Isle behind the Wall, and some passage to it, towards the farther end of that wall, against which you speak; so as the voice of him that speaketh slideth along the wall, and then entreth at some passage, and communicateth with the Air of the Hollow; for it is preserved somewhat by the plain Wall, but that is too weak to give a sound *audible*, till it hath communicated with the back Air⁵.”

The Church, in all the Siege of the City, and our Civil Wars, was decently preserved; which I observe to his commendation who was the Governor thereof. Since, I have read that, by Act of Parliament, it was settled on the City to maintain and repair, and hope their practice hath proved precedential to other places in the same nature.

As for Civil Structures in this County, our late Wars laid a *finger* on *Barkley*, their *arme* on *Sudeley Castle* (seated where the *Vailes* and *Woulds* meet), and the fair clasp to joyn them together being in part pluck'd down. But their *loynes* have been laid on *Cambden-House* (one of the newest and neatest in England, built by Baptist Hickes Viscount Cambden), pressed down to the very foundation.

WONDERS.

There are frequently found (at Alderley in this County) Oysters, Cockles, and Periwinkles of stone. Such who conceive these were formerly real Shell-fish, brought so far by some accident into the Land, engage themselves in a sea of inextricable difficulties. Others more probably account them to be *Lusus Naturæ*: and know, that as “the foolishnesse of God is wiser than men, and the weaknesse of God is stronger than men⁶” so the *disportings*

¹ The late Mr. Forsyth very frequently made excellent Wine, nearly of the same quality with good *Madeira*, from the Grapes in *Kensington Gardens*. N.

² J. Minshew, in his Dictionary, in the word.

³ This is not now the case; Rum, or Wine, being in general found more efficacious. N.

⁴ That in St. Paul's Cathedral is, perhaps, the most remarkable one in this Country. N.

⁵ Sir Francis Bacon, in his Natural History, Cent. ii. num. 148.

⁶ 1 Cor. i. 25.

of the God of Nature are more *grave* than the most *serious* employment of men: for such riddles are propounded on purpose to pose those profound shallow Rabbies, counting themselves of the *Cabinet*, when they are scarcely of the *Common Council* of Nature; so unable to *read such Riddles*, that they cannot *put the letters thereof together* with any probability.

THE HIGRE.

Men as little know the cause of the name, as the thing thereby signified. Some pronounce it the *Eagre*, as so-called from the keenness and fierceness thereof. It is the confluence or encounter (as supposed) of the salt and fresh water in *Severne*, equally terrible with its flashings and noise to the seers and hearers; and oh how much more then to the feelers thereof! If any demand why the *Thames* hath not an *Higre* as well as the *Severne*, where we find the same cause, and therefore why meet we not with the same effects? I re-demand of them why is there not an *Euripus* with the same reciprocation of Tides, as well about the other *Cyclides*, as *Eubœa* alone? Thus, in cases of this kind, it is easier to ask *ten*, than answer *one* question with satisfaction. But hear how the Poet describeth this *Higre*¹:

“ ————— Until they be imbrac’t
 In Sabrin’s sovereign armes: with whose tumultuous waves,
 Shut up in narrower bounds, the *Higre* wildly raves;
 And frights the stragling flocks, the neighbouring shores to fly,
 Afar as from the Main it comes with hideous cry.
 And on the angry front, the curled foam doth bring
 The Billows ’gainst the Banks, when fiercely it doth fling,
 Hurles up the slimy Ooze, and makes the scaly Brood
 Leap madding to the Land, affrighted from the flood;
 O returns the toying Barge, whose Steers-man doth not lanch,
 And thrusts the furrowing beak into her ireful panch.
 As when we haply see a sickly Woman fall
 Into a fit of that which we the *Mother* call;
 When from the grieved Womb she feels the pain arise,
 Breaks into grievous sighs, with intermixed cries,
 Bereaved of her sence; and struggling still with those
 That ’gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
 Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touses, spurns, and sprauls,
 Casting with furious Limbs her holders to the Walls:
 But that the horrid pangs torments the grieved so,
 One well might muse from whence this sudden strength should grow.”

All that I will adde is, that, had this been known to the Roman Poet², when he thus envied against his Shee-friend,

*Tu levior cortice, & improbo
 Iracundior Adria*—————

“ Thou art more light, more angry than
 The Cork, and uncouth Adrian.”

I say, had it been known, he would have changed *Adria* into *Higrea*, the former being a very *calme* in comparison of the later.

We will conclude all with that, which at first was a *Wonder’s-fellow*, until the strangeness thereof abated by degrees. There is a kind of *Bird*, as yet not known by any proper name, which cometh in great companies, but seldome in this County, yet oftner than welcome; in Bulk not much bigger than a *Sparrow*, which may seem to carry a *saw*, or rather a *sithe*, on his mouth; for, with his *Bill*, which is *thwarted crosse-wise* at the

¹ Michael Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*.

² Horace.

end, he will *shave or cut an Apple in two at one snap*, eating only the kernels thereof, spoyling more than he doth devour. They come about Harvest-time, when *Apples* begin to be ripe; so that these *Birds* may be said to drink up many hogs-heads of *Sider*, as destroying them in their causes, and preventing the making thereof. The like have been seen in Cornwall, where at first they were taken (saith my Author¹) for a *forboden token*; understand him for a *presage of ill success*.

PROVERBS.

“As sure as God’s in *Gloucester-shire*.”]

This Proverb is no more fit to be used than a Toad can be wholsom to be eaten, which can never by Mountebancks be so dieted and corrected, but that still it remains rank poyson. Some, I know, seek to qualifie this Proverb, making God *eminently* in this, but not *exclusively out of* other Counties; where such the former fruitfulness thereof, that it is said to return the seed with increase of *an hundred fold*². Others find a superstitious sense therein, supposing God, by his gracious presence, more peculiarly fixed in this Country, wherein there were more and richer Mitred Abbeyes than in any *two* Shires of England besides. But, when all is done, the best use of this Proverb is, totally and finally to banish it out of the mouths and minds of all mankind.

“You are a man of *Duresley*.”]

It is taken for one that breaks his word, and faileth in performance of his promises; parallel to *Fides Græca*, or *Fides Punica*. Duresley is a Market and Cloathing Town in this County, the inhabitants whereof will endeavour to confute and disprove this Proverb; to make it false now, whatsoever it was at the first original thereof.

Besides, the worst places, in the midst of epidemical viciousness, have afforded some exceptions from the wicked rule therein. “The Cretians are always lyars³,” was the observation of a Poet, and application of the Apostle; yet we find some Cretians whom the Holy Spirit alloweth for “Devout men⁴,” Thus, sure, I am, there was a *man of Duresley*, who was a *man of men*, Edward Fox by name, a right godly and gracious Prelate, of whom hereafter⁵. However, the men of Duresley have no cause to be offended with my inserting this Proverb; which if *false*, let them be angry with the *Author*, the first man that made it; if *true*, let them be angry with the *Subject*, even themselves who deserve it.

“It is long in coming, as *Cotswold Barley*.”]

It is applied to such things as are *slow*, but *sure*. The Corn in this cold County on the *Woulds*, exposed to the winds, bleak and shelterless, is very backward at the first; but afterwards overtakes the forwardest in the County, if not in the *Barn*, in the *Bushel*, both for the quantity and goodness thereof.

“He looks as if he had liv’d on *Tewksbury Mustard*.”]

It is spoken partly of such who always have a sad, severe, and tetrick countenance:

“Si, ecastor, hic homo Sinapi victitet,
Non censeam tam tristem esse posse⁶.”

Partly on such as are snappish, captious, and prone to take exceptions, where they are not given, such as will *crispare nasum*, in derision of what they slight or neglect.

“The *Tracies* have always the wind in their faces.”]

This is founded on fond and false Tradition; which reporteth, that, ever since Sir *William Tracy* was *most active* amongst the *four Knights* which killed Thomas Becket, it is imposed on *Tracies* for *miraculous Penance*, that whether they go by *land* or by *water*, the *Wind is ever in their faces*. If this were so, it was a *favour* in a hot Summer to the

¹ Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.

² Titus i. 12.

³ Acts ii. 5. 11.

⁴ William of Malmesbury, in his Book of Bishops.

⁵ In the title of PRELATES.

⁶ Plautus, in Truculento.

Females of that Family, and would spare them the use of a *Fan*. But it is disproved by daily experience, there being extant at this day in this County *two Houses*, the one *Honourable*, the other *Worshipful*, growing from the same root; so that, we see, it is not *now*, and therefore believe that it *was never* true. If any say that, after so many *generations*, this *curse* at last is *antiquated*; know, that, according to Popish principles, it deserved rather to be doubted of late, seeing no gentile Family in England since the Reformation have more manifested their *cordial disaffection* to Popery by their sufferings and writings, as hereafter will appear.

PRINCES.

I cannot discover any Prince who took his first *handsel* of life in this County. Let not my unhappiness discourage the industry of others in their enquiry herein.

SAINTS.

KENELME, Son of Kenwolfe King of Mercia, succeeded his Father therein, being a child but of seven years old; so that his harmless years had not attained to any worldly guile, and his vertuous inclination promised great hopes, when Quenrid, his ambitious Sister, caused him to be kill'd, as standing in her way to the Crown.

Solomon saith, "Curse not the King" (much less kill him), "no not in thy thought; for a Bird in the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter¹;" that is, a discovery shall surely and swiftly be made, by remote, unsuspected, and improbable means; whereby it is thought the murder of this Infant King was revealed.

But I cannot believe what the Golden Legend relates, how a white Dove (which, belike, had seen the deed done) got it engrossed in parchment, and, posting to St. Peter's in Rome, laid it on the high Altar to be read, where, in the Saxon character, it was thus found,

"At Clenc, in a Cow-pasture, Kenelme the King's child lieth beheaded under a Thorn."

Others say (agreeing in all other particulars) the discovery was made by an Angel²; and for fear they should fall out, it may be thus accommodated, that the Angel was in a Dove-like apparition. As for his Sister Quenrid, she was so far from getting the Crown, that she is said to have lost her eyes, which fell out of her head, and bloodied her Primer (a Woman's Book, as it seems, in that age), whilst her Brother's Corps was solemnly buried at Winchcomb, and had in holy veneration.

MARTYRS.

JAMES BAYNAM, Esquire, Son to Sir Alexander Baynam, Knight, was born at _____ in this County³, bred in learning and knowledge of the Latine and Greek Tongues. He afterward became a student of the Law in the Middle Temple; and, when a Pleader, was charitable to the *poor* in *giving*, to the *rich* in *moderating*, his *fees*; and, what was the *crown* of all the rest, a true lover of the Gospel, in the *dawning* of *Reformation*.

Saint Paul saith, "It is appointed for all men once to dye⁴;" and yet the same Apostle saith of himself, "in deaths often⁵," so many and great his pains and perils. And truly our Baynam encountered often with Death, so that a little Book of Martyrs might be made of his sufferings.

First, Sir Thomas More sent for him to Chelsey; and, tying him to a *tree* in his Garden (called by him the *Tree of Truth*), caused him to be most cruelly scourged, to make him renounce his Opinion. This not succeeding, Sir Thomas himself saw him cruelly racked in the Tower, till at last he was perswaded to abjure, and solemnly carried a Torch and a Faggot in the Church of St. Paul's.

¹ Eccles. x. 20.

² English Martyrology, in the 17th of July.

³ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1027.

⁴ Heb. ix. 27.

⁵ 2 Cor. xi. 23.

Hereby he rather *exchanged* than *escaped* the fire; finding such a *fire* in his own conscience, he could not be at quiet, till, in the Church of St. Augustine's, the next Parochial Church to St. Paul's (that the Antidote might be brought as near as he could conveniently to the place of the Poison), he publicly recanted his Recantation: for which he was afterwards kept a *fortnight* in stocks in the Bishop of London's Cole-house, with *irons* upon him, chained again by Sir Thomas More to a post *two nights*, cruelly handled for a *seven-night* at Fulham, scourged for a *fortnight* in the Tower, and at last sent to a *second Tree of Truth*; I mean, to the Stake; whereat he was burned in Smithfield, April 30, 1532.

Here Mr. Fox¹ reports a passage, which I cannot with credit *insert* or *omit*; but take it as I find it. When his armes and legs were half consumed in the fire, he spake these words:

“O ye Papists, behold, ye look for miracles, and here now you may see a miracle; for in this fire I feel no more pain, than if I were in a Bed of Downe; but it is to me as sweet as a Bed of Roses.”

Soft and *sweet* both, to please the *touch* and *smell*; a double wonder. I believe it might be a *falshood*, but no *lye*, in the Author reporting it, who possibly might be abused in his intelligence. Secondly, it is possible that this good man, feeling so much pain before, might, through God's goodnesse, have none at his death. Thirdly, this story may be kept on the deck, to counterpoise the scales, against that of Father Briant, a Popish Priest, who reported himself cruelly racked in the Tower, and yet, *se nihil quicquam doloris sensisse*, “that he felt not any pain at all².” Lastly, though our Saviour justly taxeth those who were *βραδεῖς τῇ καρδίᾳ τῆ πίστεως*³, “slow in heart to believe” such things as were revealed in the Scripture, yet neither God nor Man will be offended with the incredulous in such reports, attested onely with *humane suspicious authority*.

PRELATES.

TIDEMAN de WINCHCOMBE was born in this County, at the Market Town formerly famous for a *rich Abbey*, now for plenty of *Poore* therein. He was preferred first Abbot of Beule⁴, then Bishop of Landaffe, and lastly of Worcester by King Richard the Second's importunity to the Pope, notwithstanding one John Green was fairly elected thereunto. This Tideman was the King's Physician, and very well skilled in that Faculty.

Be it observed by the way, that I am dayly more confirmed in my opinion that, till the last two hundred years, *Physick* in England was not a *distinct Profession* from *Divinity*, and the same persons *Physicians* and *Confessors* to Princes. Say not these *Functions* were inconsistent; the *former* usually *departing*, the *latter* commonly *coming* to dying men; for the several Professions did not justle, but succeed one another; so that, when *Potion* did *end*, *Uction* did *begin*; a practice continued by Popish Priests in England at this day, gaining commodity and concealment by being such *Pluralists* in their *Profession*, having the most, best, and last privacy with their Patients. This Tideman died anno Domini 1400.

JOHN CHEDWORTH was born in this County⁵, and bred in King's Colledge in Cambridge, being the third Scholar⁶ that came thereinto by election from Eaton Schoole, though some (I confesse) for a short time make him admitted into Merton Colledge in Oxford. He afterwards was the third Provost of King's Colledge, possessing the place six years, till at last he was elected Bishop of Lincoln. He was joyned in Commission, by King Henry the Sixth with Bishop Wainfleet of Winchester to revise and regulate the Statutes of Eaton and King's Colledges. He sate Bishop about eighteen years; and, dying 1471, lies buried in his own Cathedral, under a marble monument.

¹ Page 1030.

² Sanders, de Schismate Anglicanâ, in his Diary, anno 1581, month of March.

³ Luke xxiv. 25.

⁴ Beaulieu. N.

⁵ Godwin, in the Bishops of Lincoln.

⁶ Hatcher's MS. in anno 1444.

JOHN CARPENTER was (as my Author¹ rationally collecteth) born at Westbury in this County; bred in Oriall Colledge in Oxford, whereof he became Provost, and Chancellor of the University; thence preferred Prefect of Saint Anthonies in London, and at last Bishop of Worcester. He was so indulgent to Westbury, the place of his Nativity, that of a *mean* he made it a *magnificent Convent*, more like a *Castle* than a *Colledge*; walling it about with *Turrets*; and making a stately *Gate-house* thereunto. He had an humorous intent to style *Himself* and *Successors* (in imitation of *Bath* and *Wells*) *Bishops* of *Worcester* and *Westbury*; which *Title* (though running cleverly on the tongue's end) never came in request, because therein *impar conjunctio*, the matching of a *Collegiate* and *Cathedral Church* together. He died anno Domini 1475; and was buried in his Native Town of Westbury. His Tomb since his death (I will use my Author's words², hoping *their ignorance*, if alive, understands no Latine); "à stolidis quibusdam nebulonibus pudendum in morem mutulatur." As for the Colledge of Westbury, it is the inheritance of the right worshipful and hospital House-keeper, Ralph Sadler, Esquire; and was, in these *Civil Broils*, unhappily burnt down; though those, who esteemed themselves *judicious* in *war*, apprehended neither *necessity* thereof, nor *advantage* thereby.

THOMAS RUTHALL, born at Cicester in this County; bred in Cambridge, where he commenced Doctor of the Laws, was by King Henry the Seventh, for his great abilities, preferred to be Bishop of Durham. King Henry the Eighth made him of his Privy Council, notwithstanding the hatred which Cardinal Wolsey bare unto him.

It happened King Henry employed him as a politick person, to draw up a *Breviate* of the *State* of the *Land*, which he did, and got it fairly transcribed. But it fell out that, in stead thereof, he, deceived with the likenesse of the *cover* and *binding*, presented the King with a Book containing an Inventory of his own Estate, amounting to an *invidious* and almost *incredible* summe of *One hundred thousand pounds*³. Wolsey, glad of this mistake, told the King, "he knew now where a *masse* of money was, in case he needed it." This broke Ruthall's heart, who had paid the third part of the cost of making the Bridge of New-Castle over Tyne, and intended many more Benefactions, had not death (1523) on this unexpected occasion surprised him.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

EDWARD FOX was born in Duresley in this County⁴; bred first in Eaton, then in King's Colledge in Cambridge, whereof he was chosen Provost, which place he kept until his death. He was afterwards Almoner to King Henry the Eighth. He first brought Doctor Cranmer to the knowledge of the King; which Doctor first brought the King to the knowledge of himself, how he stood in matter of marriage with the Widow of his Brother.

This Doctor Fox was after Bishop of Hereford, and was (saith my Author) "Reformationis Ecclesiasticæ illius tempore cœptæ clanculùm fautor⁵." Let me adde, he was the principal Pillar of the Reformation, as to the *managery* of the politick and prudential part thereof; being of more *activity*, and no less *ability*, than Cranmer himself. Martin Bucer dedicated unto him his "Comment on the Gospels;" yea, this Bishop wrote many Books, whereof that "De differentiâ utriusque Potestatis" was his Master-piece. He was employed by the King on several Embassies into France and Germany; and died, to the great loss of God's Church, May 8, 1538.

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Worcester.

² Idem, ibid.

³ Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Durham.

⁴ Dr. Hatcher's MS Catalogue of the Masters and Fellows of King's College.

⁵ Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Hereford.

STATES-MEN.

SIR RALPH BUTLER, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Sudeley in this County, was Lord Treasurer of England about three years; viz. from the seventh of July in the 22nd year of King Henry the Sixth, being the year of our Lord 1544, until the 25th year of that King's Reign.

This Lord built Sudeley Castle in this County, which of Subjects' *Castles* was the most handsome *Habitation*, and of Subjects' *Habitations* the *strongest Castle*. King Edward the Fourth sent for him with such summons, that this Lord conjectured (and that truly enough) that it was but a Preface to his imprisonment: whereupon, going to London, and resting himself on a Hill, whence he did behold his own Castle; "It is thou, *Sudeley*, it is thou," said he, "and not I, that am a Traytor;" and so resigned the same at last into the hand of the King, to procure his own liberty. So true it is, what Solomon saith, "The ransome of a man's life are his riches, but the poor heareth not rebuke¹." I find not the certain date of his death.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

ANTHONY FITZ-HERBERT, for a long time Justice of the Common Pleas, was, as a good Antiquary² will have it, born about Dean Forrest in this County; but is by another³ (no whit his inferiour) on better evidence referred to Derby-shire, where formerly we have placed his Nativity.

Yea, I have been informed from excellent hands, the Natives of this County, that no Capital Judge of the three Great Courts (though many of the *Marches*) was ever born in this County: yet are they here as *litigious* as in other places. Sure I am, that Gloucestershire did breed, if no *Judge*, yet a *Plaintiff* and *Defendant* of the *primest quality*, which betwixt them (with many alternations) traversed the longest suit that ever I read in England; for a suit was commenced betwixt the Heirs of Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, on the one party, and the heirs of ——— Lord Barkley, on the other, about certain *possessions* lying in this County, not far from Wotton-under-edge; which suit, begun in the end of King Edward the Fourth, was depending until the beginning of King James, when (and was it not high time?) it was finally determined⁴.

But the long *barrenness* of this County in *Judges* may be recompenced with *fruitfulness* at last, the rather because Gloucestershire at this day sheweth two eminent ones, Mr. Justice Atkins, and Mr. Justice Hale, which grace the Court of the Common Pleas⁵ with their known ability and integrity.

EDWARD TROTMAN, Son of Edward Trotman, Esquire, was born at Cam nigh Duresley in this County; bred a Student of the Law till he became a Bencher in the Inner Temple. He wrote an Abridgement of Sir Edward Coke's Eleven Volumes of Reports, for the benefit of those who had not money to purchase, or leisure to peruse them at large. Yea, such as have both may be profitted thereby: for in my owne profession, and in the *Book of Books*, even those who are best acquainted with the *Chapters* make also use of the *Contents*. This Gentleman, in his Title-page, ingeniously wisheth that his *Compendium* might not prove *Dispendium* to the Reader thereof. And I verily believe he hath had his desire: being informed that his endeavours are well esteemed by the Learned in that Profession. He was buried in the Temple Church⁶, May 29, anno Domini 1643.

SOULDIERE.

SIR WILLIAM TRACY, of Todington in this County, was a Gentleman of high birth, state, and stomach, much in favour with King Henry the Second, on whom he was a daily

¹ Prov. xiii. 8.

² David Powel, in his History of Wales.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Derbyshire.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Gloucestershire.

⁵ Sir Edward Atkins and Sir Matthew Hale were both made Barons of the Exchequer in 1660. N.

⁶ Register of the Burial, in the Temple.

attendant. One fact hath made his memory, call it *famous* or *infamous*, because he was the first and forwardest of the *four Knights*, who (at the *encouragement*, if not *command*, at leastwise at the *connivance*, if not *encouragement*, of the aforesaid King) imbrewed their hands in the blood of Thomas Becket.

In his old age he went into Devonshire, where he had large possessions, as may appear by so many towns bearing his surname:

1. *Wollocomb-Tracy*, 2. *Bovi-Tracy*. 3. *Nimet-Tracy*. 4. *Bradford-Tracy*, &c.

It is reported that he intended a penitential Pilgrimage to Jerusalem; but, setting to Sea, was ever crost with adverse winds. He is conceived to lie buried in the Parish Church of Mort in Devonshire, dying about the year of our Lord 1180.

SEAMEN.

This is scarcely a *maritime* Shire; rather bordering on the *Severn* than on the *Sea*, having therein no considerable Haven (Bristol being beheld as a City entire of itself); and therein eminent *Seamen* cannot be expected: yet one Family herein hath been most fortunate in such voyages, having their chief Seat at Lydney, in the Forest of Dean; which hath afforded,

WILLIAM WINTER, Knight, and Vice-Admiral of England, famous in his generation for several performances¹.

1. Anno 1559, being then but *Machinarum classicarum præfectus* (English it as you please), he frighted the French in Edenborough Frith, assaulting their Fort in the Island of Inchkeith.
2. Anno 1567, he was sent with Sir Thomas Smith, with the sound of the trumpet, and shooting of some Cannons, to demand the restitution of Callis of the French King.
3. Anno 1568, he conducted a great Treasure of the Genoan Merchants safely into the Netherlands, in despite of the French opposing him.
4. Anno 1576, he, with Robert Beale, Clerk of the Council, was employed into Zealand, to demand the restitution of our Ships, which they had either taken, or did detain.
5. Anno 1588, he did signal service in the station appointed him, coming in (*though not in the heat*) in *the coole of the day*, when the Spanish Fleet was fallen towards the shore of Zeland, and were sadly sensible of his valour.

I conceive him not to survive long after, because, if in *life*, he would have been in *action*; and, if in *action*, I should have found him in Camden's Elizabeth: And therefore, from no *mention*, I conclude no *motion*, that about this time he departed.

Besides others of this Family unknown to me, and justly referred to this County, as their chief habitation. And were the phrase as proper of *Men sailing*, as *Fishes swimming* in the sea, I should say that Lydney House hath brought forth a *shole* of *Mariners*; so happy have they been in Sea-voyages. One wondring how the English durst be so bold as to put to sea in all weathers, it was returned, "that they were provided to saile in all *seasons*, having both *Winters* and *Summers* on their side²." The more the pity, that this worthy Family of the *Winters* did ever leave the Element of *Water*, to tamper with *Fire*, especially in a destructive way to their King and Country³.

WRITERS.

OSBERNUS CLAUDIANUS, or Osbern of Gloucester, was bred a Benedictine Monk in the famous Convent in that City. He was learned, saith Leland, *præter illius ætatis sortem*, "above the standard of that age." He was a good Linguist, Philosopher, Divine; he used to give *clearness* to what was *obscure*, *facility* to what was *difficult*, *politeness* to what was *barbarous*. Nor wanted he a becoming *facetiousness* in his Dialogues. He wrote many books, dedicating them to Gilbert Foliot Bishop of Hereford; as "A Comment on the

¹ See Camden's Elizabeth, in these respective years.

² Sir George Summers, of whom in Dorset-shire.

³ Dr. Fuller alludes to Thomas Winter, concerned in, if not the first mover of, the Popish plot, in the Reign of James the First. (Rapin, vol. II. p. 170.) See Dr. Pegge's "Anonymiana," p. 385. N.

Pentateuch, *Dialogue-wise*;" as also "on the Incarnation, Nativity, Passion, and Resurrection of our Saviour." He wrote also a book called "Pan-Ormia," dedicating the same to Hamelin Abbot of Gloucester¹.

The title of this book minds me of a pretty passage in Tully². At a publick Plea in Rome, Sisenna, an Orator who defended his Client, affirmed, "that the crimes laid to his charge were but *Crimina Sputatilia*:" To whom Rufius (the Orator who managed the accusation) rejoyned, "That he feared some treachery in so hard a word—*quid Sputa sit scio, quid Tilica nescio*."

But I am at a worse loss in this *uncouth* word, though knowing both the parts thereof. I know what *Pan* is, *All*; what *Ormia* is, a *Line* or *Hook*; but of what subject *Pan-Ormia* should treat, is to me unknown. But well fare the heart of J. Bale, who (I believe out of Leland) rendreth it a *Dictionary*, or *Vocabulary*, hooking all words, it seems, within the compass thereof. This Osbern flourished, under King Stephen, anno 1140.

ROBERT of GLOUCESTER, so called because a Monk thereof. He is omitted (whereat I wonder) both by Bale and Pits, except disguised under another name, and what I cannot conjecture. They speak *truly*, who term him a *Rhimer*; whilst such speak *courteously*, who call him a *Poet*. Indeed such his *language*, that he is *dumb* in effect to the Readers of our age without an Interpreter, and such a one will hardly be procured. Antiquaries (amongst whom Mr. Selden) more value him for his *History* than *Poetry*; his lines being neither *strong* nor *smooth*, but sometimes *sharp*, as may appear by this Tetrastick, closing with a *pinch* at the *panch* of the *Monks*, which coming from the *pen* of a Monk is the more remarkable;

" In the Citie of Bangor a great Hous tho was,
And ther vndyr vij Cellens³ and ther of ther Nas⁴,
That C.C.C. Moncks hadde othur mo
And alle by hure travayle lyvede; loke now if they do so."

He flourished some four hundred years since, under King Henry the Second; and may be presumed to have continued till the beginning of King John, 1200.

ALAN of TEUXBURY, probably born in this Country, though bred at Canterbury, where he became first a Monk of Saint Saviour's, and afterwards Prior thereof. Very intimate he was with Thomas Becket, having some reputation for his Learning. In his *old age*, it seems, he was sent back with *honour* into his Native Country; and for certain was made Abbot of Teuxbury, when Stephen Langton so much endeavoured, and at last accomplished, the canonizing of Thomas Becket. Four Authors⁵ were employed (Becket's Evangelists) to write the *History* of his *Mock-passion* and *Miracles*; and our Allan made up the *Quaternion*. He flourished, under King John, anno 1200.

ALEXANDER of HALES was bred up in the famous Monastery of Hales, founded by Richard King of the Romans. After his living some time at Oxford, he went over to Paris, it being fashionable for the Clergy in *that* (as for the Gentry in *our*) *age*, to travail into France; that Clerk being accounted but half-learned, who had not studied some time in a Forraign University. But let Paris know, that generally our English-men brought with them more Learning thither, and lent it there, than they borrowed thence.

As for this our Alexander, as he had the name of that great Conqueror of the World, so was he a grand Captain and Commander in his kind: for, as he did follow Peter Lombard, so he did lead Thomas Aquinas, and all the rest of the Schoole-men. He was the first that wrote a Comment on the Sentences, in a great Volumn, called "The Summe of Divinity," at the instance of Pope Innocent the Fourth, to whom he dedicated the same. For this, and other of his good services to the Church of Rome, he received the splendid Title of

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 78. & Pits, in anno 1140.

² In his Book De claris Oratoribus, otherwise called Brutus, towards the latter end.

³ Cells, or Portions.

⁴ Ruler, or Governor; sed quære.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 46. & Pits, in anno 1200.

Doctor Irrefragabilis. He died anno Domini 1245; and was buried in the Franciscan Church in Paris.

THOMAS de la MORE was, saith my Author¹, born of a knightly family, *patria Gloucestrensis*, “a Gloucester-shire-man by his Country;” for which his observation I heartily thank him, who otherwise had been at an utter losse for his Nativity. He thus further commendeth him:

Pacis & Armorum vir artibus undique clarus.

“A man whose fame extended far
For Arts in Peace, and Feats in War.”

Indeed he was no *Carpet Knight*; as who brought his honour with him out of Scotland on his sword's point, being knighted by King Edward the First for his no less fortunate than valiant service therein. Nor less was his fidelity to his Son Edward the Second, though unable to help him against his numerous Enemies. But, though he could not keep him from being deposed, he did him the service faithfully to write the manner of his deposition, being a most rare Manuscript extant in Oxford Library. This worthy Knight flourished anno Domini 1326.

THOMAS of HALES came just an *hundred years* after *Alexander of Hales* in *time*; but more than a *thousand degrees* behind him in *ability*, and yet following his *foot-steps* at distance. First, they were born both in this County, bred Minorites in Hales Monastery; whence for a time they went to Oxford, thence to Paris, where they both proceeded Doctors of Divinity, and applied themselves to *Controvertial Studies*, till this Thomas, finding himself not so fit for that employment, fell to the *promoting positive*, or rather *fabulous poynts* of *Popery*, for the *maintainance* of *Purgatory*. He flourished under King Edward the Third, anno Domini 1340.

THOMAS NEALE was born at Yate in this County²; bred first in Winchester, then New Colledge in Oxford: where he became a great Grecian, Hebritian, and public Professor of the latter in the University. He translated some Rabins into Latine, and dedicated them to Cardinal Pole. He is charactered a man *naturæ mirum in modum timidæ*³, “of a very fearful nature;” yet always continuing constant to the Roman perswasion. He was Chaplain (but not Domestick, as not mentioned by Mr. Fox) to Bishop Bonner, and resided in Oxford. In the first of Queen Elizabeth, fearing his Professor's place would *quit him*, for prevention he *quitted it*, and built himself an house over against Hart-hall, retaining the name of *Neal's House* many years after. Papists admire him for his rare *judgement*, and Protestants for his strange *invention*, in first feigning the improbable lye of Matthew Parker's Consecration at the Nag's-head in Cheapside, since so substantially confuted⁴. He was living in Oxford 1576; but when and where (here or beyond the Seas) he died, is to me unknown.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD TRACY, Esquire, born at Todington in this County, was Son to Sir William Tracy, Confessor, of whom before. He succeeded to his Father's zeal, in the defence whereof he wrote several Treatises in the English tongue; and that most remarkable, which is entituled, “Preparations to the Crosse⁵.” This he wrote *experimentally*, having suffered much himself in his estate for his Father's reputed *Heretical Will*: as also he wrote *prophetically*, anno 1550, few years before the beginning of Queen Mary; many being *fore-warned*, and so *fore-armed*, by his useful endeavours.

It must not be forgotten, how, during my abode in Cambridge, on Midsummer Eve, 1626, a book was found in the *belly* of a *Cod* (brought into the market to be sold), containing therein three *Treatises*; whereof the first and largest was entituled, “A Preparation to the Crosse.” It was wrapped about with canvass, and probably that voracious Fish plundered both out of the pocket of some *ship-wracked Seaman*. The Wits of the

¹ Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1326.

² New College Register, anno 1540.

³ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 770. ⁴ Mason, de Monasteriis Angliæ. ⁵ Bale, de Scrip. Brit. Cent. ix. num. 58.

University made themselves merry thereat, one making a long copy of verses thereon, whereof this dystick, I remember ;

“ If Fishes thus do bring us Books, then we
May hope to equal *Bodlyes Library* ¹.”

But, whilst the *Youngsters* disported themselves herewith, the *graver sort* beheld it as a sad presage ; and some, who then little looked for the *Crosse*, have since found it in that place. This Book was thereupon reprinted ; and the Prefacer² thereunto entitleth John Frith the Author thereof. But no such Book appears in Bale (though very accurate to give us a Catalogue of his Writings³.) Whereby we conclude, it was the same made by this Richard Tracy, to which another Treatise was annexed, “ To teach one to die,” made likewise by our Tracy, who himself died about an hundred years since.

SIR THOMAS OVERBURY, Knight, Son to Sir Nicholas Overbury, one of the Judges of the Marches, was born at Borton on the Hill in this County ; bred in Oxford, and attained to be a most accomplished Gentleman, which the happiness of his Pen, both in *Poetry* and *Prose*, doth declare. In the latter he was the first writer of *Characters* of our Nation, so far as I have observed.

But, if the great parts of this Gentleman were guilty of *insolency* and *petulancy*, which some since have charged on his memory ; we may charitably presume that his *reduced age* would have corrected such *juvenile extravagancies*.

It is questionable, whether Robert Carre, Earl of Somerset, were more in the favour of King James, or this Sir Thomas Overbury in the favour of the Earl of Somerset, until he lost it by dissuading that Lord from keeping company with a Lady (the Wife of another Person of Honour), as neither for his credit here, or comfort hereafter.

Soon after, Sir Thomas was by King James designed Embassadour for Russia. His false friends perswaded him to decline the employment, as no better than an *honourable grave*. Better lie some dayes in the Tower, than more months in a worse Prison ; a ship by Sea, and a barbarous cold country by Land. Besides, they possessed him, that, within a small time, the King should be wrought to a good opinion of him. But he who willingly goes into a Prison out of hope to come easily out of it, may stay therein so long till he be too late convinced of another judgment.

Whilst Sir Thomas was in the Tower, his refusal was represented to the King as an act of high contempt ; as if he valued himself more than the King's service. His strict restraint gave the greater liberty to his Enemies to practise his death, which was by poyson performed.

Yet was his blood legally revenged, which cost some a *violent*, and others a *civil death*, as deprived of their Offices. The Earle was soon abated in King James's affection (oh, the short distance betwixt the *cooling* and *quenching* of a *Favourite* !); being condemned and banished the Court. The death of this worthy Knight did happen anno Domini 1615.

RICHARD CAPEL was born, as I am informed, in the City of Gloucester, whereof his Father was Alderman, and left him a good temporal estate. He was bred Fellow of Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, where he had many pupils of good qualitie ; and among the rest Mr. William Pemble, whose books he set forth, and, as I remember, finished his imperfect “ Comment on Zachary.”

Leaving the Colledge, he was presented by Mr. Stephens to a good benefice in this County, where he made his excellent Book “ Of Temptations ;” full fraught with practical Piety : so that what judicious person soever readeth it, will experimentally say unto him, as once the Lawyer to our Saviour, “ Master, thou hast well spoken :” it carrieth in it such a truth by the confession of his conscience.

One thing he hath irrefragably proved, That there is no temptation which a man is subject to, but what might be suggested by our own corruption, without any injection of

¹ Thomas Randolph.

² Page 18.

³ Cent. viii. num. 71.

Satan. We have an English expression, "The Devil he doth it, the Devil he hath it;" where the addition of Devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, "He doth it not, he hath it not." My opinion is, if the phrase took not the original from, yet is it applyable to, our common and causeless accusing of Satan with our own faults, charging him with those Temptations, wherein we ourselves are always chiefly, and sometimes solely guilty.

When the reading of the Book of Sports on the Lord's day was pressed upon him, he refused the same, as not comporting with his conscience; and willingly resigned his benefice, living afterwards on his temporal means, and preaching *gratis* in neighbouring Congregations. He died anno Domini 165 ..

JOHN SPRINT was bred a Student in Christ Church in Oxford; and was afterward beneficed at Thornbury in this County; a grave and godly Divine, but for a long time much disaffected to the Ceremonies of the Church. It happened that Mr. Burton, Archdeacon of Gloucester, his Collegiate and Contemporary, took him to task, perswading him seriously to study the point; which he promised, and performed accordingly. He put

<p><i>In the one Scale</i> The <i>Wo</i> pronounced to such who preach not the Gospel; and desert their Flocks on pretended scrupulosity.</p>	<p><i>In the other</i> The nature of <i>Ceremonies</i>, when things indifferent are enjoined by lawfull <i>Authority</i>.</p>
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Weighing both exactly in the ballance of his judgment, he found the former to preponderate, concluding it unlawful for any, on such *account* to leave or lose the exercise of his *ministerial Function*.

Hereupon he not only conformed for the future, but also wrote a Book (dedicated to Archdeacon Burton) called, "Cassander Anglicanus," to perswade others to conformity. He died, as I am informed, about thirty years ago.

We have put them in *parallels*, not so much because living at the same time in the same County, as because the one from *disliking* came to *approve*; the other, from *approving* to *dislike Conformity*; though both, no doubt, did follow the *dictates* of their *consciences*.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

KATHARINE CLYVEDON, better known by the name of Dame KATHARINE BERKLEY, was Daughter unto Sir John Clyvedon, richly landed in this County. She was first married to Sir Peter Le Veale, and after to Thomas, third of that Christian name, Baron of Berkley, whom she survived, living a constant Widow for *four and twenty years*; great her Inheritance, augmented with a large joynture, and yet she expended the profits thereof in hospi-

¹ Godfrey Goodman, prebendary of Westminster, and canon of Windsor. He obtained the deanry of Rochester in 1620; became bishop of Gloucester 1624; and died a Papist in 1655. N.

tality and pious uses; amongst which, the founding of the fair Schoole of Wooton-under-edge was most remarkable¹.

I have sometimes wondered with myself, to see the vast Donations which the Family of the Berkleys bestowed on Monasteries: so that there was no Religious House within *twenty miles* of their Castle (besides others at greater distance) which did not plentifully partake of their Liberality. All these now are lost and extinct, whilst the endowment of Wootton Schoole doth still continue; whereof I render this private reason to my own thoughts, Because Monks were not of God's planting, whilst teaching of Youth is *jure divino*, by a positive precept, "Teach a Child in the *Trade* of his Youth, and he will remember it when he is old." I behold Wootton Schoole as of great Seniority; after Winchester, but before Eaton, in standing. John Smith, late of Nibley, Esquire, was effectually instrumental in recovering the lands to this Schoole, which since hath been happy in good Schoolmasters, as they in pregnant Scholars. This Lady died March 13, 1385; and is buried by her husband in Berkley Church, in a Monument grated about with iron bars.

Sir WILLIAM HAMPTON, son to John Hampton, was born at Minchen-Hampton in this County; bred after a Fish-monger in London, where he thrived so well, that he became Lord Mayor thereof, anno 1472. He was the first that set up *Stocks* in every Ward, for the punishment of Vagabonds and Strumpets; on which account I enter him a *public Benefactor*: for, an House of Correction is a kind of Alms-house, it being as charitable a work to reclaim the wicked, as to relieve the wanting; and, were it not for *Prisons*, all the Land would be but a *Prison*.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS BELL, born in this County, was twice Mayor of the City of Gloucester, and raised his estate by God's blessing on his industry and ingenuity, being one of the first that brought the trade of *Capping* into the City. Hereby he got great wealth, sufficient to maintain the degree of Knighthood, which King Henry the Eighth (as I take it) bestowed on him. He bought, from the Crown, Black-Friers, by the South gate in this City, and reformed the ruines thereof into a *beautiful house* for himself; and hard by it erected an Alms-house, and endowed it with competent Revenues. His Daughter and sole Heir brought a fair Estate into the Families of Dennis. This Sir Thomas died in the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

EDWARD PALMER, Esquire, (Uncle to Sir Thomas Overbury) was born at Limington in this County, where his Ancestry had continued ever since the Conquest. Of his *breeding* I can give no exact account; for, as the *growing* of *Vegetables* towards perfection is insensible; so (for want of particular information) I cannot trace his *gradual* motions, but find him at last, answering the Character given by Mr. Camden², "a curious and a diligent Antiquary."

Great his *store* of *Coins*, *Greek* and *Roman*, in *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Brasse*; and greater his *skill* in them.

His *plentiful estate* afforded him *opportunity* to put forward the *ingenuity* impressed in him by Nature for the *publick good*; resolving to erect an Academy in Virginia; in order whereunto he purchased an Island, called *Palmer's Island* unto this day; but, in pursuance thereof, was at many *thousand pounds* expence (some instruments employed therein not *discharging* their trust reposed in them with *corresponding fidelity*). He was transplanted to another world, leaving to posterity the memorial of his *worthy* but *unfinished intentions*.

He married one of his own *name* and *neighbourhood*, the Daughter of Palmers of Compton Schorfin, Esquire.

"Palmero Palmera nubit: sic nubilis Amnis,
Auctior adjunctis Nobilitatis aquis."

¹ Patent. 7 Rich. II. part 2. memb. 2.

² In his Description of Gloucestershire.

By her he had many Children, but most of them deceased; amongst whom, Muriel married to Michael Rutter of this County, Esquire, inheriting her Father's *parts* and *piety*, left a *perfumed Memory* to all the Neighbourhood. This Edward Palmer died at London about the year 1625.

HUGH PIRRY was born in Wootton-under-edge, a known Market Town in this County; bred a Merchant in London, whereof he was Sheriff anno Domini 1632. He brought the best Servant that ever hath or will come to the Town of Wootton; I mean, the Water, which in his life-time, on his own cost, he derived thither, to the great benefit of the Inhabitants.

He had read, how "Job had warmed the Poor with the Fleece of his Sheep¹;" and observed what Sheep Job had left, he lost; and what he had laid out, was left him; that Wooll onely remaining his, which he had expended on the Poor. Master Pirry, therefore, resolved on pious uses; but, prevented by death, bequeathed a thousand pounds and upwards for the building and endowing of a fair Alms-house in Wootton aforesaid; which is performed accordingly. God hath since visibly blessed him in his fair posterity, four Daughters; the eldest married to the Lord Fitz-Williams of Northampton; the second to Sir _____ of Glamorgan; the third to Sir Robert Benlowes of Lancaster; and the youngest (the Relict of Viscount Camden's second son) to Sir William Fermoure of Northamptonshire. He died anno Domini 163...

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Will. Hampton	- John Hampton	- - Minchen Hampton	Fish-monger	1472.
2. John Brug, or Bruges	Tho. Brug, or Bruges	Dymmock - - -	Draper - -	1520.
3. Leon. Holliday	- William Holliday	Redborough - - -	MerchantTaylor	1605.
4. Richard Ven	- - - - -	- - - - -	Wootton-under-edge.	
5. Thomas Viner	- Thomas Viner	- - - - -	Goldsmith - -	1653.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

The Keeper of the Spiritualities of the Bishoprick of Worcester, sede vacante.

James de Berkeley.

James Greyndore,

Robert Stanshaw,

} Knights for the Shire.

} Commissioners for taking the Oaths.

Guidonis Whittington.

Richardi Norman.

Johannis Hurtesley.

Thomæ Hoke.

Johannis Joce.

Johannis Anne.

Johannis Panncefote, Chivaler.

Johannis Cassy.

Edwardi Brugge.

Rob. Whittington.

Willielmi Boteler.

Willielmi Moryn.

Johannis Stoughton.

Roberti Vobe.

Johannis Morvan.

Clementis de Mitton.

Johannis Moryn.

Johannis Sewell.

Willielmi Pendock.

Johan. Gifford, Chivaler.

Reginaldi Machyn.

Walteri Frennsh.

Thome Sloughter.

Nicholai Eynesham.

Radulphi Bottiller, Chivaler.

Johannis Grennell.

Baldewini Rouse.

Willielmi Somerville.

Johannis Harewel.

Walteri Eode.

Rob. Bushel.

Willielmi Ashton.

Richardi Grevell.

Willielmi Tracy, jun.

Mauricii Berkeley de Beverston, Chev.

Johannis Langley.

Egidii Brugge.

Johannis de la Mare.

Will. Prelat.

Johannis Lymeck.

Galfred. Hide.

Johan. Solers.

Johan. Hampton.

¹ Job xxxi. 19.

Thome Leyney.
 Joh. Kendale.
 Henrici Clifford.
 Johan. Trye.
 Thome Harsefeld.
 Edmundi Rodebergh.
 Thome Stanton.
 Thome Sky.
 Richardi Venables.
 Johan. Poleyn.
 Roberti Volpenne.
 Joh. Lingescote.
 Joh. Stanre.

Thome Ocle.
 Thome Bamvile.
 Roberti Clavile.
 Thome Skey.
 Johan. Roddely.
 Thome Berkeley de Glou-
 cestria.
 Roberti Frompton.
 Roberti Stronge.
 Richardi Richards.
 Mauricii Berkeley de Uley,
 Chivaler.
 Nicholai Poyntz.

Joh. Kemmys.
 Joh. Coderington.
 Nicholai Stanshaw.
 Nicholai Alderley.
 Johan. Blunt.
 Thome Bradston.
 Johan. Westow.
 Johan. Burnel, junioris.
 Willielmi Fourde.
 Thome Tanner de Dorfoleye.
 Johannis Basset de Nayles-
 worth.

SHERIFFS.

Anno HENR. II.

1 Milo de Gloucester.
 2 Walter de Hereford.
 3 Will. de Bello Campo.
 4
 5 *Idem.*
 6
 7 *Idem.*
 8 *Idem.*
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Will. Pypard, for four
 years.
 14 Gilb. Pypard, for four
 years.
 18 { Rad'us *filius* Stephan.
 { Will. *frater ejus.*
 19 *Idem*, for fifteen years.

Anno RICH. I.

1 Will. *filius* Stephani.
 2 { Will. Marescallus.
 { Rich. de Muegros.
 3 *Idem.*
 4 { Will. Marescallus.
 { Nich. de Avenel.
 5 *Idem.*
 6 *Idem.*
 7 Herbertus *filius* Herberti.
 8 *Idem.*
 9 *Idem.* & Will. de la Po-
 meray.
 10 Herbertus *filius* Herberti.

Anno REX JOHAN.

1 { Comes Will. Marescallus.
 { Johan. Avenell.
 2 *Idem.*
 3 { Will. Marescallus
 { & Tho. de Rochford.

4 *Idem.*
 5 *Idem.*
 6 Will. Marescallus & Rich.
 de Haseburn.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 { Rich. de Muegros.
 { Reginal. Pintevolt.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 { Gerard. Atia.
 { Rich. Burgies.
 11 { Engelard. de Cicomato.
 { Rich. Burgies.
 12 *Idem*, for five years.

Anno HENR. III.

1
 2 Rad'us Musard, for four
 years.
 6 { Rad'us Musard.
 { Petrus Egeward.
 7 Rad'us Musard.
 8 *Idem.*
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Will. Putot, for seven
 years.
 17 Hen. de Bada.
 18 *Idem.*
 19 { Will. Talbot.
 { Petrus de Egeward.
 { Tho. de Sancto Martino.
 20 *Idem.*
 21 Will. Talbot.
 22 Thurstan. de Despenser.
 23 *Idem.*
 24 { Johan. *filius* Galfri.
 { Galfri de Derhurst.
 25 { Johan. *filius* Galfri.
 { Marsdatus Canoni.

26 Johan. *filius* Galfri, for
 five years.
 31 { Rob. de Valeram.
 { Galf. de Derherst.
 32 { Rob. de Valeram.
 { Nic'us de Monte Acuto.
 33 { Rob. Valeram.
 { Reginald de Eide.
 34 Rob. Valeram.
 35 Johan. de Fleminge.
 36 *Idem.*
 37 Adam de Hittested, for
 four years.
 41 Will. de Lesseberowe.
 42 *Idem.*
 43 Rob. de Maysy.
 44 Johan de Brun.
 45 *Idem.*
 46 *Idem.*
 47 Matheus Werill.
 48 *Idem.*
 49 *Idem.*
 50 { Regin. de Acle & Roger.
 { de Chedney, Pet. de
 Chavent.
 51 *Idem*, for five years.

Anno EDW. I.

1 { Petrus de Chavent.
 { Walt. Bockking, Cl'icus.
 2 Reginald. de Acle.
 3 Adam de Buttiller, for
 five years.
 8 Rich. de Ripariis.
 9 Walter de Stuchesley, for
 four years.
 13 Rogerus de Lakington.
 14 *Idem.*

15 *Idem.*

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 15 <i>Idem.</i> | 12 Johan. de Hampton, <i>for</i> | 26 Johan. de Weston. |
| 16 Galfrid. de Mandriacre. | <i>four years.</i> | 27 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 17 <i>Idem.</i> | 16 | 28 Will. de Ledene. |
| 18 Fulco de Locy. | 17 Johan. Besmaunsel & | 29 Tho. de Berkeley de Cob- |
| 19 <i>Idem.</i> | Will. Tracy. | berly, & Will. Ledene. |
| 20 { Fulco de Locy. | 18 <i>Idem.</i> | 30 Tho. de Berkeley, de Co- |
| { Tho. de Gardinis. | 19 <i>Idem.</i> | berly. |
| 21 <i>Idem, for six years.</i> | Anno EDW. III. | 31 Rob. de Herdesle, <i>for four</i> |
| 27 Johan. de Langley. | 1 Tho. de Rodberg. | <i>years.</i> |
| 28 Rich. Talebot. | 2 <i>Idem.</i> | 35 Thomas Moygne. |
| 29 <i>Idem.</i> | 3 <i>Idem.</i> | 36 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 30 Johan. de Novo Burgo. | 4 Will. Gamage, & Tho. | 37 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 31 Tho. de Gardinis, <i>for five</i> | Rodberg. | 38 Johan. Tracy, <i>for five</i> |
| <i>years.</i> | 5 Tho. Berkeley de Cob- | <i>years.</i> |
| Anno EDW. II. | berly. | 43 Johan. Points. |
| 1 Johan. Langley. | 6 <i>Idem.</i> | 44 <i>Idem.</i> |
| 2 Nich. de Kingston, & | 7 Rich. de Foxcot, <i>for five</i> | 45 Johan. Tracy. |
| Johan. de Aunesley. | <i>years.</i> | 46 Johan. Clifford. |
| 3 <i>Idem.</i> | 12 { Tho. Berkeley de Cuber- | 47 Tho. de Ocle. |
| 4 Johan. Aunesley, & Jo- | { Rich. de Foxcot. [ley. | 48 Johan. Joce. |
| han. de Acton. | 13 Tho. de Berkeley. | 49 Nich. de Berkeley. |
| 5 <i>Idem.</i> | 14 <i>Idem.</i> | 50 Petrus de <i>Veel.</i> |
| 6 Will. Mannsel, & Rob. | 15 Walter Dastin. | 51 { Johan. Joce. |
| Darcy. | 16 Simon Basset, <i>for nine</i> | { Petrus de Chavent. |
| 7 <i>Idem.</i> | <i>years.</i> | |
| 8 Rich. de la River, <i>for four</i> | 25 Walt. Dastin, & Ph. Mare- | |
| <i>years.</i> | schall. | |

EDW. I.

9. WALT. de STUCHESLY.]

The King directed his Letters to this Sheriff, enjoyning him to take an exact *account* of the *number* and *names* of all the Villages, within the several *Hundreds* of the *County*, with the *Persons*, the *present Possessors* thereof, and return his Collection with *speed* and *safety* into the *Exchequer*, according to this tenor.

“Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, & Dux Aquitanie, Vicecomiti *Glouc.* salutem. Quia, quibusdam certis de causis certiorari volumus, qui & quot *Hundredi* sunt in *Balivâ tuâ*, & quorum sunt; et que & quot *Civitates*, *Burgi*, & *Ville* sunt in quolibet *Hundredorum* illorum, & qui sunt *Domini* eorundem: Tibi precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod, modis & viis omnibus quibus pleniùs ac diligentius poteris, te informes de premissis. Ita quod super proxim. fafr. tentum apud *Scaccarium nostrum*, *Thesaurarium* & *Barones* nostros de eodem *Scaccario* possis pleniùs informare; & tu ipse, in propriâ personâ tuâ, sis ad dictum *Scaccarium*, super prox. fafr. tentum ex hâc causâ, nisi tunc licentiam à nobis habueris absens esse; & tunc per illum quem super perfr. tuum per te mittes ad *Scaccarium* predictum, *Thesaurarium* & *Barones* predictos de premissis pleniùs facias informare. Ita quod in te, vel in ipso quem pro te ad dictum *Scaccarium* sic mittes, defectus aliquis non inveniatur, per quod ad te graviter capiamus. Et habeas ibi tunc hoc breve. Teste meipso, apud *Clypston*, quinto die *Martii*, anno *Regni nostri nono*.”

In obedience to the King's command, this Sheriff vigorously prosecuted the design, and made his *Return* accordingly, on the same token that it thus began:

Nulla est Civitas in Comitatu Gloucestrie.

“There is no City in the County of Gloucester.”

Whence

Whence we collect, that Gloucester in that age (though the seat of a *Mitred Abby*) had not the reputation of a *City*, untill it was made an *Episcopal See* by King Henry the Eighth. The like Letters were sent to all other Sheriffs in England; and their returns made into the Exchequer, where it is a kind of *Dooms-day-Book junior*, but commonly passeth under the name of *Nomina Villarum*. I have by me a transcript of so much as concerneth Gloucestershire (the reason why this Letter is here exemplified), communicated unto me with other rarities (advancing this subject) by my worthy Friend Mr. Smith of Nibley.

It must not be omitted, that though the aforesaid Catalogue of *Nomina Villarum*, was begun in *this year*, and a considerable progress made therein; yet (some *unexpressed obstacles* retarding) it was not in all particulars completed until 20 years after, as by this passage therein may be demonstrated; "Bertona Regis juxta Gloucester, & ibidem Hundridum, & Hundr. Margarete Regine Anglie." Now this Margaret Queen of England, Daughter to Philip the Hardy King of France, and second Wife to this King Edward the First, was not married unto him until the 27th of her Husband's Reign, anno 1299.

EDWARD III.

5. THO. BERKELEY de COBBERLEY.]

He is commended in our Histories¹ for his civil usage of King Edward the Second, when prisoner at Berkeley Castle, at this day one of the seats of that right ancient Family.

And *right ancient* it is indeed, they being descended from Robert Fitz-Harding, derived from the Kings of Denmark, as appeareth by an Inscription on the College-Gate at Bristol²: "Rex Henricus secundus & Dominus Robertus filius Hardingi filii Regis Dacie, hujus Monasterii primi fundatores extiterunt."

This Robert was entirely beloved of this King, by whose means his Son Maurice married the Daughter of the Lord of Berkeley, whereby his posterity retained the name of *Berkeley*. Many were their Mansions in this County, amongst which Cobberley accrued unto them by matching with the Heir of Chandos. Their services in the *Holy War*, alluded unto by the *Crosses* in their Arms, and may seem to be their Benefactions (whereof in my "Church History") signified by the Mitre in their Crest.

Of this Family was descended William Lord Berkeley, who was honoured by King Edward the Fourth with the Title of Viscount Berkeley, created by King Richard III. Earle of Nottingham and (in the right of his Wife, Daughter of Thomas Mowbray) Duke of Norfolk. Henry the Seventh made him Marquess Berkeley, and Marshal of England. He died without issue.

At this day there flourisheth many Noble Stems sprung thereof; through George Lord Berkeley, Baron Berkeley, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, Bruce, be the top branch of this Family; one who hath been so signally bountiful in promoting these (and all other) my weak endeavours, that I deserve to be dumb, if ever I forget to return him publick thanks for the same.

43. JOHN POINTS.]

Remarkable the *Antiquity* of this *Name* and *Family*, still continuing in *Knightly Degree* in this County); for I read in *Dooms-day-book*, "Drugo filius Ponz tenet de Rege *Frantone*. Ibi decem hide geldant de hoc Manerio." And again, "Walterus filius Ponz tenet de Rege *Lete*. Ibi decem hide geldant."

I behold them as the *Ancestors* of their Family, till I shall be informed to the contrary; though I confess they were not seated at Acton in this County until the days of King Edward the Second, when Sir Nicholas Points married the daughter and heir of Acton, transmitting the same to his posterity.

¹ Stow's Annals, pag. 327.

² Camden, in Somersetshire.

		SHERIFFS.		Armes.
Anno	Name.	Place.		
Anno RICH. II.				
1	Tho. Bradwell.			
2	Johan. Tracy - -	Todington - -	- -	O. a scallop S. between two bends G.
3	Radulph. Waleys	Sodbury - -	- -	Az. six mullets O.
4	Tho. Bradewell.			
5	Joh. de Thorp, mil.	- - - -	- -	Arg. a fess nebulé S. between three trefoiles G.
6	Tho. Fitz Nichol.			
7	Rad'us Waleys -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
8	Tho. Berkeley -	Cobberley - -	- -	G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses formée Arg.
9	Tho. Burgg - -	- - - -	- -	Az. three fleuts-de-lis Erm.
10	Tho. Bradewell -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
11	Tho. Berkeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
12	Laur. Seabrooke.			
13	Tho. Burgg - -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
14	Maur. de Russell -	Derham - -	- -	Arg. on a chief G. three bezants.
15	Hen. de la River.			
16	Joh. de Berkeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
17	Gilbertus Denis -	- - - -	- -	G. a bend ingrailed Az.; between three leopards'- [heads O. jessant flower de lis of the second.
18	Will. Tracy - -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
19	Maur. Russel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
20	Rob. Poyns - -	Acton - -	- -	Barry of eight, O. and G.
21	Johan. Berkeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
22	Johan. Bronings.			
Anno HEN. IV.				
1	Hen. de la River.			
2	{ Maur. Russel, & Rob. Sommerville	<i>ut prius.</i>		
3	Rob. Whittington -	- - - -	- -	G. a fess checkée O. and Arg.
4	Will. Beauchamp, m.			
5	<i>Idem.</i>			
6	Johan. Grendore -	- - - -	- -	Per pale O. and V. twelve guttés or drops [counterchanged.
7	Maur. Russel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
8	Rob. Whittington	<i>ut prius.</i>		
9	Rich. Mawrdin.			
10	Alex. Clivedon.			
11	Will. Wallwine -	- - - -	- -	G. a bend within a border Erm.
12	Joh. Grendore, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>		
Anno HEN. V.				
1	Will. Beauchamp	Powkes.		
2	Joh. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>		
3	Joh. Grevel - -	Campden - -	- -	O. on a cross engrailed within the like border S. ten annulets of the first, with a mullet of five points in the dexter quarter.
4	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
5	Will. Tracy - -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
6	Will. Bishopeston.			
7	Joh. Brugg, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>		
8	Joh. Willecotts.			
9	<i>Idem.</i>			
Anno HEN. VI.				
1	Joh. Panfote - -	- - - -	- -	G. three lions rampant Arg.
2	Joh. Blacket, mil.			
3	Steph. Hatfild, mi.			

Name.	Place.	Armes.
4 Joh. Grevil, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Joh. Panfote - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Guido Whittington	<i>ut prius.</i>	[flower de lys of the first.
7 Rob. Andrew - -	- - - - -	S. a saltire engrailed Erm. on a chief O. three
8 Egidius Brigge -	- - - - -	Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's-head O.
9 Maur. Berkeley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Steph. Hatfield.		
11 Joh. Towerton.		
12 Guido Whittington	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Panfote - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Maur. Berkeley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Joh. Beauchamp, m.		
17 Will. Stafford -	Thornbury - -	O. a chevron G.
18 Joh. Stourton, mil.	- - - - -	S. a bend O. between three fountains proper.
19 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Joh. Botiller.		
21 Rob. Leversey.		
22 Will. Tracy - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Will. Gifford.		
25 Joh. Botiller.		
26 Hen. Clifford - -	Frampton on Severn	{ Checky O. and Az. on a bend G. three lioncels rampant of the first.
27 Joh. Trye - - - -	- - - - -	Arg. a buck's-head G.; O. a bend Az.
28 Joh. Gise - - - -	Elmor - - - -	Lozengy Varry and G. on a canton O. a mullet
29 Will. Tracy - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[of six points S.
30 Jac. Clifford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Joh. Vele - - - -	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend S. three calves O.
32 Egidius Brigge -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Joh. Gise - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Wal. Devereux, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a fess G.; in chief three torteauxes.
35 Joh. Barre, mil.		
36 Edw. Hungerford, m.	- - - - -	S. two bars Arg.; three plates in chief.
37 Nich. Latymer - -	- - - - -	G. a cross patonce O.
38 Tho. Hungerford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDW. IV.		
1 Joh. Grivel, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Maur. Denis - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Maur. Berkley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Ed. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Joh. Huggford, ar.		
7 Joh. Newton, ar.		
8 Joh. Grivel, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Rob. Poynts, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Joh. Cassy, arm. -	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffons'-heads
11 Ri. Beauchamp, m.		[erased G.
12 <i>Idem.</i>		
13 Humph. Forster.		
14 Joh. Botiller, mil.		
15 Tho. Whittington, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Tho. Norton, ar.		

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
17	Rob. Poincs - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Tho. Baynam, ar.	- - - - -	O. a chevron betwixt three bulls'-heads Arg.
19	Edw. Langley - -	- - - - -	O. a cross saltire G.
20	Walt. Denis - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Jo. St. Lowe, mil.		
22	Rob. Poyntz, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. III.			
1	Alex. Baynam -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Joh. Hudleston, ar.		
3	{ Will. Berkley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
	{ & Rob. Poynts -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VII.			
1	Rob. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	{ Joh. St. Low, mi.		
	{ Joh. Welsh, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3			
4	Tho. Moreton.		
5	Chri. Throgmorton	Tortworth - -	G. on a chevron Arg. three bars gemelle S.
6	Tho. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Rich. Pole, arm. -	- - - - -	Az. semée de flower de lize O. a lion rampant.
8	Rob. Miles.		[Arg.
9	Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Edw. Berkley, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Joh. Whittington, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Rob. Poynts, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Rich. Pole, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Alex. Baynam, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Egidius Brugge, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Joh. Huddleston, m.		
17	Rob. Poynts, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Alex. Baynam, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	<i>Idem.</i>	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Egidius Genel.		
21	Joh. Butiller, ar.		
22	Edw. Tame, ar.		
23	Joh. Panneffot -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Anth. Poyntz, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VIII.			
1	Maur. Berkley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Tho. Poyntz, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Christ. Baynam, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Rob. Morton, mil.		
5	Will. Tracy, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Will. Kingston, m.	Misterden - -	Az. a plain cross between 4 leopards'-heads O.
7	Maur. Berkley, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Alex. Baynam, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Chris. Baynam, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Joh. Whittington, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Will. Denis, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Egidius Tame, mil.		
13	Tho. Poyntz, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
14 Tho. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Anth. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Edw. Tame, mil.		
17 Edw. Wadham, m.	- - - - -	G. a chevron betwixt three roses Arg.
18 Joh. Walsh, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Will. Denis, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20 Anth. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Wil. Throgmorton, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Joh. Walsh, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Edw. Wadham, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Walter Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Anth. Kingston, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Rich. Legon, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. two lions passant G.
27 Joh. Walsh, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Joh. St. Lo, mil.		
29 Edw. Tame, mil.		
30 Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Nich. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Joh. Walsh, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Edw. Wadham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Edw. Tame, mil.		
35 Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Geo. Baynham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Nich. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Nich. Wikes, ar. -	- - - - -	Az. a lion rampant checky Arg. and G.
<i>Anno</i> EDW. VI.		
1 Milo Pertrich, mil.	- - - - -	Checky Arg. and S. on a bend G. 3 scallops O.
2 Arth. Porter, ar. -	Newmark - -	G. five marlions wings in saltire Arg.
3 Tho. Briges, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Anth. Kingston, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Hugo Denis, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> PHIL. & MAR.		
M1 An. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
1,2 Nich. Wikes, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2,3 Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3,4 Nich. Pannefort -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4,5 Nich. Brayne, ar.	Little De. - -	Az. a boar's-head G. on a fesse betwixt three [hunters'-horns Arg.
5,6 Th. Throgmorton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> ELIZ. REG.		
1 Rich. Arnold, mil.		
2 Rich. Tracy, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Nich. Walsh, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Geo. Huntley, ar. -	Frowcester - -	{ Arg. on a chevron between three stags'-heads couped S. as many bugles stringed of the first.
5 Will. Read, ar. -	- - - - -	Az. a griffon rampant O.
6 Rich. Berkley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Egidius Pole, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Will. Palmer, ar.		
9 Will. Hungerford, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Rob. Brane, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Nich. Poynts, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
12	Rich. Baynam, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Tho. Smith, ar.		
14	Joh. Bigford, ar.		
15	Rob. Strange, ar.		
16	Tho. Porter, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Tho. Wye, ar.		
18	Walt. Campton, ar.	Harthry.	
19	Tho. Chester - -	Almondsbury.	
20	Joh. Tracy, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Will. Read, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Rich. Pate, ar.		
23	Tho. Porter, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Tho. Baynham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Tho. Smith, ar. -	Nibley - - -	S. on a chevron engrailed, betwixt six crosses patée fitchée O. three flowers de lys Az. each charged on the top with a plate.
26	An. Hungerford, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Joh. Higford, ar. -	Dixton.	
28	Paul. Tracy, ar. -	Stanway.	
29	Th. Throgmorton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Hen. Pole, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Tho. Lucy, ar.		
32	Will. Dutton, ar. -	- - - - -	Quarterly Arg. and G. in the second and third [quarter a fret O.
33	Joh. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Will. Chester, ar.		
35	Joh. Davers, mil. -	Cirencester - -	G. a chevron inter three mullets O.
36	Joseph Benham, ar.		
37	Hen. Winston, m.		
38	Joh. Chamberlain, a.	Prestbury - - -	G. an inescoucheon Arg!; an orle of mullets O.
39	Joh. Hungerford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
40	Edw. Winter, mil.	Lidney - - -	Checky O. and S. a fesse G.
41	Geo. Huntley.		
42	Th. Throgmorton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
43	Will. Dutton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44	Tho. Baynham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> J A C O B.			
1	Hen. Pole, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Egid. Read, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[gobonated Arg.
3	Tho. Seymer, mil.	Button - - -	G. two wings conjoyned O. within a border
4	Will. Norwood -	Leckhampton -	Erm. a cross engrailed G.
5	Tho. Estcourt, mil.	Lasbury - - -	Erm. on a chief indented G. three stars.
6	{ Rob. Woodroff, m.		
	{ Will. Guyes, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. Tracy, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Paul. Tracy, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Rob. Bathurst, ar.	Lechlade.	
10	Joh. Carter, ar. -	Charlton.	
11	Will. Kingston, ar:	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Rich. Brent, ar.		
13	Hen. Finch, ar.		
14	Rad'us Cotton, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a chevron between three cotton-wicks Arg.
15	Tho. Chester, ar. -	Knolle.	
16	Rich. Hill, mil.		
17	Ph. Langley, ar. -	Mangotsfield -	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Tho. Baker, mil.		

Name:	Place.	Armes.
19 Tho. Thynn, mil.	WILT-SHIRE - -	Barry of ten, O. and S.
20 Tho. Hodges, ar.	Shipton.	
21 Rich. Rogers, mil.	Eastwood.	
22 Joh. Dowle, ar.		
<i>Anno</i> CAROL. I.		
1 Will. Sandys, mil.	Misterden.	
2 Tho. Nicholas, ar.	Prestbury.	
3 Will. Masters, mi.	Grencester.	
4 Rich. Tracy, m. & b.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Hen. Dennis, ar. -	Paule Ch. - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6 Rad'us Dutton, m.	Standish - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
7 Geo. Winter, mil.		
8 Hen. Poole, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Egid. Fetiplace, m.	Coln Alin - -	G. two chevrons Arg.
10 Edw. Stephens, ar.	L. Sodbury.	
11 Will. Leigh, ar.		
12 Rich. Ducy, bar. -	Frowcester - -	O. two lions passant G.
13 Joh. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Rob. Codrington, a.	Coderington - -	Arg. a fess imbattled S. between three lions [passant G.]
15		
16		
17 Fr. Creswick, ar. -	Bristol.	
18		
19		
20		
21		
22 Will. Brown, ar.	Hasfield - - -	O. on a fess G. three chess-rooks of the first, as [many martlets in chief S.]

HENRY VIII.

6. WILLIAM KINGSTON, Mil.]

I read in an industrious Author¹, that Sir William Kingston was created by King Henry the Eighth Knight of the Garter, which I humbly conceive to be a mistake, having several exact Catalogues of all admitted into that *Order*, amongst whom he doth not appear; yet was he Lieutenant of the Tower, and Captain of the Guard to King Henry the Eighth, by whom he was much trusted and employed. Cardinal Wolsey had it given him in advice, to beware of *Kingston*²; which he mistook for the Market Town in Surry well known, and therefore declined going thither, though many miles his nearer way, in passage to the Court. But at last he found this our Sir Anthony's formidable and fatal *Kingston*, when sent to fetch him out of the North, with some of the Guard. And, though he treated the Cardinal most courteously (saluting him on his knees³) yet the sight of him went to his heart, dying within few days after.

EDWARD VI.

4. ANTHONY KINGSTON, Mil.]

This was that terrible Provost-Marshal of the King's Army in the execution of the *Western Rebels*, whose memory I find accused by Sir John Heywood⁴ for his cruelty, and defended by Mr. Carew⁵. This Sir Anthony, so frightful to all guilty persons, fell himself into the same fear, in the Reign of Queen Mary, on this occasion. Some were said to have a design to raise war against the Queen; and resolved to provide the *sinews* before the *bones* of war,

¹ Burton, in his description of Leicestershire, p. 320.

² Lord Howard, in his Defensative against Prophecies, fol. 130.

³ Lord Herbert, *ut prius.*

⁴ In his Life of King Edward the Sixth.

⁵ In his Survey of Cornwall.

money before men. In order whereunto, their design was, to rob the Exchequer, then furnished with £.50,000. This being discovered, many were accused as *Plotters*, more as *privy*; amongst whom Sir Anthony Kingston, being sent for to come up, he *died* (for fear of *death*, some suppose) in his way to London^d.

THE FAREWELL.

I congratulate the felicity of this County in the return of the Episcopal See to the chief City thereof; the rather, seeing some questioned its Charter, and would have had it *un-Citied*, because *un-Bishoped* in our *Civil Wars*, though (with their leave) by the courtesie of England, *once a City, and ever a City.* May the same hereafter ever remain there, to take away all suspicion in that kind for the future!

*** Gloucestershire has had its full share of able Topographers. Sir Robert Atkyns, Rudder, Bigland, Rudge, and Fosbrooke, have all, in succession, contributed to this important task; and the elegant and accurate pencil of Samuel Lysons, Esquire, has added greatly to other Illustrations. The "Magna Britannia," Mr. Gough's "Additions to Camden," and the "Beauties of England," may also be consulted.

^d Holinshed, in the fourth of Queen Mary, p. 1132.

H A N T - S H I R E.

HANT-SHIRE hath Berk-shire on the North, Surrey and Sussex on the East, the Sea on the South, Dorset and Wilt-shire on the West. From North unto South it extendeth unto fifty-foure miles, not stretching above thirty miles from the East to the West thereof.

A happy Countrey in the *Four Elements*, if *Culinary Fire* in *courtesie* may pass for one, with plenty of the best wood for the fuel thereof. Most *pure* and *piercing* the *Aire* of this Shire; and none in England hath more plenty of clear and fresh rivulets of [*troutful*] *Water*; not to speak of the *friendly Sea* conveniently distanced from London. As for the *Earth*, it is both *fair* and *fruitful*, and may pass for an *expedient* betwixt *Pleasure* and *Profit*; where, by mutual consent, they are moderately accommodated.

Yet much of the Arable therein is *stony* ground, though not like that in the Gospel, where the grain grew up, and withered so soon, "having no deepness of earth¹;" this bringing plenty of Corn to perfection. Indeed that in the Parable may be presumed inwardly a Rock, onely faced over with superficial Earth; whereas this hath solid Earth enough; but abounding with little loose Stones lying above it, which are conceived to keep the Corn the warmer; and therefore some skilfull in Husbandry have maintained, that the taking of them away doth more hurt than good to the ground.

The South-West part of this County is called *The New Forrest*, not in the same sense as *New Colledge* in Oxford, then at the founding the *newest*, which since hath gained many *puisnes* thereunto; but because the Junior of all *Forrests* in England, many having been *dis-none in-forrested* since the Conquest. True it is, King Henry the Eighth made a *Forrest* about his Palace of Hampton in Middlesex, by the name of *Hampton Forrest*; but it never obtained peaceable possession in *publique pronounciation* (blame not the people thereabout if in point of profit their *tongues* would not cross their *hearts*) as this *New Forrest* did. Whereof hereafter.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

RED DEER.

Great store of these were lately in *New Forrest*, so called because *newly made* by King William the Conqueror. Otherwise, *ten* years hence, it will be *six hundred years* old: Indeed, as Augustus Cæsar is said to have said of Herod King of Judæa, that it was better to be his *Hog* than his *Childe*; so was it most true of that King William, that it was better to have been his *Stag* than his *Subject*; the *one* being by him *spared* and *preserved*, the *other ruined* and *destroyed*: such was the *vastation* he made of *Townes* in this *County*, to make *room* for his *game*. And it is worth our observing the opposition betwixt the Characters of

KING EDGAR.

" *Templa Deo, Templis Monachos, Monachis
dedit agros¹.*"

KING WILLIAM.

" *Templa adimit Divis, fora Civibus,
arva Colonis².*"

And now was the South-West of this County made a *Forest* indeed, if, as an Antiquary⁴ hath observed, a *Forest* be so called, *quia foris est*, because it is set open and abroad. The

¹ Matth. xiii. 5.

² Camden's Britannia, in Somerset-shire.

³ Idem, in Hant-shire.

⁴ Sir Robert Cotton (under the name of Mr. Speed), in Huntington-shire.

Stags therein were stately creatures, jealous, revengeful; insomuch that I have been credibly informed, that a Stag, unable for the present to master another who had taken his Hinde from him, waited his opportunity, till his Enemy had weakned himself with his wantonness, and then killed him. Their Flesh may well be good, whose very Horns are accounted *cordial*. Besides, there is a concave in the neck of a *green-headed Stag*, when above his *first crossing*, wherein are many worms, some two inches in length, very useful in physick, and therefore carefully put up by Sir Theodore Mayerne and other skilful Physicians. But, I believe, there be few *Stags* now in *New Forest*, fewer *Harts*, and not any *Harts-Royal* (as escaping the chase of a King); though in time there may be some again.

HONEY.

Although this Countie affordeth not such *Lakes of Honey* as some Authors relate found in hollow Trees in Muscovy¹; nor yieldeth Combes equal to that which Pliny reporteth seen in Germany, eight foot long²; yet produceth it plenty of this necessary and profitable Commoditie.

Indeed Hant-shire hath the *worst* and *best Honey* in England; *worst*, on the *Heath*, hardly worth five pound the Barrel; *best*, in the *Champain*, where the same quantity will well nigh be sold for twice as much. And it is generally observed, the finer the *Wheat* and *Wool*, both which very good in this County, the purer the *Honey* of that place.

Honey is useful for many purposes, especially that *Honey* which is the lowest in any Vessel. For it is an old and true rule, *the best Oyle is in the top; the best Wine in the middle; and the best Honey in the bottome*³. It openeth obstructions, cleareth the *breast* and *lights* from those humors which fall from the head, loosneth the belly; with many other soveraign qualities, too many to be reckoned up in a Winter's day.

However, we may observe *three degrees*, or *kinds* rather, of *Honey*:

1. *Virgin Honey*, which is the purest, of a late Swarm which never bred Bees.
2. *Chaste Honey*, for so I may term all the rest which is not *sophisticated* with any addition.
3. *Harlot Honey*, as which is adulterated with Meal and other trash mingled therewith.

Of the *first* and *second* sort I understand the counsel of Solomon, "My Sonne, eat Honey, for it is good⁴;" *good* absolutely in the *substance*, though there may be excess in the *quantitie* thereof.

WAX.

This is the *Cask*, where *Honey* is the *Liquour*; and, being *yellow* by Nature, is by Art made *white*, *red*, and *green*, which I take to be the dearest colours, especially when appendant on *Parchment*. Wax is good by *day* and by *night*, when it affordeth light, for Sight the *clearest*, for Smell the *sweetest*, for Touch the *cleanliest*. Useful in *Law* to seal *Instruments*; and in *Physick*, to mollifie *Sinewes*, ripen and dissolve *Ulcers*, &c. Yea, the ground and foundation of all *Cere-cloth* (so called from *Cera*) is made of *Waxe*.

HOGGS.

Hantshire Hoggs are allowed by all for the best *Bacon*, being our *English Westphalian*, and which, well ordered, hath deceived the most judicious Pallats. Here the Swine feed in the Forrest on plenty of Acorns (*Men's meat* in the *Golden*⁵, Hogs' food in this *Iron Age*); which, going out *lean*, return home *fat*, without either care or cost of their *Owners*. Nothing but fulness stinteth their feeding on the *Mast* falling from the Trees, where also they lodge at liberty (not pent up, as in other places, to *stacks of Pease*), which some assign the reason of the fineness of their flesh; which, though not all *glorre* (where no

¹ P. Jovius de Legatione Muscovitarum; & Munsterus de Muscoviâ.

³ "Naturæ liquor iste novæ cui summa natat fæx." Ausonius.

⁵ "Olim communis pecori cibus atque homini glans." Ausonius.

² Natural History, lib. xi. cap. 24.

⁴ Prov. xxiv. 13.

bancks of lean can be seen for the *deluge of fat*), is no less delicious to the taste, and more wholesome for the stomach.

Swines-flesh, by the way, is observed most nutritive of men's bodies, because of its assimilation thereunto. Yet was the eating thereof forbidden to the Jewes, whereof this reason may be rendred (besides the absolute Will of the Law-giver), because in hot countries men's bodies are subject to the *Measles* and *Leprosies*, who have their greatest repast on *Swines-flesh*. For the climate of Canaan was all the year long as hot as England betwixt May and Michaelmass; and it is penal for any Butchers with us in that term to kill any Pork in the *publick Shambles*.

As for the Manufacture of CLOTHING in this County (diffused throughout the same) such as deny the goodness of *Hant-shire Cloath*, and have occasion to wear it, will be convinced of its true worth by the price which they must pay for it.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Cathedral in Winchester yieldeth to none in England for venerable magnificence¹. It could not be *Opus unius sæculi*, perfected by the contributive endeavours of several successive Bishops, whereof some lie most sumptuously interred in their Chappel-like Monuments².

On the walls of the Quire on each side, the dust of the Saxon Kings and ancient Bishops of this Church were decently intombed (many hundred years after) by Richard Fox Bishop of this See, till, in the beginning of our Civil Wars, they were barbarously thrown down by the Souldiers.

Josephus reports (what some hardly believe) how Herod took many Talents of Treasure out of the Sepulchre of David. Sure I am they met with no such wealth here in this *Mine of Mortality* amongst the ashes, which did none any injurie; and therefore why Malice should *scratch out* that which did not *bite* it, is to me unknown.

As for Civil Structures, *Basing*, built by the first Marquess of Winchester, was the greatest of any Subject's House in England, yea larger than most (Eagles have not the biggest Nests of all Birds) of the King's Palaces. The Motto, *Love Loyaltie*, was often written in every window thereof; and was well practised in it, when, for resistance on that account, it was lately levelled to the ground.

Next *Basing*, *Bramsell*, built by the last Lord Zouch in a bleak and barren place, was a stately structure, especially before part thereof was defaced with a casual fire.

THE WONDERS.

There is an Oake in this County, which by most credible people is generally reported to put forth green leaves yearly on or about Christmas day. It groweth nigh Lindhurst in the New Forrest; and perchance I could point more exactly at the position thereof, but am loath to direct some ignorant Zealot, lest he cut it down under the notion of Superstition, and make Timber of this Oake, as some lately have made Fewel of the *Hawthorne* at *Glassenburie*.

PROVERBS.

“Manners makes a Man, quoth *William Wickham*.”]

This generally was his *Motto*, inscribed frequently on the places of his Founding; so that it hath since acquired a Proverbial Reputation. We commonly say,

- In the {
1. *Church*; “God makes a Man,” as who truly created him.
 2. *Court*; “Clothes make a Man,” as which habit and adorn him.
 3. *Change*; “Money makes a Man,” which puts him in a solvable condition.
 4. *Schools*; “Manners make a Man,” as which compleat and accomplish him.

¹ If any one be disposed to question this positive assertion, let him have recourse to the elaborate description of it by that very able Antiquary Dr. John Milner. N.

² For these, see the “*Vetusta Monumenta*,” and Mr. Gough's splendid volume of “*Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*.” N.

Grant the two middle expressions, the extravagancy of our Pride and Covetousness, the first and last must be allowed proportionable to Piety and Truth. Without *Manners*, one is but a *Man-beast*, or *Centaure*.

Now seeing no *Man* without *Manners*, no *Manners* without some *Learning*, no *Learning* without *Teaching*, no *Teaching* of *Youth* to that in a *Grammer Free-School*, of *Men* to that in a *Colledge*, in an *Universitie*; how much thanks doth Posteritie owe to this Wickham's memory!

“*Canterbury* is the higher *Rack*, but *Winchester* is the better *Manger*.”]

W. Edington, Bishop of Winchester, was the Authour of this expression¹, rendring this the reason of his refusal to be removed to Canterbury, though chosen thereunto. Indeed, though Canterbury be *graced* with an higher honor, the revenues of Winchester, lying entirely, are more advantagious to gather riches thereon. The Proverb is appliable to such who prefer a wealthy Privacy before a less profitable Dignity.

Yet know that that *Manger* did once partly maintain that *Rack*; viz. when John White, Bishop of Winchester, was injoynd by Queen Mary to pay a thousand pound a year to Cardinal Pole, Archbishop of Canterburie, for the better support of his Estate.

“The Isle of *Wight* hath no *Monks*, *Lawyers*, nor *Foxes* ².”]

This Speech hath more Mirth than Truth in it. That they had *Monks*, I know; *black* ones at Carisbrook, *white* ones at Quarre in this Island³. That they have *Lawyers* they know, when they pay them their *Fees*; and that they have *Foxes* their *Lambs* know. However, because perchance they have fewer in proportion to places of the like extent (and *few or none* are often coupled in common discourse), let not that which was *pleasantly* spoken be *frowardly* taken, but pass as we found it to Posteritie.

PRINCES.

HENRY eldest Son of King John and his Wife ISABEL, born at Winchester anno 1208, was one (besides the account of longevity) eminent in his generation. He was a most pious King, Son to a prophane Father [King John]; a very poor King, Brother to a most wealthie [Richard King of the Romans]; a very weak King, Father to a most wise Son, Edward the First. The *Tragi-Comedie* of his life was eminent in many particulars.

1. He had scarce half a Kingdome in the beginning of his Reign, Lewis of France being brought in to be King by the English in their *hot*, and cast out in their *cold bloud*.
2. He had no part of a Kingdome in the middle of his Reign, imbroyled with War with his Barons, beaten in Battle, imprisoned, and no King in effect.
3. He had all the Kingdome in the end of his Reign; for as soon as Prince Edward began to *Man* it, this his *Son* may be accounted his *Father*, by whom he attained a comfortable old age.

He was not so *weak* but that he knew who were *wiser* then himself, and would be governed by them, one main cause which procured his *Death* in *Peace*, and *Burial* in *Pomp* in the Abbey of Westminster of his own foundation, anno Domini 1273.

ELEANOR, tenth Daughter, sixteenth and youngest Child of King Edward the First, was born at Winchester, the 6th of May 1306⁴, and died in her infancy; so that the Epitaph which I find elsewhere of an Infant of meaner birth, may be applied unto her. (She lieth buried at Saint Peter's, Westminster, having her Picture upon her Monument with three of her Brothers.)

ARTHUR, eldest Son to King Henry the Seaventh and Queen Elizabeth, was born (being *partus octomestris*⁵, yet vital and vigorous, contrary to the rules of Physicians) at Winchester, the 20th day of September 1486⁶. Some will wonder at his name, whereof no

¹ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

² Speed's Catalogue of Religious Houses.

³ Lord Verulam, in his Henry the Seventh.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in the Isle of Wight.

⁵ Speed's Chronicle, p. 565.

⁶ Speed's Chronicle, p. 763.

Alliance, nor English Prince, since the unhappy Arthur Duke of Britain, supposed to be made away by King John, his cruel Uncle. But because this Prince, by his Father's side, was, with King Arthur, of British extraction, and because born at Winchester where King Arthur kept his Court, and his (pretended) Round Table still to be seen, that name was bestowed upon him. He died at Ludlow, in the sixteenth year of his age, anno 1502, and is buried in the Cathedral of Worcester; more known to Posterity by the Widow he left, the Lady Katherine Dowager (and the effects ensuing thereon), then by any of his own personal performances.

SAINTS.

EDBURGH, eighth daughter of King Edward the Elder, and his first by Queen Edgiva, gave, when but three years of age, a great Augury of her future Pietie¹; her Father presenting before her, and leaving to her choyce,

On the one hand, the New Testament and a Challice²:

On the other, Jewels, Rings, and Bracelets.

She took the New Testament and the Challice (conceive it not because of massy silver, but) acted with the principle of Infant Pietie: hereupon her Parents left her to her own disposal, who became a Nun at Winchester after the Order of Saint Benedict, undergoing the *Austeritie* of that Order. It is reported of her (forgive me, Reader, though I would not write these things they are so absurd, I cannot but write them they are so absurd) that she would by night play the part of a *Pious Thief*³, and steal the Socks of all the other Nuns, and, having carefully washed and anointed them, restore them to their beds sides.

This Saint Edburg died on the 15th of June 920. Some of her bones being kept at Winchester, others say at Wilton⁴ (so facile the mistakes in Latine betwixt *Wiltonia* and *Wintonia*); and the rest were translated to Pershore, an Abbey in the Diocess of Worcester.

MARTYRS.

This County, being in the Diocesse of Winchester, escaped very well in the *Marian dayes* from any visible persecution. Under God, it might thank Stephen Gardener, or rather Gardner's policy. This Bishop, like a cunning *Hunter*, preserved the *Game fair* at home, and *killed* it in the *Walkes* of other *Keepers*. It was not he, but bloody Bonner, who procured the death of,

JOHN PHILPOT, Son of Sir Peter Philpot, Knight, born in this County⁵; whose Family had an ancient habitation at therein. He proceeded Master of Arts in New Colledge in Oxford; and afterwards, being Arch-deacon of *Lincoln*, was a zealous Promoter of the Protestant Religion. In the first of Queen Mary, being a member of the Convocation, "his heart was hot within; and while he was musing, the fire kindled, and he spake with his tongue," which afterwards occasioned his Martyrdome.

If Papists account him a *distracted Man*, none will wonder, who consider how the prophane Captaines of Israel called the Son of the Prophet "a mad fellow⁶." And if some *vehement expressions* fell from him during his imprisonment, his enemies *cruelty* was the cause thereof; seeing ill usage, which once made a dumb beast to speak⁷, may make a sober man *over-speak* in his passion. But all his sufferings are reported by Mr. Fox so perfectly, "perfectum est cui nihil addi potest," that it is presumption for any to hope to make an essential addition thereunto. He was martyred anno Domini 1555, Dec. 18.

KATHARINE GOWCHES.

GUILLEMINE GILBERT.

PEROTINE MASSEY; whose husband, a Minister of God's word, was for fear fled out of the Island.

¹ Henry Higden, and Polychronicon, lib. vi. cap. 4. ² Flowers of the English Saints, p. 570, June the 15th.

³ Idem, ibidem. ⁴ The English Martyrologie in the 15th of June.

⁵ J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 89. ⁶ 2 Kings ix. 11. ⁷ Numb. xxii. 28.

The first of these was the *Mother*, a poor widdow of St. Peter's Port, in the Isle of Guernsey; the other two her *Daughters* (but married women). These, in the Reign of Queen Mary, were noted to be much absent from the Church; for which they were presented before Jaques Amy, then Dean of the Island; who, finding them to hold opinions against the Real Presence in the Sacrament of the Altar, condemned them to be burnt for Hereticks; which was done accordingly, July 18, 1556.

Add to these an *Infant* without a Christian name; and no wonder it is never *named*, seeing, properly, it was never *born*; but, by the force of the flame, burst out of his mother's belly, *Perotine Massey* aforesaid. This Babe was taken up by W. House a by-stander, and by the command of Elier Gosselin the Bailiff (supreme Officer in the then absence of the Governour of the Island) cast again into the fire, and therein consumed to ashes. It seems this bloody Bailiff was minded, like the cruel Tyrant, commanding, "Canis pessimi ne catulum esse relinquendum;" though this indeed was no *Dogge*, but a *Lamb*, and that of the first *minute*, and therefore too young by the *Levitical Law* to be sacrificed.

Here was a *Spectacle* without precedent, a Cruelty built *three generations high*, that *Grandmother*, *Mother*, and *Grandchild*, should all suffer in the same Flame. And know, Reader, these Martyrs dying in the Isle of Guernsey, are here reckoned in Hampshire, because that Island with Jersey (formerly subordinate to the Arch-bishop of Constance in Normandy) have, since the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, been annexed to the Diocess of Winchester.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM WICKHAM was born at Wickham in this County, being the Son of John Perot and Sibel his wife (over whose graves he hath erected a Chappel at Titchfield in this County); and bred in the University of Oxford. He was otherwise called *Long*, from the height of his stature (as my Author conceives¹) though since it may be applied to the perpetuity of his memory, which will *last as long* as the World endureth, for his two fair Foundations at

OXFORD.		WINCHESTER.	
Begun 1379 ² .	Finished 1386.	Begun 1387.	Finished 1393.
The Charter of the Foundation of St. Maries-Colledge in Oxford, was dated the 26th of November 1379, in his Manner in Southwarke, since called Winchester-House.	The Scholars entred thereunto about nine a clock on the 14th day of April, in the same year.	The first Stone was laid March 26, at nine a clock in the morning, in the 69th year of the age of the Founder.	

He died in the 37th year of his Consecration, and 80th of his Age, in the 5th year of the Reign of King Henry the Fourth; and his Benefaction to Learning is not to be paralleled by any English Subject in all particulars.

JOHN RUSSELL was born in this County, in the Parish of Saint Peter's in the Suburbs of Winchester³. He was bred Fellow of New-Colledge; and, when Doctor of Canon-Law, was chosen Chancellor of Oxford. Yea, that Office, annual before, was first fixed on him (as in Cambridge on Bishop Fisher) for term of life⁴.

By King Edward the Fourth he was advanced Bishop of Lincolne, and by Richard the Third Lord Chancellor of England⁵; having ability enough to serve any, and honesty too much to please so bad a King. And because he could not bring him to his bent, when the Lord Hastings was killed, this Bishop (saith my Author⁶) was for a time imprisoned.

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

² Those dates are exactly transcribed out of the Records of New-Colledge. . F.

³ Register of New-Colledge, in anno 1449.

⁵ J. Philpot, in Catalogue of Chancellors, p. 65.

⁴ Harpsfield, *Historia Ecclesiae Anglicanae*, decimo quinto saeculo, c. 24.

⁶ Godwin, in Catalogue of Bishops of Lincolne.

He died January the 30th, anno 1490, leaving this character behind him: "Vir fuit summâ pietate, & ex rerum usu oppidò quàm prudens, doctrinâ etiam singulari¹."

WILLIAM WARHAM was born at Ockley, of worshipful Parentage in this County; bred Fellow and Doctor of the Lawes in New Colledge²; imployed by King Henry the Seventh (who never sent sluggard or fool on his errand) to Margaret Dutches of Burgundy, and by him advanced Bishop of London, then Archbishop of Canterbury, living therein in great lustre, till eclipsed in power and profit by Thomas Wolsey, Arch-bishop of Yorke.

It may be said, that England then had *ten Arch-bishops*, if a *figure* and *cypher* amount to so many; or else, if it had but *two*, they were Arch-bishop *Thomas* and Arch-bishop *Wolsey*, drawing all causes to his *Court-legatine*, whilst all other Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions in England kept a constant vacation. This, Warham bare with much moderation; contenting himself, that, as he had *less honour*, so he had *less envy*, and kept himself *coole*, whilst Wolsey, his *screene*, was *often scorched* with just and general hatred.

In the case of King Henry's Divorce, he was the prime Advocate for Queen Katherine³; and carried it so cautiously, that he neither betrayed the cause of his *Client*, nor incurred the King's displeasure. Nor will any wonder, that an Arch-bishop of Canterbury did then plead before an Arch-bishop of York, seeing the King at the same time was summoned before his Subject.

He survived Wolsey's ruine; but never recovered his former greatness, blasted with a *Præmunire* with the rest of the Clergy; and the heavier, because the higher in dignity. He is said to have expended thirty thousand pounds in the repair of his *Palaces*, the probable reason why he left no other publick Monuments, though Arch-bishop twenty-eight years, dying anno Domini 1533.

ROBERT SHERBORN was born in this County⁴; and bred first in Winchester, and then in New Colledge; was a *great Schollar*, and *prudent Man*; imployed in several Embassies by King Henry the Seventh; and by him preferred Bishop first of St. David's, then Chichester; which Church he *decorated* with many Ornaments and Edifices, especially the South side thereof; where,

On the one side :

The History of the foundation of the Church, with the Images of the Kings of England⁵.

On the other :

The Statues of all the Bishops of this See, both those of Selcey and of Chichester⁶.

He often inscribed for his Motto, *Dilexi decorem domûs tuæ, Domine*; "I have loved the beauty of thy House, O Lord:" and sometimes, *Credite operibus*; "Trust their works⁷." Now although some may like his *Almes* better than his *Trumpet*, Charity will make the most favourable construction thereof. Being ninety-six years of age, he resigned his Bishoprick; and died in the same year, anno Domini 1536.

JOHN WHITE was born in this County, of a worshipful House⁸; began *on the floor*, and mounted up *to the Roof* of Spiritual *Dignitie* in this *Diocess*. First Scholar in Winchester, then Fellow of New-Colledge in Oxford, then Master of Winchester School; then Warden of that Colledge, and at last (taking Lincoln Bishoprick in his passage) Bishop of Winchester, all composed in this Distick⁹:

"Me puero Custos, Ludi paulo ante Magister,
VITUS, & hac demum Præsul in Urbe fuit."

¹ Harpsfield, Historia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, decimo quinto sæculo, c. 24.

² New Colledge Register, in the year 1475.

³ Godwin, in the Archbishops of Canterbury.

⁴ New Colledge Register, in the year 1474.

⁵ Camden's Britannia, in Sussex.

⁶ Godwin, in his Bishops of Chichester.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Sir J. Harrington, in the Bishops of Winchester.

⁹ Made by Christopher Johnson, afterwards School-master of Winchester. F.

I may call the latter a *Golden Verse*; for it cost this WHITE *many an Angel to make it true*, entring into his Bishoprick on this condition, to pay to *Cardinal Pole* a yearly pension of *a thousand pounds*. Now though this was no better then *Simony*, yet the Prelat's *Pride* was so far above his *Covetousness*, and his *Covetousness* so farre above his *Conscience*, that he swallowed it without any regret.

He was a tolerable Poet; and wrote an *Elegy* on the *Eucharist*, to prove the *corporal presence*, and confute Peter Martyr¹, the first and last, I believe, who brought *Controversial Divinity* into Verses. He preached the *Funeral Sermon* of *Queen Mary* (or, if you will, of *publique Popery* in England), praising her so beyond all measure, and slighting *Queen Elizabeth* without any cause, that he justly incurred her displeasure. This cost him deprivation and imprisonment, *straiter* then others of his *Order* (though *freer* than any Protestant had under *Popish Persecutours*) until his death, which hap'ned at London about the year 1560.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS BILSON was born in the City of Winchester²; bred first Scholar in Winchester-School, then (taking New-Colledge in his passage) School-master thereof, afterwards Warden of the Colledge, and at last (taking Worcester in his way) Bishop of Winchester. As reverend and learned a Prelate as England ever afforded; witness his worthy Works, "Of the perpetual Government of Christ's Church," and of "Christ's Descent into Hell;" not

- Ad } 1. *Patiendum*, to *Suffer*, which was concluded on the Cross with "it is finished³."
Nor,
2. *Prædicandum*, to *Preach*, useless where his Auditory was all the *Forlorn Hope*.
Neither,
3. *Liberandum*, to *Free* any, Pardon never coming after Execution. But,
4. *Possidendum*, to *take possession* of *Hell*, which he had conquered. And
5. *Triumphandum*, to *Triumph*, which is most honourable in *Hostico*, in the Enemies own Country.

The New Translation of the Bible was by King James's command ultimately committed to his and Dr. Smith's⁴ (Bishop of Gloucester) perusal; who put the compleating hand thereunto. His pious departure out of this life hap'ned 1618.

HENRY COTTON was born at Warblington in this County, being a younger Son unto Sir Richard Cotton, Knight, and Privy Councillor to King Edward the Sixth. Queen (whilst yet but Lady) Elizabeth, being then but twelve years of age, was his God-mother. He was bred in Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, and was by the Queen preferred Bishop of Salisbury; when she pleasantly said, "That formerly she had blessed many of her God-Sons, but now her God-son should bless her;" reflecting on the Solemnity of Episcopal Benediction. He was consecrated November the 12th, 1598; at which time William Cotton (of another Family) was made Bishop of Exeter; the Queen merrily saying (alluding to the plenty of *Clothing* in those parts) "that she hoped that now she had well Cottoned the West." By his wife, whose name was *Patience*, he had nineteen children, and died May the 7th, 1615.

ARTHUR LAKES was born in the Parish of Saint Michael⁵, in the Town of Southampton; bred first in Winchester-School, then Fellow of New-Colledge. In his own nature he preferred the *fruitfulness of the Vine*, and *fatness of the Olive* (painfulness in a private Parish) before the government of the Trees, had not immediate Providence, without his suit and seeking, preferred him successively Warden of New-Colledge, Prefect of Saint Crosses nigh Winchester, Dean of Worcester, Bishop of Bath and Wells.

¹ Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 763.

² New Colledge Register, anno 1565.

³ John xix. 30.

⁴ See the Life of Dr. Smith, prefixed to his Sermon.

⁵ New Colledge Register, anno 1589, wherein he was admitted.

He continued the same in his *Rochet*, what he was in his *Scholar's-gown*; and lived a real comment upon Saint Paul's character of a Bishop:

1. *Blameless.*] Such as hated his *Order*, could not cast any aspersion upon him.
2. *The Husband of one Wife.*] He took not that lawful Liberty; but led a single Life, honouring Matrimony in his Brethren who embraced it.
3. *Vigilant.*] Examining Canonically in his own person all those whom he ordained.
4. *Sober, of good behaviour.*] Such his austerity in diet (from his *University-Commons* to his dying day) that he generally fed but on one (and that no daintie) dish, and fasted four times a week from supper.
5. *Given to Hospitality.*] When Master of Saint Crosses, he increased the allowance of the *poor Brethren* in diet and otherwise. When Bishop, he kept fifty servants in his Family, not so much for statè or attendance on his person, but pure charity, in regard of their private need.
6. *Apt to teach*] *the Living* with his pious Sermons, in his Cathedral and neighbouring Parishes; and *Posterity* with those learned Writings he hath left behinde him.
7. *Not given to Wine.*] His abstemiousness herein was remarkable.
8. *No striker, not given to filthy lucre.*] He never fouled his fingers with the least touch of Gehazi's reward; freely preferring desert.
9. *One that ruleth well his own House.*] The rankness of House-keeping brake not out into any Riot; and a Chapter was constantly read every Meal, by one kept for that purpose. Every night (besides Cathedral and Chappel-Prayers) he prayed in his own person with his Family in his Dining-room.

In a word, his *Intellectuals* had such predominancy of his *Sensuals*, or rather Grace so ruled in both, that, *the Man* in him being subordinate to the *Christian*, he lived a pattern of Piety.

I have read of one Arthur Faunt, a Jesuite, who, entring into *Orders*, renounced his Christian name, because (forsooth) never Legendary Saint thereof, and assumed that of *Laurence*¹. This gracious Arthur was not so superstitiously scrupulous, and (if none before) may pass for the first Saint of his name, dying in the fifty-ninth year of his age, anno Domini 1602.

STATES-MEN.

RICHARD RICH, Knight, was, in the words of my Author, "a Gentleman well descended and allied in this County²;" bred in the Temple in the study of our Common-Law, and afterwards became Sollicitor to King Henry the Eighth. His deposition on oath, upon words spoken to him in the Tower, was the sharpest evidence to cut off the head of Sir Thomas More. He was under Cromwell, a lesser hammer to knock down Abbeyes, most of the *Grants* of which *Lands* going through his *hands*, no wonder if some stuck upon his *fingers*.

Under King Edward the Sixth, he was made Lord Chancellour of England, discharging his place with Prudence and Equity for the terme of five years. Foreseeing he should be outed of his Office (being of the Anti-faction to Duke Dudley), to prevent stripping, he politickly put off his *Robes of State* (resigning his Office); which done, no danger of catching cold, his own *Under-suit* was so well lined, having gotten a fair Estate about Lees Abbey in Essex, whereof he was created Baron. He died in the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, being direct Ancestour unto the right honourable Charles Rich, now Earl of Warwick³.

[S. N.] WILLIAM POWLET (wherever born) had his largest Estate and highest Honour (Baron of Basing, and Marquess of Winchester) in this County. He was descended from

¹ Burton's Description of Leicester-shire, p. 105.

² J. Philpot, in his Catalogue of Chancellors, p. 73.

³ Who died s. p. Aug. 24, 1673, when the title devolved to Robert Rich, his cousin-german. N.

a younger house of the Powlets of Hinton Saint George in Sommerset-shire, as by the *Crescent* in his Arms is acknowledged. One telleth us¹, that he being a younger brother, and having wasted all that was left him, came to Court *on trust*, where, upon the bare stock of his wit, he traffick'd so wisely, and prospered so well, that he *got, spent, and left*, more than any Subject since the Conquest.

Indeed he lived at the time of the Dissolution of Abbeys, which was the Harvest of Estates; and it argued idleness, if any Courtier had his Barnes empty. He was Servant to King Henry the Seaventh, and for thirty years together Treasurer to King Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. The latter, in some sort, owed their Crowns to his Counsel; his policy being the principal defeater of Duke Dudley's designe to disinherit them.

I behold this Lord Powlet like to aged Adoram, so often mentioned in Scripture, being over the Tribute in the dayes of King David², all the Reign of King Solomon³, untill the first Year of Rehoboam⁴. And though our Lord Powlet enjoyed his place not so many years, yet did he serve more *Sovereigns*, in more mutable times, being (as he said of himself) "*no Oake, but an Osier.*"

Herein the Parallel holds not. The hoary hairs of Adoram were sent to the grave by a violent death, slain by the people in a tumult⁵. This Lord had the rare happiness of *εὐθανασία*, setting in his full splendour, having lived 97 years, and seen 103 out of his body. He dyed anno Domini 1572.

SIR THOMAS LAKES was born in the Parish of St. Michael, in the Town of South-Hampton, and there bred in Grammer-Learning, under Doctor Seravia. By several under-offices he was at last deservedly preferred Secretary of Estate to King James. Incredible his dexterity in dispatch, who at the same time would indite, write, discourse, more exactly than most men could severally performe them. Men resembled him to one of the Ships-Royal of Queen Elizabeth, called *The Swift-sure*, such his celerity and solidity in all Affairs. No lesse his secrecie in concealing; and what was credited to his counsel was alwayes found in the same posture it was left in. Add to all these, he was a good man, and a good man's brother, Dr. Arthur Lakes, Bishop of Bath-and-Wells. King James (who allways loved what was facile and fluent) was highly pleased with his Latine Pen, who by practice had made Tullie's phrase his own. He was one of the *three* noble hands, who at the Court first led Mr. George Villers into the favour of King James.

At last he fell, for the faults of others, into the King's displeasure, being punished for the offences of one of his nearest Relations; and of all them fin'd in the *Star-chamber*, he was the only person generally pittied for his suffering: yet even then King James gave him this publick Eulogie in open Court, "That he was a Minister of State fit to serve the greatest Prince in Europe." He was outed his Secretaries place, which needed *him* more than he it, having atchieved a fair fortune, which he transmitted to posterity. How long he lived afterwards in a private life, is to me unknown.

SOULDIER.

BEAVOIS, an *English-man*, was Earle of South-Hampton in the time of the Conqueror; and, being unable to comport with his *oppression*, banded against him, with the *fragments* of the *English-men*, the strength of *Hastings* the *Dane*, and all the assistance the *Welch* could afford; in whose Country a Battel was fought, near Carcliffe, against the *Normans*, anno Domini 1070, wherein *Three* Nations were conquered by *One*. *Beavois* being worsted, (*Success* depends not on *Valour*) fled to *Carlile* (a long step from *Carcliffe*); and afterwards no mention what became of him.

This is that *Beavois* whom the Monks cryed up to be *such a man*, that since it hath been questioned whether ever *such a man*, I mean, whether ever his person was *in rerum*

¹ Sir Robert Naunton, in his "Fragmenta Regalia."

² 1 Kings iv. 6.

⁴ 1 Kings xii. 18.

³ 2 Samuel xx. 24.

⁵ Ibidem.

natura: so injurious those are, who, in the reports of any man's performances, exceed the bounds of probability.

All I will add is this, that the Sword preserved and shewed to be this *Beavoises* in Arundel-Castle is lesser (perchance worn with age) than that of King Edward the Third, kept in Westminster-Church.

SEAMEN.

Sir JOHN WALLOP, born in this County, of a most ancient and respected Family, was directed by his *Genius* to Sea-service, at what time our Coasts were much infested with French Piracies: for there was a Knight of Malta, passing in our Chronicles by the name of *Prior John* (more proper, by his Profession, to be employed against the *Turks*, lately so victorious in Hungary) who liv'd by *pickeering*, and undoing many English Merchants.

But our Sir John made the French pay more than treble dammages, who, with *eight hundred* men, landed in Normandy, burnt *one-and-twenty* Towns¹, with divers Ships in the Havens of Traport, Staples, &c.; and safely returned with Wealth and Victory.

Methinks the ancient Armes of the Wallhops appear propheticall herein; viz. Argent, a bend undé Sable; interpreted by my Authour², *a wave, or source of the Sea, raised by some turbulent flaw of wind and tempest*, prognosticating the activity of that Family in Marine performances.

ROBERT TOMSON, Merchant, was born at Andover in this County; bred much at Bristol in Sea-employment³. Hence, anno 1553, he sailed into Spain, and thence two years after shipped himself for Nova Hispania, to make a discovery thereof; on the same token that in his passage thither in a Spanish Ship, a light like a candle (being nothing else but a Meteor frequent by Sea and Land) fell on their Main Mast, which the Spaniards on their knees worshiped for St. Elmo, the Advocate of *Saylers*⁴. He afterwards wrote the Description of New Spain, with the City of Mexico, giving a good and the first account thereof of any Englishman.

During his abode many Months in Mexico, at dinner he let fall some discourse against *Saint-worship*, for which he was imprisoned in the *Holy-House*, and enjoyned solemn penance by the Arch-bishop of Mexico; this Tomson, being the first (reputed) Heretick, which was ever seen in America on a penitential Scaffold. Hence he was sent into Spain; and, after three years durance in the Inquisition, discharged. Here a Spanish Merchant's Daughter, *Mary de la Barrera* by name, fell in love with him, and became his Wife, worth to him in Barrs of Gold and Silver *two thousand five hundred pounds*, besides Jewells of great price⁵. Returning into England, he lived with great comfort and credit therein, so that it may truly be said of him, "He had been undone, if (by the cruelty of his Enemies) he had *not been undone*."

WRITERS.

LAMPRIID of Winchester was bred a Benedictine therein, *Congregationis Giribenne*, saith my Authour⁶, wherein I am not ashamed to confess my ignorance. Such his Learning in those dayes, that he got the general name of *Doctor Eximius*, though his few works still extant answer not the proportion of so high a Title. He flourished anno 980.

WOLSTANUS of Winchester, bred a Benedictine, therein attained to the reputation of a great Scholar. I listen attentively to the words of W. Malmsbury⁷ (who could *ken a learned man*) giving him this character: "Vir fuit eruditus, homo etiam bonæ vitæ &

¹ Holinshed, Stow, ed. Herbert, in this year.

³ Hackluit's Voyages, vol. III. p. 437.

⁶ Pits, ætate decima, num. 149.

² Gwillim's Display of Heraldry, p. 50.

⁴ Ibid. p. 450.

⁵ Ibid. p. 451.

⁷ Libro secundo, de Gestis Reg. Angliæ.

castigatae eloquentiae." But, it seemeth, his eloquence was confined to *Poetry*; my Author observing, that "Oratione soluta nunquam politè scripsit." He flourished anno 1000.

JOHN of Basingstok, so called from a fair Market Town in this County, where he was born. We have a double demonstration of his signal worth; first, because Robert Grosthead that pious and learned Bishop (who would not advance any thing which was under eminency) preferred him Arch-deacon of Leicester: Secondly, the pens of Bale¹ and Pits², diametrically opposite one to the other, meet both in his commendation. Being bred first in Oxford, then in Paris, thence he travailed into Athens (*Athens* as yet was *Athens*, not routed by *Turkish Tyranny*); where he heard the learned *Lecturs* of one Constantina, a Noble Woman³ (not fully *twenty* years old⁴), of the abstruse Mysteries of Nature. Coming home, he brought back many precious Books, and had good skill in the Greek Tongue (whereof he wrote a GRAMMAR), and is justly reputed the first restorer thereof in England. He was the Author of many worthy Works; and died anno 1252, on whom Matthew Paris bestoweth this Eulogy, "Vir in trivio & quatrivio ad plenum eruditus⁵."

JOHN of HIDE⁶ was a Monk in the famous Abby of Hide in the Suburbs of Winchester; and became a competent Historian according to the rate of those times, writing certain Homilies, a book "Of the Patience of Job," and the "Story of his own Convent." He flourished anno 1284.

WILLIAM ALTON, a native of a known Market-town in this County, was a Dominican or Preaching Frier, famous even amongst Forreiners for his Sermons and sound judgement, avouching the Virgin Mary tainted with original Corruption. He flourished anno 1330.

WILLIAM LILLIE was born at Odiam, a Market-town in this County⁷, and travelled in his youth as far as Jerusalem. In his return, he stayed at Rhodes, and studied Greek; which will seem strange to some, Rhodes not being *Rhodes* in that age (except casually some great *Critick* was there); seeing otherwise to find *elegant* in *modern Greek* (sowred with long continuance) is as impossible, as to draw good Wine out of a vessel of Vinegar.

Hence he went to Rome, where he heard John Sulpitius and Pomponius Sabinus, great Masters of Latine in those dayes. After his return, Dean Colet made him the first Master of St. Paul's School, which place he commendably discharged for fifteen years. Here he made his *Latine Grammar*, which this great School-master modestly submitted to the correction of Erasmus; and therefore such who will not take it on the *single bond* of Lillie may trust on the *security* of Erasmus.

Some charge it for surfeiting with variety of examples, who would have had him onely to set down the *bare Rules*, as best for *Children's remembrance*. But they may know that such who learnt *Grammar* in Lillies time were not *School-boys*, but *School-men*; I mean, arrived at men's estate. Many since have altered and bettered his Grammar; and amongst them my worthy Friend Dr. Charles Scarborough, *calculating* his short, clear and true *Rules* for the *Meridian* of his own Son; which in due time may serve for general use. Our Lillie died of the plague⁸; and was buried in the Porch of Saint Paul's, anno Domini 1522.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

MICHAEL RENEGER was born in this County⁹, and bred Fellow in Magdalen-Colledge in Oxford, where he gained great credit for his skill in Learning and Languages. He wrote a Book in the Defence of Ministers' Marriage.

¹ Description of Britain, Cent. quarta, p. 302.

² De Scriptoribus Britannicis.

³ Idem.

⁴ Idem.

⁵ In Chron. ad ann. 1252.

⁶ Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus.

⁷ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 64.

⁸ Stow's Survey of London, p. 370.

⁹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 78.

THOMAS STERNHOLD was born in this County¹, and was afterwards a servant to King Henry the Eighth. I find him a Legatee in his Will, thus mentioned;

“Item, To Thomas Sternhold, Groome of our Robes, a hundred mark.”

He was afterwards (saith my Author²) *ab intimo cubiculo* to King Edward the Sixth; though I am not satisfied whether thereby he meant *Gentleman* of his *Privie-Chamber*, or *Groom* of his *Bed-chamber*.

He was a principal instrument of Translating of the Psalmes into English-Meeter; the first *twenty-six* (and *seven-and-thirty* in all) being by him performed. Yet had he other assistance in that work. Many a bitter scoffe hath since been past on their endeavours by some Wits, which might have been better imployed. Some have miscalled these their Translations *Geneva Gigs*; and, which is the worst, *father* (or *mother* rather) the expression on our *Virgin Queen*, as falsly as other things have been charged upon her. Some have not sticked to say, “that David hath been as much persecuted by bungling Translators, as by Saul himself.” Some have made libellous verses in abuse of them; and no wonder if *Songs* were made on the *Translators* of the *Psalms*, seeing *Drunwards*³ made them on *David* the *Author* thereof.

But let these Translations be beheld by impartial eyes, and they will be allowed to go in equipage with the best *Poems* in that age. However, it were to be wisht that some bald Rimes therein were bettered; till which time such as sing them must endeavour to amend them, by singing them with *understanding heads*, and *gratious hearts*, whereby that which is but bad *Meter* on *Earth* will be made good *Musick* in *Heaven*.

As for our Thomas Sternhold, it was happy for him that he died before his good Master, anno 1549, in the moneth of August; so probably preventing much *persecution*, which have hapned unto him if surviving in the Reign of Queen Mary.

DAVID WHITEHEAD (where born to me unknown) is here placed, because I find a worshipful and ancient Family of his Name in this County. He was bred a Batchelour of Divinity in Oxford; and, flying into Germany in the Reign of Queen Mary, was in high esteem at Franckford with the English Congregation. After his return, Queen Elizabeth profered him great preferment. And it seems, in the first of her Reign, the Archbishop of Canterbury went a-wooing to accept thereof; viz. to

1. JOHN FECKENHAM, refusing it upon a Popish account, because he would not subscribe to the Queen's Supremacie⁴.
2. NICHOLAS WOTTON, Doctor of Law, and Dean of Canterbury, refusing it on a politique account, suspecting the Queen's short life, and fearing alterations in the State⁵.
3. This WHITEHEAD, who declined it out of his desire of privacy, though some causelesly suspected him for disaffection to Church Discipline⁶.

For he was, by Queen Elizabeth, offered the Mastership of the Hospital of the Savoy⁷, which he might have accepted without any subscription, but would not, affirming he could live plentifully on the preaching of the Gospel; a rare example of Moderation. He was a deep Divine, and was chosen one of the Disputants, primo Elizabethæ, against the Popish Bishops. His many Books, still extant, testifie his Learning and Religion.

Queen Elizabeth highly valued his company, the rather because of his consciencious bluntness, wherein one *Repartee* may be remembred. The Queen, who ever was *Iniquior in Sacerdotes maritatos*, said unto him, “Whitehead, I love thee the better, because thou art unmarried⁸.” “In truth, Madam,” said he, “I love you the worse because you are unmarried.” He died anno Domini 1571.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 79.

² Idem, ibidem.

³ Psalm lxix. 12.

⁴ Rinierius, in Historia Benedictinorum.

⁵ Holinshed's Chronicle, p. 1403.

⁶ Heroologia Angliæ, p. 173.

⁷ Idem Aut. ibid.

⁸ Lord Verulam, in his Apophthegms.

NICHOLAS FULLER was, as I have cause to conceive, born in this County; and, when a Youth, was *Amanuensis* or *Scribe* to Dr. Horne, Bishop of Winchester; afterwards he attended (*as Tutor servant*) on Sir Henry Wallop to Oxford; and, returning thence, was made Minister of Allington nigh Salisbury in Wiltshire, where he had a *Benefice* rather than a *Living*, so small the *Revenues* thereof. But a contented mind extendeth the smallest *Parish* into a *Diocess*, and improveth the least *Benefice* into a *Bishoprick*.

Here a great *Candle* was put under a *Bushel* (or *Peck* rather), so private his place and imployment. Here he applyed his studies in the Tongues, and was happy in pitching on (not *difficult Trifles*, but) *useful Difficulties*, tending to the understanding of Scripture. He became an excellent Linguist; and his Books found good regard beyond the Seas, where they were reprinted.

Drusius, the Belgian Critick, grown old, angry, and jealous that he should be outshined in his own spear, foully cast some drops of ink upon him, which the other as fairly wiped off again. He charged Master Fuller for being *his Plagiary*, taking his best Notes from him without any acknowledgement thereof. Master Fuller confest himself always desirous of Drusius's Works, but never able (such his poverty) to purchase them, and therefore he could not steal out of those books which his eye never beheld; and (not to be partial to my name-sake) let the world judge whether Fuller's *Miscelane* be not as good as Drusius's *Wheat*.

Bishop Andrewes came to him, as the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, to *pose him with hard Questions*, bringing with him a heap of Knots for the other to untie, and departed from him with good satisfaction. He afterwards bestowed on him a great Living in this County, which Master Fuller did not long enjoy. He was most eminent for that Grace which is most worth (yet costeth the least to keep it); I mean *Humility*, who in his Writings doth as fairly dissent from, as freely concur with any man's opinions. He dyed about the year of our Lord 1626.

THOMAS JAMES was born in the Isle of Wight¹; bred first in Winchester, then at New-Colledge in Oxford, and afterwards proceeded Doctor in Divinity. He was chosen by Sir Thomas Bodley the Keeper of his inestimable Library in Oxford. And, on serious consideration, one will conclude the Library made for *him*, and *him* for it; like *Tallies*, they so fitted one another. Some men live like Mothes in Libraries, not being better for the Books, but the Books the worse for them, which they only soile with their fingers. Not so Dr. James, who made use of Books for his own and the publique good. He knew the age of a Manuscript by looking upon the face thereof, and, by the form of the Character, could conclude the time wherein it was written.

He was a Member of the Convocation held with the Parliament of Oxford, primo Caroli, where he made a motion, that some might be commissioned to peruse the *Manuscript Fathers* in all publique and private English Libraries, that thereby the Forgery of foreign Popish Editions might be detected.

I believe his design had formerly been by him pursued for many years, as appears by this passage in Mr. Camden²:

“Tho. James Oxoniensis, vir eruditus & verè Φιλόνεβλος, qui se totum literis & libris involvit, & jam publici boni studio in Angliæ Bibliothecis excutiendis (Deus opus secundet!) id molitur, quod Reipublicæ literariæ imprimis erit usui.”

He never attained higher preferment than the Subdeanary of Wells; and, dying 1628, was buried in the Chappel of New-Colledge in Oxford.

[S. N.] CHARLES BUTLER was bred Master of Arts in Magdalen Colledge in Oxford, and afterwards beneficed in this County. An excellent Musician, who wrote a Book of “The Principles of Musick,” in singing and setting, with the twofold use thereof (Ecclesiastical and Civil); and a critical English man, having composed a Grammar of our Lan-

¹ New Colledge Register, anno 1593.

² Britannia, in Monmouthshire.

guage. He also wrote a "Book of Bees;" wherein, as if he had been their *Secretary*, he appears most knowing in the *State-Mysteries* of their *Common-wealth*, whence one not unhandsomly on his Book¹:

Aut à consiliis Apibus, Butlere, fuisti;
Aut à consiliis est Apis ipsa tuis.

"Butler, he'll say (who these thy writings sees).
Bees counsel thee, or else thou counselst Bees."

I behold these his *Books* as the Receptacle of the *Leakage* and *Superfluities* of his Study; and it is no trespass on *Grace* for one to walk and take a turn in the *Field* of *Nature*. He was also a pious man, a painful Preacher, and a solid Divine: witness his excellent Book of "The Marriage of Cousin Germans," approved and commended by Doctor Prideaux as the best ever written on that subject. I conjecture he dyed about the year 1640.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

RICHARD WHITE was born at Basing-Stoake in this County²; bred first in Winchester School, then in New Colledge in Oxford. In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth, leaving the land, he lived first at Lovain, then in Padua in Italy, where he proceeded Doctor of the Laws. Afterwards he became Regius Professor thereof at Doway for the space of thirty years and more. He wrote many books; and, amongst the rest, a British and English History, which hitherto I have not been so happy as to see, save at the *second hand*, as often cited by Mr. Selden, which makes me believe much merit therein.

Surely he was better employed in the writing thereof, than in the large Comment he hath made on the *Ænigmatical Epitaph* set up at Bononia:

"Ælia Lælia Crispis, &c."

Which many think meerly made by a *conceited brain* on design to *puzzle intellects*, to create sense by their *ingenuity* and *industry* which was never intended therein. For I am clearly of his opinion, who said, "Qui ea scribit, legi, quæ non vult intelligi, debet negligi."

I have nothing else to observe of this Richard White, save that, after he had successively married two wives³, he was made a Priest by the special dispensation of Pope Clément the Eighth; and that he was alive at Doway, 1611.

JOHN PITS was born in this County, nigh the Market Town of Aulton; witness his words, "in Vicinio⁴ cujus Oppidi natus sum ego." Son he was to Henry Pits and Elizabeth his Wife, Sister to Nicholas Sanders⁵. It is hard to say whether his *hands* took more pains in *writing*, or *feet* in *travelling*, if the List of his laborious Life be perused, whereby he will appear a very aged person.

At eleven years of age he went to the School of Winchester	-	-	-	-	11
Seven years he staid there, until chosen unto New-Colledge	-	-	-	-	18
Two years he lived in Oxford, and then went beyond the Seas	-	-	-	-	20
One year he stayed and studied in the Colledge of Rhemes	-	-	-	-	21
Thence going to Rome, he lived seven years there in the English Colledge, and was ordained Priest	-	-	-	-	28
Returning to Rhemes, two yeares he there taught Rhetorick and Greek	-	-	-	-	30
Then lived in Lorrain and in Triers two years	-	-	-	-	32
Three years at Ingolstad in Bavaria, where he was made D. D.	-	-	-	-	35
Made Canon of Verdun in Lorrain, and lived there two years	-	-	-	-	37
Then for twelvè years he was Confessor to the Dutches of Cleve	-	-	-	-	49

¹ In the Verses ad Authorem.

² He writeth himself in his Book "of Basing-Stoak."

³ Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 806.

⁴ Pits, in the Life of William Aulton, in anno 1330.

⁵ Idem, in his own Life, p. 817.

Here

Here he wrote many Volumes of several Subjects; one of the Apostolical men, another of the Kings and Bishops in England; but, because he survived not to see them set forth, he was as good as his word, *mecum morientur & sepelientur*; with him they died, and were buried. Onely that his book is brought to light, which is intituled, “De Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus,” a subject formerly handled by many, so that some stick not to say,

J. Leland is the industrious *Bee*, working }
J. Bale is the angry *Wasp*, stinging } all.
J. Pits is the idle *Drone*, stealing }

For my part, I have made much use of his endeavours to help me with many Writers, especially with such *English Papists* as have been since the Reformation. Nor will I *pay him* with rayling, from whose pen I have *borrowed* much information. Some wonder at his invectiveness: I wonder more, that he inveigheth *so little*; and seeing he was sister's son to *blackmouth'd Sanders*, it is much that he doth not more *Avunculize* in his bitterness against Protestants.

After the death of Anthonia Dutches of Cleve, he returned the third time into Lorrain, where the Bishop of Toul (who formerly had been his Scholar) gave him the Deanery of Liverdune, a place of good credit and revenue, where quietly he reposed himself for the remainder of his life for many years; and, dying anno 1616, was there buried.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

Besides Bishop WICKHAM (of whom before), who alone may pass for TEN, I meet with none of grand remark before the Reformation; since it, besides many of meaner note, I find *Two* of signal charity.

Sir WILLIAM DODDINGTON, Knight, High Sheriffe of this County in the third of King James, kept a bountiful house at Bremer therein. Succeeding to an unexpected estate, he had the words of David frequent in his mouth; “What am I? or what is my Father's House, that thou hast brought me hitherto?” Having a *godly jealousy* that some former *dysasters* in his Family had been caused by God's displeasure on his *Ancestors* for holding so many *Impropriations*, he freely and fully restored them to the Church, setting them as firmly as Law could devise to a greater yearly value than many will believe, or any imitate. Yet was he a man of *Mourning*, or son of *Affliction*, all the dayes of his life. No sooner had he seen Herbert his eldest son, a most hopeful Gentleman, married to a considerable co-heir in Somerset-shire, but he beheld him snatcht away by an untimely death. What *Tragedies* have since happened in his household, is generally known. All these he bare with Saint-like Patience; “hearing the Rod,” (that is, *understanding and obeying it*) “and him who appointed it¹.” In a word, God, the skilful Lapidary, polished him with sharp Instruments, that he then did glisten as a *Pearle* here, who now shineth as a *Starre* in Heaven. He died about the year of our Lord 1638.

[S. N.] JOSEPH DIGGONS, Esquire, was of Dutch extraction (whose Father was a Seaman of Trinity-House); but had his longest habitation in this County, in a house of his own building at Whetham in the Parish of Lisse. He was bred a Fellow-Commoner of Clare Hall in Cambridge, and afterwards became a Barrester in the Temple. By his Will he gave to Clare-Hall (where none knew his face, nor remembred his name, save the worthy Master Dr. Pask) all his estate in land, of very improveable rents, to the value of *One Hundred and Thirty Pounds per annum*, for the founding of Fellowships and Scholarships, at the discretion of the Master and Fellows. He made Mr. Pickering an Attourney of Clements-Inn (living at Oldbam in this County) an Overseer of his Will, who faithfully gave the Colledge notice thereof, and was very usefull and assistant to them in the settling of the Lands aforesaid. Mr. Diggons died anno 1658.

¹ Micah vi. 9.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

We must not forget ONE (better known to me by his *Invention* than his *Name*) who, dwelling at Stockbridge in this County, made so *artificial* a *Plough*, that, by the help of *Engins* and some *contrivances*, it might be drawn by *Doggs*, and managed by *one Man*, who would *plough* in *one day* well nigh an *acre* of the *light ground* in this *County*. This *Plough* I saw (some *thirty years* since) at Stockbridge aforesaid.

But the *Project* was not taking, beheld rather as *pretty* than *profitable*, though in the judgment of *wise men* this *groundwork* might have been built upon, and *invention* much improved by the *skilfull* in *Mathematicks*: for I have heard that some *Politicians* are *back Friends* (how justly I know not) to such *Projects*, which (if accomplished) invite the *Land* to a *Losse*, the *fewer Poor* being thereby set awork; that being the best way of *Tillage*, which imployeth most about it, to keep them from *stealing* and *starving*; so that it would not be beneficiall to *State*, might a *Plough* be drawn by *Butterflies*, as which would draw the greater *Burden* on the *Common-wealth*, to devise other wayes for the Maintenance of the *Poor*.

The mentioning of these *plow-drawing Doggs* mindeth me (one *Rarity* attracteth another) of other *Doggs* in this *County*, more usefull for the *Common-wealth*, meeting with this passage in a modern Authour¹:

“It is reported, that about Portsmouth is a *Race* of *Small Doggs*, like *Beagles*, that they use there to hunt *Moles*, which they hunt as their proper natural *Game*.”

If this be true, I wish the continuance and encrease of the breed of this kind of *Canes Venatici*. And though the *pleasure* be not so much as in hunting of *Hares*, the *profit* is more in destroying those *Malignant Pioneers*, mischievous to *Grasse*, more to *Grain*, most to *Gardens*.

LORD MAYORS.

It is no less true than strange, that this County, so large in itself, so near to London, weekly changing Cloth for Money therewith, is Ἀσύμβολος, I mean, hath not contributed one to this *Topick*. Such as suspect the truth thereof will be satisfied on their exact survey of Stow's “Survey of London.”

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY IN THIS SHIRE,

RETURNED INTO THE TOWER BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, ANNO 1433.

H. Epus Winton, Cardinalis Angliæ,

Reginaldus le Warre, Miles,

Johannes Lysle,

Johannes Brewe, de Stapule,

} Commissioners to take the Oaths.

} Knights for the Shire. }

Walteri Sandes, Chivaler.

Johannis Popham, Chivaler.

Johannis Uvedale.

Willielmi Warbleton.

Thomæ Tame.

Willielmi Fauconer.

Roberti Dyngle.

Stephani Popham, Chivaler.

Willielmi Brokays.

Willielmi Ryngebourne.

Walteri Veere.

Johannis Hampton.

Johannis Gyffard.

Johannis Brinkeley.

Petri Condraye.

Johannis Skilling.

Thomæ Ringewood, senior.

Willielmi Persh.

Johannis Hacket.

Johannis Haymowe.

Roberti Fursey.

Roberti Tylbourgh.

Willielmi Astel.

Johannis Balon.

Johannis Bray.

Johannis Purbyke.

Johannis Catevan.

Willielmi Clive.

Willielmi Chellys.

Johannis Faulkoner.

Johannis Mofunt.

Willielmi Tested.

Richardi Rumsey.

¹ Britannia Baconica, in Hantshire, p. 51.

Willielmi Burton.	Thomæ Yardly.	Johannis Barbour.
Roberti Whittehedede.	Thomæ Benebury.	Symonis Almayn.
Richardi Spicer.	Willielmi Wellis.	Willielmi Farcy.
Johannes atte Berwe, de	Johannis Escote.	Richardi Punchardon.
Charleford.	Johannis Rotherfield.	Nicholai Bernard.
Johannis Lawrence.	Richardi Parkere.	Nicholai Banestre.
Thomæ Rockley.	Johannis Kybbyll.	Thomæ Wayte.

It will be worth our enquiry, who this *chief* Commissioner Henry Bishop of Winchester was, with his insolent Title of **CARDINAL OF ENGLAND**. I finde many eminent *Epithets* (but none of the *Quorum* of *St. Paul's Bishops*) meeting in his person; viz. *Noble, Rich, Valiant, Politique, and Long-lived.*

Noble, being Son of JOHN à GAUNT, by KATHARINE SWINFORD (born at Beaufort in France, whence he had his Name), Brother to King Henry the Fourth, Uncle to King Henry the Fifth, great Uncle to King Henry the Sixth.

Rich, commonly called the *Rich Cardinal*. In his time the King and Courtiers cast a covetous eye on Church-Endowments, but were diverted from longer looking on them by the *Council* of Arch-bishop Chichly, and *Coin* of this Bishop Beaufort; the former putting the *King* upon the War with France, the latter lending him, on good security, *twenty thousand pounds*, a sum sounding high in those dayes. He was also called, κατ' ἐξοχὴν, the *Cardinal of England*, though we had another (and his *Senior*) at the same time of the same *Order*; viz. Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham.

Valiant, being the Pope's Legate (in plain English, the *Pope's General*), leading his Army into Bohemia, in which service he behaved himself *fortius quam Episcopum decebat*.

Worldly Politick, venting words on his death-bed to this purpose, "That if all England" (some Reporters take a longer Circuit) "would preserve his Life, he was able by his Purse to purchase, or by Policy to procure it."

Long Life, having been Bishop of Lincolne and Winchester. *fifty years*; yet was he so far from being *weaned* from the world, he *sucked* the *hardest* (as if he would have *bit* off the *Nipples* thereof) the nearer he was to his Grave, dying anno 1447.

He was in his *generation* (by a *charitable Antiperistasis*) fixed betwixt Bishops Wickham and Wainfleet; but did not equall them in his Benefactions to the Publick, though he founded a fair Hospital in Winchester, a work (no doubt) more acceptable to God, than when he, anno 1417, undertook and performed a dangerous Voyage to Jerusalem.

It is, in my apprehension, very remarkeable, that the three aforesaid Bishops of Winchester, Wickham, Beaufort, and Wainfleet, sate successively in that See *six score years* lacking *two*, not to be parallel'd in any other Bishoprick.

To take our leave of this great Cardinall, we read of King Josiah, "Now the rest of the Acts of King Josiah and his Goodness¹," &c. But as for this Prelate, *the rest of his acts and his greatness*, we leave to such as are desirous thereof, to collect them out of our English Hystorians.

SHERIFFS OF HANT-SHIRE.

Anno	HENR. II.	7 Rich. <i>filius</i> Turcini, for	25 Hen. de Stratton, &
1		<i>nine years.</i>	Hugo de Gundevile.
2	Turcinus vic.	16 Hugo de Gundevill, for	26 Galf. <i>filius</i> Aze, for eight
3	Turcinus vic.	<i>four years.</i>	<i>years.</i>
4		20 Herudus de Stratton, &	Anno RICH. I.
5	Turcinus vic.	Hugo de Gundevill, for	1 Galf. <i>filius</i> Azon.
6		<i>five years.</i>	2 Ogerus <i>filius</i> Ogeri.

¹ 2 Chronicles xxxv. 26.

- 3 Joh. de Rebez.
4 Will. Briewere.
5 Ogerus *filius* Ogeri.
6 Hugo de Bosco, *for five years.*

Anno REX JOHAN.

- 1 Hugo de Basco.
2 *Idem.*
3 Will. Briewere, & Rad. de Bray.
4 Galf. *filius* Petri, & Will. Stokes.
5 *Idem.*
6 Rog. *filius* Ade, *for four years.*
10 Walt. Briewere, & Alan. de Bockland.
11 *Idem.*
12 Will. Briewere.
13 Hugo de Nevill, & Galf. de Salvaozins.
14 *Idem.*
15 *Idem.*
16 Will. de S'to Johanne.
17 Will. Briewere, & Will. de S'to Johanne.

Anno HENR. III.

- 1
2 Pet. Winton. Epis. & Will. de Schorewell, *for seven years.*
9 Rich. Epis. Saresb. & Bartholomew de Kemes.
10 *Idem.*
11 Rich. Epis. Saresb. & Gilb. de Staplebrigg.
12 *Idem.*
13 Nich. de Molis, & Walt. de Romsey.
14 Nich. de Molis, & Hen. de Bada.
15 *Idem.*
16 *Idem.*
17 Pet. Winton. Epis. & Rog. Wascelin.
18 *Idem.*
19 Hen. *filius* Nicholai.
20 Hen. *filius* Nich. & Rob. de Mara.
21 Galf. de Insula.
22 *Idem.*
23 *Idem.*
24 Emueus de Lacy.

- 25 *Idem.*
26 *Idem.*
27 Rob. Passelewe, *for six years.*
33 Rob. Passell.
34 Hen. Facull, *for six years.*
40 Hen. de Farneleg.
41 Ja. le Savage.
42 Joh. le Jac. Savage.
43 *Idem.*
44 Will. de Wintershull.
45 Regin. *filius* Petri, & Joh. de Flemer.
46 *Idem.*
47 Regin. *filius* Petri, & Hereward de Marisco.
48 *Idem.*
49 Joh. de Botele.
50 *Idem.*
51 Gerar. de Grue.
52 Joh. le Botele.
53 *Idem.*
54 *Idem.*
55 Will. de Wintershull.
56 *Idem.*

Anno EDW. I.

- 1 Will. de Wintershull.
2 Hen. de Shotebroke.
3 Joh. de Havering, *for four years.*
7 Will. de Braybofe.
8 *Idem.*
9 Phil. de Foynil.
10 *Idem.*
11 *Idem.*
12 Simon. de Winton.
13 *Idem.*
14 Will. de Bremschete, *for four years.*
18 Ingeramus de Waleys.
19 *Idem.*
20 Rich. Aston.
21 *Idem.*
22 Hugo de Chickenhull, *for four years.*
26 Tho. de Warblington, *for four years.*
30 Joh. de Gerbg.
31 Tho. de Warblington.
32 *Idem.*
33 *Idem.*
34 Phil. de Foynil.
35 *Idem.*

Anno EDW. II.

- 1 Tho. de Warblington, *for five years.*
6 Ja. de Norton, & Jo. de la Bech.
7 *Idem.*
8 Joh. de la Bech.
9 *Idem.*
10 *Idem.*
11 Rich. Byflett.
12 Rob. de Norton.
13 Ja. de Norton.
14 Joh. de Tichburne.
15 Nul. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo.
16
17 Joh. de Scures.
18 *Idem.*
19 *Idem.*

Anno EDW. III.

- 1 Joh. de Scures, *for twelve years.*
13 Rob. Daundelin.
14 Rob. de Popeham, & Rob. de Daundelin.
15 Joh. de Palton, & Tho. de Chisenhall.
16 Joh. de Palton.
17 Th. de Apsall, *for five years.*
22 Hen. Sturmy.
23 *Idem.*
24 *Idem.*
25 Joh. de Winchester, *for four years.*
29 Will. de Overton.
30 Joh. de Palton.
31 Walt. de Haywood, *for four years.*
35 Tho. de Hampton, *for five years.*
40 Nich. Woodlocke.
41 Rad. Thurnbarne.
42 *Idem.*
43 Petr. Brugg.
44 Joh. Bottiller.
45 *Idem.*
46 Tho. Warner.
47 Phil. de Popham.
48 Laur. de S'to Martino.
49 Rich. Pauncefort.
50 Theob. de Gorges.
51 Tho. Boklands.

SHERIFFS OF HANT-SHIRE.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	RICH. II.		
1	Rad. de Norton	- - - - -	V. a lion rampant O.
2	Joh. Butteshorne.		
3	Walt. Ramsey.		
4	Will. Kingborne.		
5	Hugo Crane.		
6	Joh. Sandes	- - - - -	Arg. a cross ragulée truncked G.
7	Joh. Shownes.		
8	Joh. de la Zouch.		
9	Joh. Showne.		
10	Rob. Cholmleigh	- - - - -	G. two helmets in chief and a garb in base [proper.
11	Joh. Uvedale	- - - - -	Arg. a cross moline G.
12	Hen. Popham	- - - - -	Arg. on a chevron G. two bucks heads cabosed O.
13	Nic. Dabrichcourt	- - - - -	Erm. three bars humetts G.
14	Phil. Baynard.		
15	Rob. Cholmleigh	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Rob. Dynlye.		
17	Rob. Attemore.		
18	Johan. Sands, & Tho. Warner.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Tho. Warner.		
20	Joh. Waytes.		
21	Will. Audley.		
22	<i>Idem.</i>		
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. IV.		
1	Joh. Dovedale.		
2	Joh. Waterton, & Joh. Chamfloure.		
3	Joh. Barkley	- - - - -	G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses formée Arg.
4	Edw. Cawdrey	- - - - -	S. ten billets O. four, three, two, one.
5	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Joh. Tichbourne	- - - - -	Varry; a chief O.
7	Joh. Berkeley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Will. Marshall	- - - - -	S. three Bars Arg. and a canton G.
9	Tho. Uvedall	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Will. Bremsheere.		
11	Walt. Sands, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Will. Warblington.		
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. V.		
1	Tho. Chaucer	BARKSHIRE	Parted per pale Arg. and G. a bend counter- [changed.
2	Joh. Uvedale	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Will. Brokes.		
4	Tho. Wickham, m.		
5	Edw. Cowdrey	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Will. Bremsbeth		
7	Joh. Uvedale	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Will. Kingborne.		
9	<i>Idem.</i>		

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
HEN. VI.			
1	Joh. Uvedale - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Walt. Sands, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. de Boys, mil.	- - - - -	{ Arg. a chevron S. betwixt three acorns G. ; on a canton Az. a pair of wings conjoined O.
4	Mauric. Brown -	SURREY - - -	
5	Joh. Uvedale - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Steph. Popham -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Will. Brokes.		
8	Tho. Thame.		
9	Joh. Seymoure - -	- - - - -	G. two angels wings paleways inverted O.
10	Walt. Veere - -	- - - - -	Quarterly G. and O. in the first a mullet Arg.
11	Joh. Giffard.		
12	Joh. Uvedale - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Rob. Domley.		
14	Will. Brokes.		
15	Joh. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Will. Fauconer - -	- - - - -	S. three falcons close Arg.
17	Tho. Uvedale - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Joh. Lisle, mil. -	- - - - -	O. a fess betwixt two chevrons S.
19	Steph. Popham, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Joh. Rogers.		
21	Tho. Thame.		
22	Hen. Trencard -	DORSETSHIRE -	Per pale Arg. and Az. three pallets S.
23	Tho. Mountgomery -	- - - - -	G. a chevron betwixt three flower de liz. O.
24	Tho. Molegues.		
25	Hen. Brum.		
26	Tho. Uvedale - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	Rob. Fenns.		
28	Rich. Dalingrug.		
29	Tho. Warbleton.		
30	Tho. Uvedale - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31	Tho. Thame.		
32	Joh. Seymor, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Joh. Wallop, arm.	- - - - -	Arg. a bend wavy S.
34	Mau. Berkeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Ber. Brokes.		
36	Joh. Paulett - -	- - - - -	Arg. three swords in pile S. hilts O.
37	Hen. Brum.		
38	Joh. Philpot - -	- - - - -	S. a bend Erm.
EDW. IV.			
1	Joh. Wallop, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Joh. Paulett, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Tho. Uvedale - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Edw. Berkeley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Galf. Gate, mil.		
7	Mau. Berkeley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Joh. Roger, arm.		
9	Joh. Whitehead.		
10	Rich. Darel, mil.	- - - - -	Az. a lion rampant Arg. crowned O.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
11	Mau. Berkeley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Edw. Berkeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Joh. Rogers.		
14	Carol. Bulkley - - - - -		S. three bulls-heads cabossed Arg.
15	Tho. Troys, arm.		
16	Edw. Berkeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Will. Berkeley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Edw. Hardgill.		
19	Joh. Cooke.		
20	Will. Uvedal - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Edw. Berkeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Joh. Brokes.		
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. III.			
1	Rob. Pointz - - - - -		Barry of six O. and V. a bend G.
2	Joh. Roger.		
3	{ Rob. Carr, & Edw. Berkeley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VII.			
1	Joh. Cooke.		
2	Will. Uvedale - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Tichborne -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Joh. Pound, arm.		
5	Tho. Troys, arm.		
6	Edw. Berkeley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. Panlet, jun. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Will. Uvedale, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Joh. Dndley, arm.		
10	Joh. Giffard, arm.		
11	Joh. Poundes, ar.		
12	Tho. Troys, arm.		
13	Will. Sands, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Dau. Owen, mil.		
15	Joh. Paulett, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Joh. Philpot, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Rich. Wallop, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Joh. Waller, arm.	Winch. Cast.	S. three walnut leaves O. betwixt two bendlets
19	Joh. Pound, mil.		[Arg.]
20	Joh. Puterham, m.	- - - - -	S. an helmet betwixt six croslets in pale Arg.
21	Rob. White, arm.	- - - - -	Az. a fess betwixt three flowers de liz. O.
22	Joh. Lisle, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Joh. Leigh, mil.		
24	<i>Idem.</i>		
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VIII.			
1	Rob. Wallop, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Will. Sands, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Will. Paulett - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Will. Compton, m.	Prierseen - -	Erm. on a bend S. three helmets proper.
5	Ar. Plantagenet, m.		
6	Rich. Norton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Rob. Wallop, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Joh. Dawtree, m.	- - - - -	Az. four lozenges in fess Arg.
9	Joh. Lisley, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
10	Will. Paulett, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Joh. Kaleway.		
12	Will. Frost.		
13	Will. Giffard, mil.		
14	Will. Paulett, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15	Rob. Wallop, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Pet. Philpot, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Ant. Willoughby -	- - - - -	S. a cross engrailed O.
18	Tho. Lisley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Will. Berkeley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Rich. Andrews, ar.		
21	Lion. Morres.		
22	Tho. Lisley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Rich. Pexall, arm.		
24	Jo. Kaleway, mil.		
25	Jo. Paulett, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26	Ant. Winsore, m.		
27	Pet. Philpot, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Will. Berkeley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Tho. Lisley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30	Joh. Kingshall, ar.		
31	Ant. Winsore, mil.		
32	Rich. Andrews, ar.		
33	Joh. Kalevary, mil.		
34	Regi. Williams, ar.	OXFORDSHIRE	{ Az. an organ-pipe in bend sinister saltirewise, surmounted on another dexter betwixt four crosses patée Arg.
35	Joh. Kingsmil, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. croslettée fitchéd a chevron Erm. betwixt three millroyndes S. and a chief of the second.
36	Will. Wacham, ar.		
37	Mich. Lister, mil.	- - - - -	Erm. on a fess S. three mullets O.
38	Geor. Paulett, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDW. VI.			
1	Nich. Tichborn -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Fran. Dawtrey, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Mich. Lister, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Nich. Pexall, mil.		
5	Joh. St. Lowe, mil.		
6	Joh. Norton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> PHIL. & MAR.			
1	Nich. Tichborn -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
1,2	Joh. Brain.		
2,3	Joh. White, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3,4	Joh. Norton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4,5	Nich. Pexall, mil.		
5,6	Oliu. Wallop, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> ELIZ. REG.			
1	Tho. Pace, arm.		
2	Will. Pawlet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Berkeley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
4 Geor. Mills, ar. -	SUSSEX - - -	Per fess Arg. and S. a pale counterchanged three bars of the last saliant, musled O.
5 Will. Kingsmil, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Rich. Norton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Rich. Pexall, mil.		
8 Mil. Bulkley, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Rob. Oxenbridge -	- - - - -	G. a lion rampant double queueé O. within a border Az. charged with an entoir of escallops O.
10 Hen. Seymor, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Joh. Worsley, ar.	Apledercomb -	Arg. a chevron S. betwixt three Cornish choughs [proper.
12 Gilb. Wells, ar.		
13 Will. Waller, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Will. Jepham, ar.		
15 Edw. White, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Edw. Aboroe, ar.		
17 Rich. White, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Walt. Sands, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Jo. Thurnburgh, a.	- - - - -	Arg. fretty; and a chief G.
20 Hen. Giffard, ar.		
21 Ben. Tichburne, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Ja. Paget, ar.		
23 Hen. Ughtread, ar.		
24 Rob. White, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Tho. Dabridgcourt	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Will. Wright, ar.		
27 Tho. West, arm.		
28 Fra. Relway, ar.		
29 Will. St. John, ar.	- - - - -	Arg.; on a chief G. two mullets pierced O.
30 Rich. Norton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
31 Edw. Goddard, ar.		
32 Rich. Paulett, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Walt. Sands, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Joh. Seymor, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Nich. Mills, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Will. de Uvedal, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Rob. Oxenbridg -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Rich. Norton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Mar. Styward, ar.		
40 Joh. White, ar. -	Southwick.	
41 Will. Wallop, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42 Fran. Palmes, ar.	Oreton - - -	G. three flower de liz. Arg.; a chief parted bar-ways lozengée counter-lozengée Arg. and Az.; all within a border of the first.
43 Will. Kingsmil, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 Ben. Tichbourn, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
& He. Wallop, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> JAC. REX.		
1 Hen. Wallop, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Will. Abarrow, m.		
3 Will. Dodington.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
4 Will. Oglander, m.	- - - - -	Az. a storke betwixt three crosses patée
5 Dan. Norton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[fitchée O.
6 Joh. Knight, ar.		
7 He. Whitehead, m.		
8 Tho. Stukeley, m.	DEVON-SHIRE	- Az. three pears O.
9 Will. Sandys, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Will. Kingsmil, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Rich. Norton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Joh. Paulett, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Edw. Richards, ar.		
14 Ri. Worseley, m. b.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Hen. Clarke, mil.		
16 Joh. Compton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Tho. Neele, mil.		
18 Tho. Lambert.		
19 Geor. Philpot, m.		
20 Steph. Knight, ar.		
21 Hen. Hook, ar.		
22 Arth. Willmot, ar.		

Anno CAR. REG.

1 Dan. Norton - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Em. Gadder.		
3 Joh. Mills, bar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Fran. Douse, mil.	- - - - -	O. a chevron lozengée Arg. and Az. betwixt
5 Hen. Wallop, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[three grey-hounds currant S.
6 Tho. Cotcele.		
7 Rob. Pain, mil.		
8 Tho. Stewkly, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Edw. Hooper, ar.		
10 Will. Beonsaw, m.		
11 Ric. Whitehead, a.		
12 Jo. Button, ar. - - - - -		Erm. a fess G.
13 Joh. Oglander, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Jac. Hunt, ar.		
15 Rich. Mayor, ar. - - - - -		G. an anchor Arg.; on a chief O. three roses of
16		[the first.
17 Joh. Feilder, ar.		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22 Rich. Bishop, ar.		

THE FAREWELL.

When some *five* years since I visited Winchester, it grieved me at the heart to behold that stately structure so far run to ruin; yea my thoughts then interpreted those sad Schismes and gaping Chincks the Heralds of its downfall, deeming with my self that I discovered (as Physicians in our Bodies do *cadaverosam*) *faciem ruinosam* therein. But it rejoyced me, when coming there this last year, to find it so well amended, by the sovereign medicine of Gold or Silver, charitably applyed by its good Bishop¹. I wish all Cathedrals in England, sick of the same distemper, as quick and happy a recovery.

¹ Dr. Brian Duppa, who had before been Bishop of Salisbury. N.

* * * The expectations of the Lovers of Topography were raised by the hopes of a regular History of this County being undertaken by Mr. Warner; which, however, he relinquished after publishing a volume of its Domesday, incorporated afterwards in six quarto volumes of "Collections for the History of Hampshire, and the Bishopric of Winchester; including the Isle of Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, and Sarke; by D. Y. With the original Domesday of the County, and an accurate English Translation, Preface, and Introduction; containing an account of this curious Record; a view of the Anglo-Saxon History and form of Government, from the reign of Alfred, together with a slight sketch of the most material alterations which the latter underwent at the period of the Conquest. To which is added, a Glossary explanatory of the obsolete words. By Richard Warner, of Sway, in the County of Southampton, and of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Illustrated with upwards of Sixty Plates, elegantly engraved, Views of remarkable places, or portraits of eminent men taking honours from this County, or being Natives. In six volumes. Including a new Edition, with great Additions, of Falle's "History of the Isle of Jersey;" and Histories of Guernsey and Sarke. Mr. Warner has also published two volumes in octavo of "Topographical Remarks on Hampshire."—Mr. Samuel Gale in 1715 gave a good History of Winchester; and both the City and the College have since been ably illustrated by Mr. T. Warton and others; and more recently by the elaborate labours of Dr. John Milner. The Isle of Wight has been topographically described by Sir Richard Worsley; and farther illustrated by Mr. Warner and other Tourists. The "Magna Britannia," Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden, and the "Beauties of England," may also here be noticed. N.

HARTFORD-SHIRE.

HARTFORD-SHIRE is so called from Hartford, the chief Town therein, as Hartford so termed from the *Ford of Harts*¹, a *Hart couchant in the Waters* being the *Armes* thereof²; which convinceth me that **HART**, not **HERTFORD-SHIRE**, is the *Orthography* of this County. It hath Essex on the East, Middlesex on the South, Buckingham-shire on the West, Bedford and Cambridge-shire on the North thereof. It might be allowed a *squarè* of twenty miles, save that the *angular insinuations* of other Counties prejudice the *entireness* thereof. I have been informed from an ancient Justice therein, that one cannot be so advantagiously placed in any part of this Shire, but that he may recover another County within the riding of five miles. It is the Garden of England for delight; and men commonly say, that such who buy a house in Hartfordshire pay *two years purchase* for the aire thereof.

It falls short in Fruitfulness of **ESSEX** adjoining thereunto, to which it was also annexed under one *Sheriff* (and one *Eschetor* till after the Reign of King Edward the Third); and payfull Norden³ writes a bold *truth*:

“For deep Feedings, or Sheep pastures, I take notice of few, and those especially about Knebworth. To speak of the Soyle, as indeed it is most generally, for my part I take it but a barren Countrey in respect of some other Shires.”

Indeed this *Forrestie-ground* would willingly bear nothing so well as a crop of Wood. But, seeing *Customè* is another *Nature*, it hath for many years been contented to bring forth good *Grain*, perswaded thereunto by the *industrious Husbandman*. Surely no County can shew so fair a *Bunch of Berries*; for so they term the fair *Habitations* of *Gentlemen* of remark, which are called *Places, Courts, Halls, and Mannors*, in other Shires.

This County affording no *peculiar Commodity* nor *Manufacture*, we may safely proceed to other *Observations*, when first we have given the due commendation to the *Horses* of this Shire.

Their Teames of Horses (oft-times deservedly advanced from the Cart to the Coach) are kept in excellent equipage, much alike in colour and stature, fat and fair; such is their care in dressing and well-feeding them. I could name the place and person (Reader, be not offended with an innocent digression), who brought his servant with a warrant before a *Justice of Peace* for stealing his grain. The man brought his five horses tailed together along with him, alledging for himself, “That, if he were the Theefe, these were the Receivers;” and so escaped.

THE BUILDINGS.

THEOBALDS did carry away the credit, built by Sir William, beautified by Sir Robert Cecil his Son, both Lord Treasurers of England. The last exchanged it (too wise to do it to his losse) with King James for Hatfield-house; which King deceased therein, March 27, 1625. Yea, this house may be said to *decease* about its *grand Climacterical*, some *sixty-three* years from the finishing thereof, taken down to the ground (for the better partage

¹ Camden's Britannia, in this County.

² Speed, in his Map of this County.

³ In his Description of Hartford-shire, p. 2.

among the Soldiery) anno 1651; and, from the *Seat of a Monarch*, is now become a *little Commonwealth*; so many intire Tenements, like *Splinters*, have flown out of the Materials thereof. Thus our Fathers saw it *built*, we behold it *unbuilt*; and whether our Children shall see it *re-built*, He only knows who hath written, "There is a time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together¹."

HATFIELD-HOUSE was first the Bishop's of Ely, then the King's, afterwards, by exchange, the Earl's of Salisbury. For Situation, Building, Contrivance, Prospect, Air, and all accommodations, inferiour to none in England. Within a little mile thereof lyeth a place called *The Vineyard*, where *Nature*, by the *Midwifery* of *Art*, is delivered of much pleasure; so that the *Reader* must be a *Seer*, before he can understand the perfection thereof. Had this place been in Græcia, or nigh Rome, where the luxuriant fancies of the Poets, being *subject-bound*, improve a *Tree* into a *Grove*, a *Grove* into a *Forrest*, a *Brook* into a *River*, and a *Pond* into a *Lake*; I say, had this *Vineyard* been there, it had disinherited *Tempe* of its honour; and hence the Poets would have dated all their delights as from a little *Paradise*, and staple-place of earthly pleasure.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

One hath lately been discovered near Barnet, in a Common; as generally *sanative springs* are found in such places, as if Nature therein intimated her intention, designing them for publique profit, not private employment. It is conceived to run thorough veines of *Alome* by the taste thereof. It coagulateth milk, and the curd thereof is an excellent plaister for any green wounds, besides several other operations.

But, as Alexander was wont to applaud Achilles, not as the most *valiant*, but the most *fortunate* of men, having Homer to trumpet forth his actions: so are these Waters much advantaged with the vicinitie of London, whose Citizens proclame the praise thereof. And indeed London in this kind is stately attended, having three *Medicinal Waters* within one dayes journey thereof². The Catalogue of the Cures done by this *Spring* amounteth to a great number; insomuch that there is hope, in process of time, the *Water rising here* will repaire the *Blood shed hard by*, and save as many lives as were lost in the fatal *Battel* at Barnet betwixt the two Houses of Yorke and Lancaster.

PROVERBS.

"HARTFORD-SHIRE Clubs and Clouted Shoon."]

Some will wonder how this Shire, lying so near to London, the Staple of English Civilitie, should be guiltie of so much *rusticalness*. But the *finest Cloth* must have a *List*, and the pure *Pesants* are of as *coarse a thread* in this County as in any other place. Yet, though some may *smile* at their *Clownishness*, let none *laugh* at their *Industry*; the rather because the *high Shoon* of the *Tenant* payes for the *Spanish-leather Boots* of the *Landlord*.

"HARTFORD-SHIRE Hedge-hogs."]

Plenty of *Hedge-hogs* are found in this *High-woodland-County*, where too often they *suck the Kine*³, though the *Dayry-maid* conne them small thanks for sparing their pains in milking them. A creature alwayes in his *posture of defence*, carrying a *Stand of Pikes* on his back, so that, if as well *victualled as armed*, he may *hold out a seige* against any equal opposition. If this Proverb containeth any *further reflection* on the People in this County, as therein taxed for *covetousness*, and their constant *nudling on the Earth*, I will not so understand it, as hoping and believing this to be a *false application*.

¹ Eccles. iii. 5.

² Tunbridge, Epsom, Barnet.

³ This subject has recently been discussed, with no small ability, by Mr. Humphries, in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIX. p. 316; LXXX. Part I. p. 213. 512; Part II. 27. N.

“WARE and WADES-MILL are worth all LONDON.”]

This, I assure you, is a *Master-piece* of the *Vulgar Wits* in this County, wherewith they endeavour to amuse Travellers, as if WARE, a *thoroughfare Market*, and WADES-MILL (Part of a Village lying two miles North thereof) were so prodigiously rich as to *counter-vail the wealth of LONDON*. The *Fallacy* lieth in the Homonymy of WARE, here not taken for that *Town* so named, but *appellatively for all vendible Commodities*. We will not *discompose* the wit of this Proverb, by cavilling that WEARE is the proper name of that *Town* (so called anciently from the *Stoppages* which there obstruct the River), but leave it as we found it, and proceed.

“HARTFORD-SHIRE Kindness.”]

This is generally taken in a *good* and *grateful* sense, for the mutual return of favours received; it being [belike] observed that the people in this County at entertainments *drink* back to them who *drank* to them, *parallel* to the Latine Proverbs, “*Fricantem refrica; Manus manum lavat; Par est de merente benè, benè mereri.*” However, sometimes *Hartford-shire kindness* may prove *Hartford-shire cruelty*, and amount to no less than a *Monopoly*, when this *reciprocation* of Favours betwixt *themselves* is the *exclusion* of all *others* from partaking thereof.

PRINCES.

WILLIAM, second Son of King Edward the Third and Philippa his wife, took his Christian name from his Grandfather, William Earle of Henault, and his Sirname of Hatfield from the place of his Nativity in this County, where he was born the ninth of his Father's Reign, anno Domini 1335; and expired within few dayes after. So that what I find written on the late Monument of a noble Infant¹ may also serve for his Epitaph;

*Vivus nil poteram fari, quin mortuus Infans
Nunc loquor, ut mortis fis memor, atque vale.*
“Living I could not speak, now dead I tell
Thy duty; think of death; and so farewell.”

It is uncertain where he was interred, but most believe him buried at Westminster.

EDMUND of LANGLEY, fifth Son to King Edward the Third and Queen Philippa, was so surnamed from King's-Langley in this County, the place of his Nativity. He was created Earle of Cambridge in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of his Father, and Duke of York in the ninth year of his Nephew King Richard the Second. He married Isabel, Daughter and Co-heir of Peter King of Castile; and they lie buried at Langley together. He had (besides other Children of both sexes) to his eldest Son, Richard Duke of York; and he died anno Domini 1402.

EDMUND of HADDAM. Reader, I presume thee to be so much a Gentleman, as in *courtesie* to allow him a *Prince*, who was Son to Queen Katherine by Owen Theodor her second husband, *Womb-brother* to King Henry the Sixth, and Father to King Henry the Seventh. That he was born in this County, one may well be confident, seeing there is no *Haddam* in any Shire of England save Hartford-shire alone². I confesse therein three Villages of that name; but sure no lesse then *Great Haddam* was the place of so eminent a Native. He was solemnly created Earle of Richmond at Reading, in the thirty-first of King Henry the Sixth.

Many good works no doubt he did when living, whose corps when buried saved from destruction the fair Cathedral of Saint David's. For his Monument in the midst of the Quire, saith my Author³ (as the Prebendaries told him), spared their Church from defacing in the dayes of King Henry the Eighth. I could wish all King Henry's nearest Relations had after their decease been severally so disposed, preservatives from ruine and rapine, as the

¹ On Charles Blunt, son to the Earle of Newport, in St. Martin's in the Fields. F.

² As appeareth in “*Villare Anglicanum.*”

³ Speed, in the Description of Pembroke-shire.

corps of Queen Katherin Dowager did, as some say, save the Church of Peterburgh¹. But this ill agreeth with that which Brooke reporteth², viz. that this Earl was buried in Carmarthen; and because Vincent, his professed adversary (finding fault with him alwayes when *any*, sometimes when *no cause*), taketh no exception thereat, I the more rely on his testimony. Onely it is possible that this Earle, first enterred in Carmarthen, might be afterwards for the more eminence of Sepulture removed to Saint David's. He died anno Domini 1456.

SAINTS.

Saint ALBAN, though (as Saint Paul³) a Roman by priviledge, but Britton by parentage, was born in this County (though many hundreds of years before Hartford-shire had its modern *name* and *dimensions*) in the City of Verulam, and was martyred for Christianity under Dioclesian, anno 303. The cause and manner whereof (with the Martyrdome of Saint Amphibalus hard by Rudborn) I have so largely related in my "Ecclesiastical History⁴," that, as I will repeat nothing, I can add nothing of consequence thereto: except any will conceive this to be remarkable; that good *Liquoras* groweth naturally out of the ruinous walls of Verulam, an old City (the Mother of the new Town of Saint Alban's), as a skilful *Eye-witness*, *Antiquary*, and *zealous Protestant*⁵, hath observed. Had some Papist taken first notice hereof, he might probably have made it a Miracle, and assign the *sanctitie* of this *place* for the *root* of this *Liquoras*.

MARTYRS.

It appeareth by the Maps, that Africa lieth partly in the Torrid, and partly in the Temperate Zone. Nor is the wonder any at all, considering the vastness thereof, extending itself through many *Degrees*. More strange it is that this *small County* should be partly in a *Temperate*, viz. the Western part thereof subjected to the Bishop of Lincoln, and partly in the *Torrid Climate*, namely the Eastern Moity belonging to the Diocese of London, which under Bonner was parched with persecution. Yet, not to make this *Monster* worse then he was, though many in his *Jurisdiction* were much molested, and though *Tradition* points the very place in Bishop's Stortford where poor people were burnt at the stake, yet my *Book of Martyrs*, or *Eyes*, or *both*, be defective, wherein I cannot recover the name of any particular person.

POPE.

NICHOLAS, Son to Robert Break-spear (a Lay-brother in the Abbey of St. Alban's) fetched his name from *Break-speare*, a place in Middlesex⁶, but was born at Abbots-Langley, a Town in this County⁷. When a youth, he was put to such servile work in St. Alban's Abbey, that his ingenious soul could not comport therewith. Suing to be admitted into that House, he received the repulse, which in fine proved no *mis-hap*, but a *happy miss*, unto him; for, going over into France, he studied so hard and so happily at Paris, that for his worth he was preferred Abbot of St. Rufus neer Valentia, and afterward, by Pope Eugenius the Third, was made Bishop of Alba nigh Rome. "Ad natalis soli memoriam," saith my Author, that he who was refused to be *Monachus Albanensis* in England, should be *Episcopus Albanensis* in Italy. He was employed by the Pope for the conversion of the Norwegians; and though Bale saith (he were not *Bale* if he were not *bitter*) "Antichristiano caractere Norwegios signavit;" yet his reducing them from *Paganisme* to *Christianity in the fundamentals* was a worthy work, and deserves true commendation. He was afterwards chosen Pope of Rome, by the name of Adrian the Fourth. There is a mystery more then I can fathome in the changing of his name, seeing his own *Font-name*

¹ Lord Herbert, in the Life of King Henry the Eighth.

² Acts xxii. 25.

⁴ Cent. iv. p. 17, &c.

⁵ Norden, in his Description of this County, p. 29.

⁷ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 90; and Pitseus, in anno 1159.

² In the Earl of Richmond.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in Middlesex.

was a Papal one ; yet he preferred rather to be Adrian the Fourth then Nicholas the Third. He held his place four years, eight moneths, and eight and twenty dayes : and, anno 1158, as he was drinking, was choakt with a *Fly* ; which in the large Territory of St. Peter's Patri-mony had no place but his Throat to get into. But, since a *Fly* stopt his *Breath*, *Fear* shall stop my *Mouth*, not to make *uncharitable conclusions* from such *casualties*.

CARDINAL.

[REM.] Boso (confessed by all an English-man¹) is not placed in this County out of *any certainty*, but of *pure Charity*, nbt knowing where elsewhere with any probability to dispose him. But, seeing he was Nephew to the late named Nicholas, or Pope Adrian, we have some shadow and pretence to make him of the same County. This is sure, his Unckle made him Cardinal in the moneth of D cember 1155² ; and he was a great *Change-Church* in Rome, being successively,

1. Cardinal Deacon of Saints Cosma and Damian.
2. Cardinal Priest of St. Crosses of Jerusalem.
3. Cardinal Priest of St. Prudentiana.
4. Cardinal Priest of Pastor.

He was more than instrumental in making Alexander the Third Pope with the suffrages of nineteen Cardinals, who at last clearly carried it against his Anti-Pope Victor the Fourth. This Boso dyed anno Domini 1180.

PRELATES.

RICHARD DE WARE ; for this is his *true name*, as appears in his Epitaph³, though some (pretending his honour, but prejudicing the Truth thereby) sirname him *Warren*. He was made Abbot of Westminster 1260 ; and twenty years after Treasurer of England, under King Edward the First. This Richard going to Rome, brought thence *certain Work-men*, and *rich Purphury*. And for the rest, hear my Author⁴ :

“ By whom and whereof he made the rare Pavement to be seen at Westminster, before the Communion Table, containing the Discourse of the whole World, which is at this day most beautiful ; a thing of that singularity, curiousnesse, and rarenesse, that England hath not the like again.”

See, Readers, what an Enemy *Ignorance* is to *Art*. How often have I trampled on that *Pavement*, so far from *admiring*, as not *observing* it. And since, upon serious Survey, it will not, *in my eyes*, answer this *character* of *Curiosity*. However, I will not add *Malice* to my *Ignorance* (qualities which too often are companions) to *disparage* what I do not *understand* ; but I *take it*, on the trust of others more skilful, for a *Master-peece* of *Art*. This Richard dyed on the second of December 1283, the twelfth of King Edward the First ; and lyeth buried under the foresaid *Pavement*.

RALPH BALDOCK, so called from the place of his Nativity (a *Moungrel-Market*) in this County, was bred in Merton Colledge in Oxford⁵. One not unlearned, and who wrote an “ History of England,” which Leland at London did once behold. King Edward the First much prised, and preferred him Bishop of London. He gave two hundred pounds whilst living, and left more when dead, to repair the East part of St. Paul's, on the same token that, upon occasion of clearing the Foundation, an incredible number of *Heads of Oxen* were found buried in the ground, alledged as an argument by some to prove that anciently a Temple of Diana⁶. Such who object that *Heads of Stagges* had been more proper for her, the *Goddesse of the Game*, may first satisfie us, whether any creatures *feræ naturæ* (as which they could not certainly compass at all seasons) were usually offered

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

² Godwin, in Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 164.

³ On his Tomb, yet well to be seen in Westminster Abbey, on the North side of the Tomb of Amer de Valens, Earl of Pembroke.

⁴ J. Philipot, in his Treasurers of England collected anno Domini 1636, p. 19.

⁵ Godwin, in his Bishops of London.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in Middlesex.

for Sacrifices. This Ralph dyed July the 24th, 1313, being buried under a Marble Stone in St. Mary's Chappel in his Cathedral.

JOHN BARNET had his Name and Nativity from a Market-Town in this County, sufficiently known by the Road passing thorough it. He was first by the Pope preferred, 1361, to be Bishop of Worcester, and afterwards was translated to Bath and Wells. Say not this was a retrograde motion, and Barnet degraded in point of profit by such a Removal; for, though Worcester is the better Bishoprick in our age, in those dayes Bath and Wells (before the Revenues thereof were *reformed* under King Edward the Sixth) was the richer Preferment. Hence he was translated to Ely, and for six years was Lord Treasurer of England. He died at Bishop's Hatfield¹, June 7, 1373; and was buried there on the South side of the high Altar, under a Monument, now miserably defaced by some sacrilegious *Executioner*, who hath beheaded the *Statue* lying thereon.

THOMAS RUDBURNE, no doubt, according to the fashion of those dayes, took his Name from *Rudburne*, a Village within four miles from St. Alban's. He was bred in Oxford, and Proctor thereof anno 1402, and Chancellour 1420². An excellent Scholar, and skilful Mathematician; of a meek and mild temper (though at one time a little tart against the *Wiclivites*) which procured him much love with great persons. He was Warden of Merton Colledge in Oxford, and built the Tower over the Colledge Gate. He wrote a "Chronicle of England³;" and was preferred Bishop of St. David's. He flourished anno Domini 1419, though the date of his Death be unknown.

Reader, I cannot satisfie myself, that any Bishop *since the Reformation* was a Native of this County, and therefore proceed to another subject.

STATESMEN.

SIR EDWARD WATERHOUSE, Knight, was born at Helmsted-bury in this County, of an ancient and worshipful Family, deriving their discent lineally from Sir Gilbert Waterhouse, of Kyrton in Low Lindsey in the County of Lincoln, in the time of King Henry the Third. As for our Sir Edward, his Parents were,

John Waterhouse, Esquire, a man of much fidelity and sageness; Auditor many years to King Henry the Eighth, of whom he obtained (after a great entertainment for him in his house) the grant of a Weekly Market for the Town of Helmsted.

Margaret Turner, of the ancient house of Blunt's-Hall in Suffolk, and Cannons in Hartfordshire.

The King, at his departure, honoured the Children of the said John Waterhouse, being brought before him, with his praise and encouragement; gave a *Benjamin's portion* of Dignation to this Edward, foretelling by his Royal Augury, "That he would be the Crown of them all, and a man of great Honour and Wisdome, fit for the service of Princes."

It pleased God afterwards to second the word of the King, so that the sprouts of his hopeful youth only pointed at the growth and greatness of his honourable age; for, being but twelve years old, he went to Oxford, where for some years he glistered in the Oratorick and Poetick Sphear, until he addicted himself to conversation, and observance of State affairs, wherein his great proficiency commended him to the favour of three principal Patrons.

One was Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, who made him his bosome-friend; and the said Earl, lying on his death-bed, took his leave of him with many kisses, "Oh, my Ned," said he, "farewell: thou art the faithfulest and friendliest Gentleman that ever I knew." In testimony of his true affection to the dead Father in his living Son, this Gentleman is

¹ Bishop Godwin, in Bishops of Ely.

² Idem, in Catalogue of Bishops of St. David's.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 53; and Pitseus, anno 1419,

thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant Epistle (recorded in Holinshed's History, page 1266), and presented it to the young Earl, conjuring him, by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to *patrizate*.

His other Patron was Sir Henry Sidney (so often Lord Deputy of Ireland), whereby he became incorporated into the familiarity of his son Sir Philip Sidney; between whom and Sir Edward there was so great friendliness, that they were never better pleased than when in one another's companies, or when they corresponded each with other.

And we find, after the death of that worthy Knight, that he was a close-concerned Mourner at his Obsequies, as appeareth at large in the printed Representation of his Funeral Solemnity.

His third Patron was Sir John Perot, Deputy also of Ireland, who so valued his Counsel, that in State-affairs he would do nothing without him. So great his employment betwixt State and State, that he crossed the seas thirty-seven times, until deservedly at last he came into a *Port of Honour*, wherein he sundry years anchored, and found safe harbour, for he received the honour of Knighthood, was sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council for Ireland, and Chancellour of the Exchequer therein.

Now his grateful soul, coursing about how to answer the Queen's favour, laid itself wholly out in her service, wherein two of his actions most remarkable. First, he was highly instrumental in modelling the Kingdome of Ireland into Shires as now they are; shewing himself so great a lover of the *Politie* under which he was born, that he advanced the compliance therewith (as commendable and necessary) in the Dominions annexed thereunto.

His second service was, when many in that Kingdome shrowded themselves from the Laws, under the Target of Power, making Force their tutelary Saint, he set himself vigorously to suppress them. And when many of the Privy Council, terrified with the greatness of the Earl of Desmond, durst not subscribe the Instrument wherein he was proclaimed Traitor, Sir Edward, among some others, boldly signed the same (disavowing his and all treasons against his Prince and Country); and the Council did the like, commanding the publication thereof.

As to his private sphear, God blessed him, being but a third Brother, above his other Brethren. Now, though he had three Wives, the first a *Viliers*, the second a *Spilman*, the third the Widow of *Herlakenden*, of Wood-church in Kent, Esquire; and though he had so strong a Brain and Body; yet he lived and died childlesse, enter-commoning therein with many Worthies, who are, according to *Ælius Spartianus*, either improlifick, or have Children *in genitorum vituperium, & famarum læsuram*. God thus denying him the pleasure of posterity, he craved leave of the Queen to retire himself, and fixed the residue of his life at Wood-church in Kent, living there in great honour and reputè, as one who had no designe to be popular, and not prudent; rich, and not honest; great, and not good.

He dyed, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, the 13th of October 1591; and is buried at Wood-church under a Table-Marble-Monument, erected to his memory by his sorrowful Lady surviving him.

Reader, I doubt not but thou art sensible of the alteration and improvement of my Language in this Character; owing both my intelligence and expressions unto Edward Waterhouse, now of Syon Colledge, Esquire, who, to revive the memory of his Namesake and Great Uncle, furnished me with these Instructions.

HENRY CARY, Viscount of Falkland in Scotland, and Son to Sir Edward Cary, was born at Aldnam in this County. He was a most accomplished Gentleman, and compleat Courtier. By King James he was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, and well discharged his Trust therein. But an unruly Colt will fume and chafe (though neither switcht nor spurred) merely because backt. The *rebellious Irish* will complain, only because kept in Subjection, though with never so much lenity; the occasion why some hard Speeches were passed on his Government. Some beginning to counterfeit his hand, he used to incorporate the *year of his Age*, in a *Knot* flourished beneath his *Name*, concealing the *Day of his Birth* to himself. Thus by comparing the date of the Month with his own Birth-day
(unknown

(unknown to such Forgers) he not only discovered many *false Writings* which were past, but also deterred dishonest Cheaters from attempting the like for the *future*. Being recalled into England, he lived honourably in this County, until he by a sad casualty brake his Leg on a Stand in Theobalds Park, and soon after dyed thereof. He married the sole Daughter and Heir of Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, by whom he had a fair Estate in Oxfordshire. His Death happened anno Domini 1620; being Father to the most accomplished Statesman, Lucius, Grandfather to the present Henry Lord Falkland, whose pregnant parts (now *clarified* from *juvenile extravagancies*) perform much, and promise more useful service to this Nation.

SOULDIERS.

[S.N.] Sir HENRY CARY, Son to Sir William Cary and Mary Bollen his Wife, was (wherever born) made by Queen Elizabeth Lord Chamberlain, Baron of Hunsdon in this County. A valiant man, and lover of *Men of their hands*; very choleric, but not malicious. Once one Mr. Colt chanced to meet him coming from Hunsdon to London, in the Equipage of a Lord of those dayes. The Lord, on some former grudge, gave him a Boxe on the Ear. Colt presently returned the *Principal* with *Interest*; and thereupon his Servants, drawing their Swords, swarmed about him. "You Rogues," said the Lord, "may not I and my Neighbour change a blow, but you must interpose?" Thus the Quarrel was begun and ended in the same minute.

It was merrily said, "that his Latine and his Dissimulation were both alike, and that his custome in swearing, and obscenity in speech, made him seem a worse Christian than he was, and a better Knight of the Carpet then he could be¹." He might have been with the Queen whatsoever he *would* himself; but *would* be no more then what he was, preferring *enough* above a *Feast* in that nature.

He hung at Court on no man's *Sleve*, but stood on his own Botome till the time of his death, having a competent Estate of his own given him by the Queen; who bestowed on him, in the first of her Reign, Hunsdon-house in this County, with four thousand pounds a year (according to the valuation in that age) in fair Demesnes, Parks, and Lands lying about it. Yet this was rather *Restitution* than *Liberality* in her Majesty; seeing he had spent as great an *Estate* (left him by his Father) in her *Service*, or rather *Relief*, during her persecution under Queen Mary.

This Lord suppressed the first Northern *Commotion* (the sole reason why we have ranked him under the Title of *Soldier*); for which, this *Letter of Thanks* was solemnly returned unto him:

"By the QUEEN.

"Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Cousin, we greet you well. And right glad we are, that it hath pleased God to assist you in this your late Service, against that cankered subtil Traytor Leonard Dacres; whose force being far greater in number than yours, we perceive you have overthrown, and how he thereupon was the first that fled, having (as it seemeth) a heart readier to shew his unloyal falshood and malice, than to abide the fight. And though the best we could have desired was to have him taken: yet we thank God that he is in this sort overthrown, and forced to flye our Realm, to his like company of Rebels, whom, no doubt, God of his favourable justice will confound with such ends as are meet for them. We will not now by words express how inwardly glad we are that you have such success, whereby both your courage in such an unequall match, your faithfulness towards us, and your Wisdome is seen to the World, this your act being the very first that ever was executed by fight in field, in our time, against any Rebell: but we mean also in deed, by just Reward, to let the world see how much we esteem and can consider such a serviee as this is: and so we would have yourself also thank God heartily, as we doubt not but you do, from whom all Victories do proceed, and comfort yourself with the assurance

¹ Sir Robert Naunton, in his "Fragmenta Regalia."

of our most favourable acceptation. We have also herewith sent our Letter of Thanks to Sir John Foster, and would have you namely thank our good faithful Soldiers of Barwick, in whose worthy service we do repose no small trust. 26th of February 1569."

Thus far was written by the Secretary of State; but the ensuing Postscript was all the Queen's own hand; the original being preserved by the right honourable Henry Earl of Monmouth (Grandchild to the Lord Hunsdon); by whose noble favour I carefully copied it forth as followeth:

"I doubt much, my Harry, whether that the Victory given me more joyed me, or that you were by God appointed the Instrument of my Glory. And I assure you, for my Countries good, the first might suffice; but for my heart's contentation, the second more pleaseth me. It likes me not a little, that with a good testimony of your faith, there is seen a stout courage of your mind, that more trusted to the goodnesse of your Quarrel, then to the weakness of your Number. Well, I can say no more; *Beatus est ille servus quem, cum Dominus venerit, inveniet facientem sua mandata.* And that you may not think that you have done nothing for your Profit (though you have done much for your Honour) I intend to make this journey, somewhat to increase your Livelyhood, that you may not say to yourself, *Perditur quod factum est ingrato.*

Your loving Kinswoman,

ELIZABETH REGINA."

Three times was this Lord in election to be Earl of Wiltshire, a Title which in some sort belonged unto him in the right of Mary his Mother; but still some intervening accident retarded it. When he lay on his death-bed, the Queen gave him a *gracious visit*, causing his *Patent* for the said *Earldom* to be drawn, his *Robes* to be made, and both to be laid down upon his *bed*; but this Lord (who could dissemble neither *well* nor *sick*) "Madam," said he, "seeing you counted me not worthy of this honour whilst I was living, I count myself unworthy of it now I am dying." He departed this life anno Domini 1596; and lyeth buried in a most magnificent Monument in Westminster Abbey, being the direct Ancestor to the Earls of Dover and Monmouth.

PHYSICIANS.

JOHN GILES, or of *St. Giles*, was born at St. Alban's¹, probably in the Parish of St. Giles, long since (as some more in that Town) demolished. He was bred beyond the Seas, where he became so great a Scholar, that he not only was Physician in ordinary to Philip King of France, but also Professour of that Faculty in Paris and Montpelier. Then, waving the *care* of Bodies, he took on him the *care* of Souls, and was made Doctor of Divinity. He afterwards became a Dominican, and was the first Englishman that ever entred into that Order. In his old age he was famous for his Divinity-Lectures read in Oxford.

But which most persuades me to a venerable reception of his memory, is what I read of him in Matthew Paris², how "Robert Grosthead, the pious and learned Bishop of Lincoln, being sick on his death-bed, sent for this Mr. John Giles, learned in Physick and Divinity, that from him he might receive comfort both for body and soul." How long this Physician survived his Patient (dying in October 1253) is to me unknown.

JOHN DE GATESDEN was undoubtedly born in this County, wherein two Villages the *Greater* and *Lesse* of that name. Such who except that they are written *Gadesden* will soon be satisfied in their *sameness* from those who know the *sympathy* betwixt *T* and *D*. He was bred in Merton Colledge in Oxford, where he so profitted in the Study of Physick, that a Forraigner³, compiling a catalogue of men eminent in that Faculty, acknowledgeth him a Writer of high esteem therein. By one who hath made a List of Learned Men⁴, he is styled *Johannes Anglicus*. I am informed that lately his Books have been printed

¹ Bale & Pitseus, de Scriptoribus Angliae.

² In anno 1253.

³ Symphorianus Champerius, in his fifth Tract de Medic. Art. Scriptoribus.

⁴ Mathæus Silvaticus, in Lexico.

in Italy in a Folio ; no small honour (I assure you), seeing in *Physick* the Italians account all *Tramountain Doctors* but *Apothecaries* in comparison of themselves. The first Treatise in his Book is termed "Rosa Anglica," the *English Rose*¹; and I doubt not but, as it is *sweet* in the *Title*, so it is *sovereign* in the *Matter* therein contained. This John flourished in the year of our Lord 1320.

WRITERS.

ALEXANDER NEQUAM, or *Bad* in English, was born in St. Alban's. Many conceived themselves wondrous witty in making jests (which indeed made themselves) on his Surname; whereof one eminent instance.

Nequam had a mind to become a Monk in Saint Alban's, the Town of his Nativity; and thus laconically wrote for leave to the Abbot thereof:

"*Si vis, veniam. Sin autem, tu autem.*"

To whom the Abbot returned:

"*Si bonus sis, venias. Si Nequam, nequaquam.*"

Whereupon *Nequam* (to discompose such conceits for the future) altered the orthography of his Name into *Neckam*.

Another *pass of wit* there was (saith my Author²) betwixt him and Philip Repington Bishop of Lincoln, the latter sending the Challenge:

*Et Niger & Nequam, cum sis cognomine Nequam,
Nigrior esse potes, Nequior esse Nequis.*

"Both *black* and *bad*, whilst *bad* the name to thee,
Blacker thou may'st, but *worse* thou canst not be."

To whom *Nequam* rejoined:

Phi nota fœtoris, lippus malus omnibus horis.

Phi malus & lippus, totus malus ergò Philippus.

"Stinks are branded with a *Phi*, *lippus* Latin for Blear-eye:
Phi and *lippus* bad as either; then *Philippus* worse together."

But, by the leave of my learned Author, this *Nequam* must be much younger than our *Alexander*, or that *Philip* much older than Bishop *Repington*; all agreeing that *Alexander Nequam* dyed 1227, under King Henry the Third, whereas *Philip Repington* was made Bishop of Lincoln 1405, under King Henry the Fourth³.

But, leaving *Nequam's* name, he is known to posterity by the Title of *Ingenii Miraculum*, being an excellent Philosopher, Rhetorician, and Poet; so true it is what Tully observeth, "Omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, & quasi cognatione quâdam inter se continentur." Besides, he was a deep Divine, as his Books do evidence. He was Canon of Exeter, and (upon what occasion I know not) came to be buried at Worcester, with this Epitaph:

*Eclipsim patitur sapientia, sol sepelitur:
Cui si par unus, minus esset flebile funus.
Vir bene discretus, & in omni more facetus,
Dictus erat Nequam, vitam duxit tamen æquam.*

"Wisdom's eclips'd, Sky of the Sun bereft,
Yet less the loss if like alive were left.
A man discreet, in manners debonair,
Bad name, black face, but carriage good and fair."

Others say he was buried at St. Alban's⁴, where he found *repulse* when living, but *repose* when dead.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 7. & Pitseus, in anno 1320.

² Bishop Godwin, in Catalogue of the Bishops of Lincoln.

³ Bale, and Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ.

⁴ Weaver's Funeral Monuments, in Hartfordshire.

WILLIAM of WARE, born in that thoroughfare Town, twenty miles from London, was a Franciscan, bred first in Oxford, then in Paris. Now because some may slight the praise of Bale or Pits (as *testes domesticos*, Englishmen commending Englishmen); know that *John Picus Mirandula*¹ highly extolleth this *de Ware*, though miscalling him *John*, as ambitious to have him his Name-sake. He was Instructor to John Duns Scotus².

“ And if the Scholar to such height did reach,
Then what was he who did that Scholar teach.”

He flourished under King Henry the Third, anno 1270; and is supposed to be buried in Paris.

JOHN MANDEVILE, Knight, born at St. Alban's in this County³, Heir to a fair Estate. He applied himself first to the reading of the Scriptures, then to the study of Physick (wherein he attained to great perfection); afterwards to travel for thirty-four years together; and at last, like another Ulysses, returning home, was quite grown out of knowledge of all his friends. He wrote a Book of his own Itinerary thorough Africa, the East and North part of Asia, containing variety of Wonders. Now though far Travellers are suspected in their relations to wander from the Truth, yet all things *improbable* are not *impossible*; and the Reader's *ignorance* is sometimes all the Writer's *falsehood*. He used to complain of the Church corruptions in his age, being wont to say, “ *Virtus cessat, Ecclesia calcatur, Clerus errat, Dæmon regnat, Simonia dominatur*⁴.”

He dyed anno Domini 1372; buried, say some, in the Convent of the Williamites, at Leige in Germany; which St. Alban's will not allow, claiming his *Burial* as well as his *Birth*, where a Rhyming Epitaph is appendant on a Pillar near the supposed place of his Enterment.

NICHOLAS GORHAM, a *Dominican*. We cannot blame the Frenchmen, if desirous to gain so great a *Scholar* to be their *Countryman*; nor must the French blame us, if *loath* to lose what is *duly* and *truly* our own.

Three things are pretended to countenance his *French Nativity*; 1. His *long living* (and *dying at last*) in that Land. 2. The *preferment* he got there, being *Confessor* to the *King of France*, which may seem a *place of too much privacy* to be conferred on a *For-raigner*. 3. The great *credit* and *esteem* which his *Writings* have gained in France, where his *Manuscript works* are extant in many Libraries.

These *Pleas* are over-ballanced with a like number to attest his *English Extraction*. *Ham*, in *Gorham*, is notoriously known for no *French*, but a *Saxon ordinary termination* of a *Town*. 2. *Gorham* was a Village nigh St. Alban's in this County; where *Gorham-berry* (the *Mannor-house* thereof) is extant at this day. The Register of Merton Colledge in Oxford mentioneth the *admission* of this Nicholas Gorham a *Student* in their *Foundation*. Add to all these, that learned Leland and other English Antiquaries have always challenged him for their *Countryman*.

Indeed he was an *English-man Francised*, who, going over into France a young man, spent the rest of his life there. *Many* and *learned* are his Books, having *commented almost on all the Scriptures*; and give me leave to say, no *hands* have fewer *spots of pitch* upon them who *touched* the *superstition* of that age he lived in. He dyed and was buried at Paris, about the year of our Lord 1400. I will only add, that since we have had another Nicholas of Gorham (though not by his *birth*, by his *habitation*) as *famous* for a *Statesman* as the former for a *Divine*. I mean Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, whose dwelling was at *Gorham-berry* aforesaid.

HUGH LEGAT, born in this County⁵; bred in Oxford; at last became a *Benedictine* in the Abbey of St. Alban's. Being much delighted in meditation, he wholly employed himself in *Commentary* on,

¹ In suo Heptuplo.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. p. 323. & Pits, p. 349.

³ Weever's Funeral Monuments, in this County.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

⁵ Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1400.

1. John of Hanwell's¹ Books of Lamentation.
2. Boetius of Consolation.

Thus his Soul may be presumed well poized betwixt *plumbum* & *plumam*, a Weight and a Wing, to suppress and support it. He flourished anno 1400.

JOHN WHETAMSTEAD was born at Wheatamstead in this County; not so famous for the production of the best *Wheat*, whence the *place* hath its *name*, as for this *John Whetamstead*, who hath his *name* from that *place*. He was bred at the Priory at Tinmouth in Northumberland (a long stride, I assure you, from the place of his *birth*); to which he bequeathed a *chalice* of gold². He was afterwards Abbot of St. Alban's, and the sixth of that Christian name.

Vast were his expences in adorning of that Church, exceeding six thousand pounds.

Two Criticisms in his Buildings I cannot omit³; one, that on the North side of his Church (which he enlightened with new *Windowes*) he set up the *Statues* of those *Heathen Philosophers* which had testified of the *Incarnation of Christ*. 2. That in a *little Chappel* he set up the *Similitudes* of all the *Saints* whose *Christian names* were *John*, with his own *Picture*, and this Prayer in a Distick, that, though unworthy, he might have a place with his Namesakes in Heaven.

Besides, he procured from Humfrey the good Duke of Gloucester, his great Mæcenas, who was buried at St. Alban's, a *suite* of *vestments* worth three thousand *marks*, and the *Mannor* of Pembroke in South Wales. Many are the Books which he left to *Posterity*, being counted no fewer then fourscore and odd several Treatises; and dyed about the year 1440.

[AMP.] JOHN BOURCHIER, Baron Berners, was Son of John Bouchier Baron Berners, in the Right of Margery his Wife, Daughter of Sir Richard Berners of West Horsley in Surrey⁴. Yet had that honourable Family of the Berners, an ancient Habitation at Tharfield in this County⁵; which with some probability insinuateth the Birth of this noble Gentleman therein.

He was a martial man, well seen in all Military Discipline; and, when Michael Joseph the Blacksmith led the Cornish Rebels against King Henry the Seventh, anno 1496, no man did better service then this Lord in their suppression, for which he was made Chief Governour of Calice.

Having there gotten a repose, who formerly had been a far Traveller, and great Linguist; he translated many Books out of French, Spanish, and Italian, besides some of his own making⁶. I behold his as the *second* (accounting the Lord Tiptoft the *first*) Noble Hand, which, since the decay of Learning, took a Pen therein, to be *Author* of a Book. He dyed on the 16th of March 1532; and is buried in the great Church in Calice. And I have read that the Estate of the *Berners* is by an *Heir-general* descended to the *Knyvets* of Ashwelthorp in Norfolk⁷.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROGER HUTCHINSON was born in this County⁸; and bred Fellow of St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, where he was very familiar with Mr. Roger Ascham, who disdained intimacy with *Dunces*. And as this is enough to speak him *Scholar*; so it is a *sufficient evidence* to an *intelligent Jury*, to prove him *Protestant*, that, being commended by Bale for writing a Book in English of "The Image of God," he is wholly omitted by John Pits. He flourished anno Domini 1550; and probably dyed in the happy Reign of Edward the Sixth, before the following *Persecution*.

¹ See WRITERS, in Middlesex.

² Manuscript in Sir Robert Cotton's Library.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Hartfordshire.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 1. and Pits, in anno 1532.

⁵ Mills's Catalogue, p. 256.

⁶ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 569.

⁷ Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, p. 855.

⁸ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 95.

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT was born in this County¹, and was admitted in Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, anno 1550. In the Reign of Queen Mary he left the University (being probably one of those Scholars which, as Mr. Fox observeth, *went (alias were driven)* away from this Colledge all at one time), and betook himself to the service of a Counsellour. Here he got some skill in the Common Law, which inabled him afterwards to *fence* the better for himself by the advantage thereof.

In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, he returned to Cambridge; was chosen Fellow, first of St. John's, then of Trinity: how afterwards he was made Margaret Professour, outed thereof for his Non-conformity, travelled beyond Seas, returned home, became the Champion of the Presbyterian Partie, is largely related in our "Ecclesiastical History."

Onely I will add, that the Non-conformists, not agreeing which of them (where there is *much choice*, there is *no choice*) should answer Dr. Whitgift's "Reply," I read that Mr. Cartwright at last was chosen *by lot* to undertake it². It seems the Brethren concluded it of *high* and *holy* concernment; otherwise I know what Mr. Cartwright hath written of the appeal to *Lots*: "Non nisi in rebus gravioribus, & alicujus magni momenti ad sortis judicium recurrendum, maximè, cum per sortem Deus ipse in judicio sedeat³."

One saith "for riches he sought them not⁴," and another saith, "that he dyed rich⁵;" and I believe both say true, God sometimes making Wealth to *find* them who *seek* not for it, seeing many and great were his Benefactors. He dyed and was buried in Warwick, where he was Master of the Hospital, anno 1603.

DANIEL DIKE was born at Hempstead in this County, where his Father was a Minister silenced for his Non-conformity. He was bred in Colledge in Cambridge, and became afterwards a profitable Labourer in God's Vineyard. Witness (besides his Sermons) his worthy Books, whereof that is the *Master-piece* which treateth of "the Deceitfulness of Man's Heart;" wherein he layes down directions for the Discovery thereof: as also how, in other cases, one may be acquainted with his own condition, seeing many men lose themselves in the *labyrinths of their own hearts*: so much is the *Terra incognita* therein. This Book he designed for his pious Patron John Lord Harrington. "But, alas, when the Child was come to the birth, there was no strength to bring forth!" Before the Book was fully finished, the Author thereof followed his honourable Patron into a better World; so that his surviving Brother (of whom immediately) set it forth. And to the Lady Lucy Countesse of Bedford, the Lord's Sister, the same was dedicated. A Book which will be owned for a *Truth*, whilst men have any *badness*; and will be honoured for a *Treasure*, whilst men have any *goodnesse* in them. This worthy man dyed about the year 1614.

JEREMIAH DIKE, his younger Brother, was bred in Sidney Colledge in Cambridge; beneficed at Epping in Essex; one of a chearful spirit. And know, Reader, that an Ounce of Mirth, with the same degree of Grace, will serve God farther then a Pound of Sadnesse. He had also a gracious heart, and was very profitable in his Ministry. He was a Father to some good Books of his own; and a Guardian to those of his Brother, whose *Posthume Works* he set forth. He was one "peaceable in Israel," and, though no Zelot in the practice of Ceremonies, quietly submitted to use them. He lived and died piously; being buried in his own Parish Church, anno Domini 1620.

ARTHUR CAPEL, Esquire, of Hadham in this County, was by King Charles the First created a Baron, 1641. He served the King with more *Valour* and *Fidelity* then *Success*, during the Civil Wars, in the Marches of Wales. After the Surrender of Oxford, he retired to his own house in this Shire, and was in some sort well cured of the (so then reputed) *Disease of Loyalty*, when he fell into a *Relaps* by going to Colchester, which cost him his life, beheaded in the Palace Yard in Westminster 1648.

¹ Samuel Clarke, in his Lives of English Divines, p. 367.

² Idem, p. 399.

³ Idem, in his "Comment on Proverbs," 1633.

⁴ Idem, p. 272.

⁵ Sir George Paul, in his "Life of Whitgift," p. 54.

In his Lifetime he wrote a Book of Meditation (published since his death) wherein much *judicious Piety* may be discovered. His mortified mind was familiar with afflictions, which made him to appear with such Christian Resolution on the Scaffold, where he seemed rather to *fright* Death, than to *be frightened* with it. Hence one not unhappily alluding to his Arms (a Lyon rampant in a field Gules betwixt three crosses) thus expresseth himself:

“ Thus *Lion-like* Capel undaunted stood:
Beset with *Crosses* in a *Field of Blood*.”

A learned Doctor in Physick (present at the opening and embalming of him and Duke Hambleton) delivered it at a publike Lecture, that the Lord Capel's was the *least Heart* (whilst the Duke's was the *greatest*) he ever beheld. Which also is very proportionable to the Observation in Philosophy, that the Spirits contracted in a lesser model are the cause of the greater courage.

God hath since been the *Husband* to his *Widow* (who, for her goodnesse, may be a Pattern to her Sexe) and *Father* to his *Children*, whom not so much their *Birth, Beauty,* and *Portions*, as *Vertues*, married to the *best Bloods* and *Estates* in the Land, even when the *Royalists* were at the lowest condition.

EDWARD SYMONDS, born at Cottered in this County, was bred in Peter House in Cambridge, where he commenced Master of Arts, afterwards Minister of Little Rayne in Essex; a man strict in his Life and profitable in his Preaching, wherein he had a plain and piercing faculty. Being sequestred from his Living for siding with the King; with David, 1 Sam. xxiii. 13. he went “ wheresoever he could go,” to Worcester, Exeter, Barnstable, France, and lastly returned to London. He wrote a Book “ IN VINDICATION OF KING CHARLES;” and was instrumental in setting forth his Majesty's Book, called *Εἰκὼν Βασιλική*. *Pens* were brandished betwixt him and Mr. Stephen Marshal, though all was fair betwixt them before his death; for Mr. Symonds visited him, lying in his bed at Westminster; told him, “ Had I taken you for a wild Beast, I would not have roused you in your Den.” He was very conscientious in discharging his calling. Being once requested by me to preach for me, he excused himself for want of competent warning; and when I pleaded, “ that mine, being a Country Parish, would be well pleased with his performance;” “ I can,” saith he, “ content them, but not mine own conscience, to preach with so little preparation.” He dyed about anno Domini 1649; and was buried in St. Peter's, Paul's Wharf, in London.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

NICHOLAS DIXON, Parson for thirty years together of Cheshunt in this County. He was also Clerk of the Pipe Office belonging to the Exchequer. See we here why the *Officers* of that place (as also those of the Chancery) were called *Clerks*, because Priests in Orders with Cure of Souls did formerly discharge those Offices. He was also Under-Treasurer, and at last Baron of the Chequer, when, partly by his own bounty, and partly by collection of others, he builded the Parish Church of Cheshunt (and that, I assure you, is a very fair one) with a Chancel to the Virgin Mary. Now for an Affidavit for the proof hereof, the Reader is referred to this his Epitaph inscribed in Cheshunt Chancel, more to be respected for the *truth* then *wit* thereof:

“ O miserere, Jesu, famuli Dixon Nicolai,
Cui brevis hospitium tumulus præstat satis amplum.
Istud qui Fanum ter denis *rexerat* annis,
Ad cujus fabricam Bursas proprias, alienas,
Solvit & allexit: quo crevit in ardua Templum.
Pulchrum cancellum, tibi dat, pia Virgo, novellum:
Dum laudaris eo, famulo suffragia præstes.
Clericus hic Pipæ, Subthesaurarius, inde
Baro Scaccarii, se juste gessit ubique

Pacem

Pacem pauperibus dans¹, cedat divitis iras.
 Larga manus relevat quos pauperies fera pressit.
 Anno Milleno C. quater, bis bis deca Christi
 Octavo moriens, mutans terrestria cœlis,
 Octobris luce ter denâ transit ad astra.
 Auxiliare prece qui perlegis hæc Nicholao,
 Ut sibi cum sanctis præstetur vita perennis.”

The word *rexerat* doth intimate that Cheshunt was then a Rectorie, or Parsonage, though since impropriated and made a Vicarage. What a deal of doe does this pitiful Poet make with *words at length*, and *figures*, and *Latine*, and *Greek*, to describe the date of his death! which (if I understand his *signes* aright) was October the thirtieth, one thousand four hundred fourty eight.

Sir RALPH JOSCELINE, Son to Jefferie Josceline, was born at Sabridgworth in this County²; bred a Draper in London, whereof he was twice Mayor. Once, anno 1464, and ere the end of that year, was made Knight of the Bath by King Edward the Fourth, in the Field, saith my Author³. But, seeing there is more of the *Carpet* than of the *Camp* in that *Order*, it is more probable what another writes⁴, that he was invested Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of Elizabeth, Queen to the King aforesaid. He was Mayor again anno 1476, when he corrected the Bakers and Victuallers of the City; and by his diligence were the Walls thereof repaired. Walls, *now a mere complement*⁵; serving more for the *dividing* than the *defending* of the City; so that as some Forreign Cities cannot be *seen for the Walls*, here the *Walls* cannot be *seen for the City*. Sad were the case of London, if not better secured with *Bones within*, then *Stones about* it. This Sir Ralph died October the 25th, anno 1478; and was buried in the Church of Sabridgeworth.

JOHN INCENT, son of Robert Incent and Catharine his wife, was born at Berkhamsted in this County⁶. He was afterwards a Doctor of Law, and advanced, anno 1543 (when Richard Sampson was preferred Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield) Dean of Saint Paul's. This John, probably invited by the example of another John (his mediate Predecessour) Collet, Dean of Paul's, founded a fair Free-School in the Town of his Nativity, procuring it confirmed by Act of Parliament, allowing the Master twenty, the Usher ten pounds per annum. He died, as I collect, in the beginning of the Reign of King Edward the Sixth.

Sir THOMAS WHITE, son to Thomas White, was born at Rixmansworth⁷ in this County, and afterwards bred a Merchant Taylor in London, of which Citie he was Lord Mayor anno Domini 1553. He first built Gloucester-Hall, and afterwards built and endowed St. John's Colledge in Oxford, the Seminarie of many flourishing Wits. He bestowed also a vast summe of money on several Corporations, to be imployed circularly for the benefit of the *poor Freemen* therein. I once intended to have presented the Reader with an exact particular of his *Benefactions*, till seasonably I reversed my resolution on this consideration: Amongst the Jewes it was an injury for one *removed further off in blood* to do the *office of a Kinsman* to the *childless Widow*, until the next of *kin* had first disclaimed his interest therein; as in the case of Ruth most plainly appeared⁸. A *Son*, I am sure, is nearer then a *Nephew*;

¹ Were not that *Orthography, Pseudography*, which altereth the original copy, I had written *cedat* with an *st*, for so it ought to be written. F.

² Stow's Survey of London, p. 569.

³ Idem, ibidem.

⁴ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 550.

⁵ Of which now scarcely a fragment is visible, except in the street known by the name of *London Wall*; and a small part at the back of the houses on the North side of Ludgate-hill. N.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in Hartfordshire.

⁷ Fuller says above, Sir Thomas White was born at Rickmansworth; but Hearne, in one of his MS Diaries preserved in the Bodleian Library, Vol. CXXII. p. 33, says, "I am of opinion that the Founder of St. John's Colledge, Sir Thomas White, was born at Reading, though it is doubted by some. Dr. Merrick remembers an old man, who used to name, as the very house of his birth, a Building, since taken down, in the Butter-market at Reading; upon the spot there now lives John May, an Undertaker. Sir Thomas White's father, who was a Clothier, was born at Rickmansworth." I owe this Note to my ingenious friend Mr. Henry Ellis. N.

⁸ Ruth iv. 4.

therefore

therefore it is a more proper performance for one bred in Oxford to collect the particulars of his Bounty (who, whithersoever he went, left the *Finger-marks* of his Charity¹ behind him), then for me, distanced a *degree* farther off by my Education in another Universitie.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD HALE, Esquire, was born at Cudicot in this County, and bred a Grocer in the City of London; where his industrious endeavours were so blessed, that in a little time he got a great Estate. Wherefore, in expression of his gratitude to God, the Giver thereof, he founded a very *fair School*, allowing *fourty pounds* a year to the Master thereof, at Hartford in this County; a place very prudently chosen for such a purpose. First, because the prime Town in his Native Shire. Secondly, great the want of a School in that populous place. And lastly, because most pure the Aire thereof, so that *Parents* need not fear their *Children's loss of Health* for the *gaining of Learning*. He died anno Domini 16.0, whose wealthy Family do still flourish with worth and worship at King's-Walden in this County.

EDWARD BASH, Knight, was born at Aldnam in this County, in the Mannor-house then belonging to the noble Family of the Caries (whereof Frances his Mother, afterwards married to George Earle of Rutland, was descended). He was an hearty Gentleman, and a good English Housekeeper, keeping a full Table, with *solid dishes on it*, and *welcome guests about it*. And one may tearm him a *valiant man*, who durst be *hospitable* in these dangerous dayes. Whilest living, he was a Benefactor to Peter-house in Cambridge, wherein he was bred a Fellow Commoner; and at his death bequeathed more thereunto, the particulars whereof I have not yet attained. He gave also twenty pounds *per annum* for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster at Stansted in this County, where he had his constant habitation. He died anno Domini 1605.

Many other Benefactours this Shire hath of late afforded; and amongst them one born in Chessunt Parish, who founded a School and Alms-house therein, whom we leave to be reckoned up by the *Topographists* of this County.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS WATERHOUSE, Priest, was born at Helmsted in this County. His Will acquainteth us with the *wardrobe* of men of his Order towards the end of the Reign of Queen Mary:

“ In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. I Thomas Waterhouse, Priest of the Catholick Faith, whole of body, and of good and perfect remembrance, doe make and ordain my last Will and Testament, the 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1557, in manner and form following: First, I bequeath my Soul to God Almighty the Father of Heaven, my Creator; and unto Jesus Christ, our Lord and God, my Redeemer. And I will my Body be buried in the Chancel within the Parish Church of Hemelhemsted, near to the place where my Mother lieth. I bequeath to the Parish Church of Quainton, my vestment of crimson Sattin. I bequeath to the Parish Church of Great Barkemsted, my vestment of crimson Velvet. I bequeath to the Parish Church of Great Hemelsted, my Stole and Fanon set with Pearl. I bequeath to my cozen John Waterhouse, the Queen's servant, my standing cup of silver and gilt, with the cover. I bequeath to my servant Thomas Ashton, ten pound in money which I promised him. I bequeath to my Priest, Sir Thomas Barker, my black Gown faced with Taffata, &c. And I ordain and make my brother John Waterhouse, and my cozen Richard Combe, Gentlemen, mine Executors, these being Witnesses, &c.”²

Such as jeer him for his *Gallantry* (as one of the *Church Triumphant*) may remember that besides his worshipful extraction (which might the better countenance his Clothes) these were not *Garments* for his *wearing*, but *Vestments* for his *officiating*; and, according to the opinion of that age, nothing could be too costly in that kind.

¹ An account of this benevolent Knight, and his public Charities, may be seen in the valuable publications relative to Oxford, by the Rev. John Gutch and Mr. Alexander Chalmers. N.

² Probatum fuit hoc Testamentum coram William Cooke, Leg. Doct. in Cur. Prerog. 17 Julii 1557. F.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. William Cromar	- John Cromar	- Aldenham	- Mercer	- 1423.
2. Ralph Joceline	- Geoffrey Joceline	- Sabridgworth	- Draper	- 1464.
3. William Martin	- Walter Martin	- - - -	- Skinner	- 1492.
4. Ralph Ostrich	- Geoffrey Ostrich	- Hitchin	- Fish-monger	- 1493.
5. Thomas Bradbury	- Will. Bradbury	- Braughin	- Mercer	- 1509.
6. Thomas White	- Thomas White	- Rickmansworth	- Merchant-Taylor	1553.
7. John Wats	- Thomas Wats	- Buntingford	- Cloth-worker	- 1606.

Reader, this is one of the Twelve Shires whose GENTRY were not returned by the Commissioners, the twelfth of Henry the Sixth, into the Tower.

SHERIFFS.

This County had the same with *Essex* until the ninth year of Queen Elizabeth, when the distinction between the two Shires did begin, and these following peculiar to this County.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	QUEEN ELIZ.		
9	G. Penruddock, ar.	- - - -	{ G. a limb of a tree, ragguled and trunked in bend Arg.
10	Row. Litton, ar.	- Knebworth	- Erm. on a chief indented Az. three crowns O.
11	Hen. Conisby, ar.	- South Mims	- { G. three coney's seiant within a border engrailed Arg.
12	Will. Dods, ar.		[S.; in base a saltire, &c.
13	Edw. Bash, arm.	- Stansted	- Per chevron Arg. and G.; in chief two martlets
14	George Horsey, ar.	- Digswel	- Az. three horses heads coup'd O. bridled Arg.
15	T. Leventhorp	- Shingle-hall	- { Arg. a bend gobonée S. and G. cotised of the first.
16	Hen. Cocke, ar.	- Brocksborn	- Quarterly, G. and Arg.
17	Johan. Gill, ar.	- Widjel	- { S. two chevrons Arg. each with three mullets of the first; on a canton O. a lion passant G.
18	Tho. Bowles, ar.	- Wallington	- { Arg. on a chevron betwixt three boars' heads coup'd S. as many scallops O. within a border V. bezantée.
19	Edw. Verney, ar.	- - - -	- Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets G.
20	Phil. Butler, ar.	- Watton	- Vide the last of Queen Elizabeth.
21	Char. Morison, ar.	- Cashobery	- O. on a chief G. three chaplets of the first.
22	Th. Dockwray, ar.	- Putridge	- { S. a chevron engrailed Arg. between three plates charged with as many pallets G.
23	Joh. Brocket, ar.	- Brocket-Hall	- O. a cross patoncée S.
24	Hen. Conisby, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[ter-changed.
25	Fran. Haydon, ar.	- Grove	- Quarterly, Arg. and Az. a cross engrailed coun-
26	Edw. Bash, arm.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[tonie-fitchée O.
27	Hen. Capel, arm.	- Hadham	- G. a lyon rampant betwixt three crosses bo-
28	Ed. Pawleter, ar.	- Wimondly	- Arg. a bend voided S.
29	T. Leventhorp, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
	& Tho. Sadler, ar.	- Standon	- O. a lion rampant partie per fess Az. and G.
30	Joh. Cutts, miles	- CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE	- Arg. on a bend engrailed S. three plates.
31	Edw. Verney, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Wal. Mildmay, ar.	- Pessobury	- Arg. three lions rampant Az.
33	Th. Hanchet, ar.	- Hinkworth	- S. three dexter hands Arg.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
34	Arth. Capel, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
35	J. Leventhorp, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Row. Litton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Th. Sadler, arm.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
38	R. Coningsby, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[three escalops of the first.
39	Rich. Spencer, ar.	Offley - - - -	Quarterly Arg. and G. a fret O. ; on a bend S.
40	T. Popeblunt, ar.	- - - - -	Barry formy nebuly of six, O. and S.
41	Rob. Chester, ar.	Cakenhatch - -	Per pale Arg. and S. a chevron betwixt three
42	Th. Hanchet, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	rams'-heads erased within a border engrailed
43	Tho. Bowles, arm.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	roundelly, all counterchanged.
44	Edw. Denny, mil.	ESSEX - - - -	G. a saltire Arg. betwixt twelve crosses O.
	& H. Boteler, mil.	Hatfield-woodhall	G. a fess checky Arg. and S. between six cross- [croslets O.
<i>Anno</i> KING JAMES.			
1	Hen. Boteler - -	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Geo. Purient, ar.	Digswel - - - -	G. three crescents Arg.
3	Th. Dockwray, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Wa. Mildmay, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
	& Leon. Hide, mil.	Albury - - - -	O. a chevron between three lozenges Az. ; on
5	J. Leventhorp, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	a chief G. an eagle displayed of the first.
6	Nich. Trot, armig.	Quick-set.	
7	Radu. Sadler, arm.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Ric. Anderson, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three crosses formée S.
9	Rob. Boteler, mil.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Johan. Wild, arm.		
11	W. Franckland, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron S. betwixt three torteauxes,
12	Tho. Dacres, mil.	Cheshunt.	charged with as many scallops of the first.
	& Tho. Dacres, ar.		
13	God. Pemberton, m.	Hartfordbury -	Arg. a chevron between three buckets S.
	& L. Pemberton, ar.		
14	Tho. Newes, ar.	- - - - -	S. two pallets Arg. a canton Erm.
15	Edw. Brisco - -	Abbots Langly -	Arg. three greyhounds in pale S.
16	Tho. Read, arm.	Broket-hall - -	G. a saltire betwixt four garbs O.
17	Nich. Hide, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
18	R. Pemberton, ar.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Will. Hale, ar.	Kings-walden -	Az. a chevron counterbattily O.
20	Edw. Newport, ar.	Pelham.	
21	Cl. Skudamore, m.	- - - - -	G. three stirrups leathered and buckled O.
22	Rich. Sidley, ar.	Digswell - - - -	Az. a fess wavy betwixt three goats'-heads erased [Arg. attired O.
<i>Anno</i> KING CHARLES.			
1	Will. Litton, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Joha. Jenning, m.	Hollywell - -	Az. on a fess G. three bezants.
3	Tho. Hide, barr.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	[tween three hinds passant counter-changed.
4	Edw. Gardner, ar.	Thunderidge -	Per pale O. and G. on a fess two mascles be-
5	Will. Hoe, ar.	Hoe - - - - -	Quarterly S. and Arg.
6	Johan. Boteler, m.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Rich. Hale, arm.	- <i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Hen. Cogshil, ar.		[O. billited G.
9	Will. Plomer, ar.	Radwell - - - -	V. a chevron betwixt three lions'-heads erased
10	W. Prestley, ar.	- - - - -	S. a chevron Arg. charged with three anchors of the field, betwixt as many lions O. each issant out of a tower of the second.
11	Will. Leaman, ar.	North-hall - -	Az. a fess betwixt three dolphins Arg.
12	Rad. Freeman, ar.	Aspden - - - -	Az. three lozenges Arg.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
13 T. Coningsby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[owls Arg.
14 Tho. Hewet, ar. -	Pesso-bury - -	S. a chevron counter-battellée betwixt three
15 Johan. Gore, ar. -	Gilsden - - -	G. a fess betwixt three crosetts fitchie O.
16 Arth. Pulter - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17		
18 Joh. Gerrard, bar.		
19 Joh. Gerrard, bar.		
20 Cha. Nodes, ar.		

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

14. GEORGE HORSEY.]

The Horseys had a free and competent estate at Digswell in this County, where they had lived long in good esteem. It hapned that Sir John Horsey, of Clifton, in the County of Dorset (whose two Daughters were married into the Families of Mohune and Arnold) wanting an Heir-male, settled the main of his estate, which was very great, on Ralph, the son of this George Horsey.

His Father advised this Ralph his Son (newly augmented with the addition of so great an estate) that in case he should have any occasion to sell lands, not to part with his *Hartfordshire Inheritance*, which had continued so long in the Family, but rather to make sale of some *Dorsetshire land*.

But the young Gentleman, ill-advised, sold this his *Patrimony* first of all; for which the rest of his means probably prospered no whit the better; not one foot thereof remaining at this day to his posterity. I write not this to grieve any of his *surviving Relations*, but to instruct all in *obedience* to their *Parents'* lawful commands.

16. HENRY COCK, Arm.]

He was afterward knighted, and Cofferer to Queen Elizabeth and King James, who lay at his house May the second, at his first coming out of Scotland to London, where so abundant entertainment, "that no man, of what condition soever, but had what his appetite desired¹," which made the King, at his departure, heartily "thank the good Knight for his great expences²." This Sir Henry's Daughter was married to the Lord Delaware.

44. EDWARD DENNY, Knight.]

Was High Sheriffe of this Countie when King James, coming from Scotland, passed through it. He was attended on by one hundred and forty men, suitably apparalled and well mounted, with whom he tendred his service to the King, presenting also his Majesty with a *gallant Horse, rich saddle, and furniture*. But, before the year of his Shrievalty was expired, King James created him Baron Denny of Waltham, and another supplied the remainder thereof.

KING JAMES.

2. GEORGE PURIENT, Arm.]

Let me doe my best devoir and last office to preserve the memorie of an ancient and now expired family. Digswell, I presume, was the place of their living, because of their interments therein, whereof this most remarkable:

"Hic jacent Johannes Perient, Armiger pro Corpore Regis Richardi Secundi, & Penerarius ejusdem Regis; et Armiger etiam Regis Henrici Quarti; et Armiger etiam Regis Henrici Quinti; & Magister Equitum Johanne filie Regis Navarre, & Regine Anglie, qui obiit _____; & Johanna uxor ejus, quondam capitalis Domicilla _____ que obiit xxiv. anno Domini M.cccc.xv."

Surely he was a man of merit; being Penon or Ensign-bearer to *one*, Esquire of the Body to *three* successive Kings; and Master of the Horse to *one* of their Queens, to whom his Wife was chief Lady of Honour.

¹ Stow's Chronicle, p. 822.

² Stow's Chronicle, in 10 Jacobi.

THOMAS DACRES, Miles, & mort.]

He was one of the three Sheriffes in this County, who, within the compasse of ten years, died in their Shrievalties, as by this Catalogue may appear. He was Grand-child unto Robert Dacres, Esquire, one of the Privy Council to King Henry the Eighth:

THOMAS HOE.]

This most ancient name (which formerly had *Barons* thereof) is now expiring in the male line; this Gentleman's sole Daughter being married unto ——— Kete, of London.

THOMAS CONISBY, Armiger.]

When one told him, that his potent Adversarie had prevailed to make him Sheriffe, "I will not," said he, "keep a man the more, or a dog the fewer, on that account."

THE FAREWELL.

I am sorry to hear that the fair Font of solid Brasse, brought out of Scotland, and bestowed by Sir Richard Lea on the Abbey Church in St. Alban's, is lately taken away: I could almost wish that the Plunderers' fingers had found it as hot as it was when first forged, that so these thieves, with their fault, might have received the deserved punishment thereof.

Had it bin return'd to the place whence it was taken, to serve for the same use, the matter had not bin so much; but, by an usual *Alchymy*, this *Brass* is since turned into *Silver*. But let us not so much condole the late losing of the *Font*, as congratulate our still keeping of *Baptisme*; which, if some men might have their minds, should utterly be denied to all Infants. I wish all Infants to be christned, in this County and elsewhere, though not so *fair a Font*, fair Water, and, which is the best of all, the full concurrence of God's Spirit, effectually to compleat the Sacrament unto them.

*** HERTFORDSHIRE was first topographically described by Norden so early as 1593; very satisfactorily, in 1700, by Sir Henry Chauncey; and again, in 1728, by Mr. Salmon. Of these Mr. Gough had several copies, with the notes of P. Le Neve and others; which are given to the Bodleian Library.—A good account of St. Alban's was published in 1795 by Mr. Newcome; and a few of the Parishes are described in Mr. Lysons's "Environs of London." The "Magna Britannia," Mr. Gough's "Additions to Camden," and the "Beauties of England," may also here be mentioned.—Collections for several parts of this County have been made by Mr. Blore; which we should be glad to see incorporated with those of Mr. Clutterbuck, whose assiduity in visiting every part of the County, and skilful delineations of the many curious Antiquities it contains, are deserving of the highest commendation. N.

HEREFORD-SHIRE.

HEREFORD-SHIRE hath Worcester-shire and Shrop-shire on the North, Gloucester-shire on the East, Monmouth-shire on the South, Brecknock and Radnor-shires on the West. In form it is almost circular, being from North to South (measured to the best improvement) thirty-five miles, though from East to West not altogether so much.

There cannot be given a more effectual evidence of the healthful aire in this Shire, than the vigorous vivacity of the inhabitants therein; many aged folk, which in other countries are *properties of the chimneys*, or confined to their beds, are here found in the field as able (if willing) to work. The ingenious Serjeant Hoskin gave an intertainment to King James, and provided *ten* aged people to dance the *Morish* before him; all of them making up more than a *thousand yeares*, so that what was wanting in *one* was supplied in *another*; a *nest of Nestors* not to be found in another place.

This County doth share as deep as any in the Alphabet of our English Commodities though exceeding in *W.* for *Wood, Wheat, Wooll, and Water*. Besides, this Shire better answereth (as to the sound thereof) the name of *Pomerania* than the Dukedome of Germany so called, being a continued *Orchard of Apple-trees*, whereof much *Sider* is made, of the use whereof we have treated of before¹.

There is a Tract in this County called *Gylden Vale*; and if any demand how much Gold is to be found therein, know that even as much as in *Chrusaroas*, or *Golden-stream*, the river of *Damascus* so called from the yellowness of their water; as this Vale is so named either because gilded with flowers in the spring, or because being the best of *Molds*, as *Gold is of Mettalls*.

Here I cannot but commend Master Camden's cautious commendation of this County:

Secunda fertilitatis laude inter Angliæ Provincias acquiescere, haud facile est contenta.

“It is not willingly content to be accóuted the *second* Shire for matter of fruitfulness.”

But the foresaid Authour in his whole Book never expresseth which is the *first*, too politick to adjudge so invidious a preheminnence. And thus keeping the uppermost seate emptie, such competitour Counties are allowed leave to put in their several claimes which pretend to the prime place of Fertility.

Reader, I am sorry that having not hitherto seen the Cathedral of Hereford, I must be silent about the Buildings in this County.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

WOOLL.

Such as are ignorant of the qualities thereof may inform themselves therein from the common Proverbs:

1. “White as Wooll;” a Scripture phrase², though there be thereof black by nature.
2. “Soft as Wool;” and therefore our Judges antiently in the Parliament-House sat on Wool-packs, as well for the easier repose of their age, as to minde them to maintain this staple commodity in its legal priviledges.
3. “As warm as Wooll.” And one said merrily; “Wooll must needs be warm, as consisting all of double letters.”

¹ In the *Commodities* of Gloucester-shire.

² Revelations i. 14.

Our English garments from head to foot were formerly made thereof, till the beginning of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, when *velvet caps* becoming fashionable for Persons of prime Quality, discomposed the Proverb, "If his Cap be made of Wooll," as formerly comprising all conditions of people how high and haughty soever.

Great the plenty of Wooll in this County; and greater God's Goodness, that generally our Northern Lands are well stored therewith. The Frier¹ rather *descanted* than *commented*, and his interpretation not so much *false*, as *improper* for the place; *Dat Nivem sicut Lanam*, "He giveth Snow like *Wooll*²;" that where most *Snow* falls, those places (if habitable) are best provided with *Wooll*. It is well his wanton wit went no further, "He scattered his hoare frost like ashes;" *Freezing Countries*³ affording most *Fewel* to burn, so careful is Providence in dispensing necessaries to mankinde. As for the *Wooll* in this County, it is best known, to the honour thereof, by the name of *Lempster Ore*, being absolutely the finest in this County, and indeed in all England, *equalling*, if not *exceeding*, the *Apulian* or *Tarentine* in the South of Italy, though it cost not so much charge and curiosity in the carefull keeping thereof: for good Authors⁴ inform us, that there the Shepherds put in effect a *Fleece* over their *Fleece*, using to clothe their sheep with skins, to preserve their *Wooll* from the injury of *earth*, *bushes*, and *weather*. How well this requiteth their cost, I know not, but am sure no such trouble is used on our Sheep here⁵.

SALMONS.

A daintie and wholesome fish, and a double riddle in Nature: first, for its invisible feeding, no man alive having ever found any meat in the maw thereof. Secondly, for its strange *leaping* (or *flying* rather), so that some will have them termed *Salmons*, à *saliendo*. Being both bow and arrow, it will shoot it selfe out of the water an incredible heighth and length. I might adde the admirable growth thereof, if true what is confidently affirmed, that it increaseth from a spawn to a full-grown fish within the compasse of a year. Plenty of these in this County, though not in such abundance as in Scotland, where servants (they say) indent with their Masters, not to be fed therewith above *thrice* a weeke.

Some will say, Why *Salmons* in *Hereford-shire*, which are common to other Counties? It is answered, in other Counties, suitably with the *Buck*, they are seasonable onely in *Summer*; whereas here, with *Buck* and *Doe*, they are in season all the year long. This Countie may say:

Salmo non aestate novus, nec frigore desit.

"Salmon in Summer is not rare;
In Winter, I of them do share."

For the River of *Wye* affords *brumal Salmons*, fat and sound, when they are sick and spent in other places.

THE WONDERS.

There is a little Fountain called *Bone-Well* nigh *Richard's Castle* in this County, the Water whereof is alwayes full of *bones* of *little Fishes*⁶, or, as others conceive, of *little Frogs*; seeing, it seems, such their smalnesse they are hardly to be distinguished. It addeth to the *Wonder*, because this *Spring* can never be emptied of them, but as fast as some are drawn out, others instantly succeed them.

To this *permanent*, let us add two *transient Wonders*, on the credit of excellent Authors⁷. When a Battle was fought in this County, anno *Domini* 1461, betwixt *Jasper Earl* of *Pembroke*, and *James Butler Earl* of *Ormond* on the one side, and *King Edward* the Fourth of the other, three *Suns* appeared together in the *Firmament*.

¹ Cited by H. Stevens in his Defence of Herodotus.

² Psalm cxlvii. 16.

³ Moscovy, Poland, Norway.

⁴ Var. de re rustic. 2 cap. 2. Columell. 1. 7. c. 4.

⁵ The cloathing of Sheep, it appears, is not a novel idea. N.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in Hereford-shire.

⁷ Quoted by Speed in his Maps of England, in Hereford-shire. F.

Such a *triple Sun* (*one real, two representations*) were seen in heaven a little before the Roman Empire was rent betwixt three Competitours, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius; as also since, when the Kingdome of Hungarie was cantoned betwixt John Vayvode, Ferdinand afterwards Emperor, and the Great Turke; such Meteors being sometimes prognosticks of so many severall pretenders at once to the same Sovereignty.

Inquiring into the natural cause hereof, we find it to be nothing else but the Image of the Sun represented in an equal, smooth, thick, and watery Cloud, not opposite thereunto (for then it would make the *Rain-bow*); nor under the Sun (for then it would make those circles called *Crowns* or *Garlands*); but on *one* or *either* side thereof, in a competent or moderate distance: for, if it be too far off, then the beams will be too feeble to be reflected; if too near, the Sun will disperse it; but in such a middle distance, wherein many Suns may appear, as a man's face is expressed in all pieces of a broken glasse.

To this Wonder add a second, of *Marcley-Hill*, which, anno Domini 1575, rouzed it self, as it were, out of its sleep¹. Yea, in some sort it might seem to be in labour for three dayes together, shaking and roaring all that while², to the great terrour of all that heard or beheld it. It threw down all things that opposed it, and removed it self into an higher place. The best use we can make of such accidents is, *to fear* and *not fear* thereat, *with a reverential awe* to God, *no servile dread* of the thing it self; "Therefore we will not fear though the earth be removed; and though the Mountains be carried into the midst of the Sea³."

PROVERBS.

"Blessed is the Eye,
That is betwixt Severn and Wye."]

Some will justly question the Truth hereof. True it is, the Eyes of those Inhabitants are entertained with a *pleasant prospect*; yet such as is equalled by other places. But it seems this is a *prophetical promise* of Safety to such that live secured within those *great Rivers*, as if priviledged from *martial impressions*. But, alas! *Civil War is a Vagrant*, and will trace all corners, except they be surrounded with Gyges's Ring. Surely some Eyes in that place, besides the *Sweet Rivers* of Severn and Wye running by them, have had *Salt Waters* flowing from *them*, since the beginning of our late Distractions.

"*Lemster Bread*, and *Weabley Ale*⁴."]

It seems both these are best in their kinds, though good in other places of the Land. Thus, though Palestine was universally termed "a Land of Wheat⁵," yet the Spirit of God takes signal notice of "the Wheat of Minnith and Pannag⁶," as finer than the rest. Yet is there Wheat in England, which justleth for pureness with that of *Weabley*; viz. what groweth about Heston in Middlesex, yeilding so fine floure, that for a long time the Manchet for the Kings of England was made thereof⁷; except any will say it is prized the more for the Vicinity to London.

SAINTS.

ETHELBERT was King of the East-Angles, and went to Offa King of Mercia to treat of a marriage with his Daughter; but Queen Quendred, Wife to Offa, more ambitious of her own *unlawful*, then her Daughter's *lawful* advancement, practised his Death at a Village now called Sutton-Wallis, four miles from Hereford. His corps was afterwards removed by Milfred (a petit Prince of that Country) to Hereford, where he obtained the reputation of a Saint and Martyr. His suffering happened anno Domini 793.

THOMAS CANTILUPE was of honourable extraction, whose Father William Lord Cantilupe had two fair habitations, Abergavenny Castle in Monmouth, and Harringworth in

¹ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1575.

² This kind of Earthquake is called *Brasmatias*. F.

³ Psalm xlvi. 2.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Hereford-shire.

⁵ Deut. viii. 8.

⁶ Ezek. xxvii. 17.

⁷ Camden's Britannia, in Middlesex.

Northampton-shire, which, by an Heir-general of that Family, afterwards descended to the Lord Zouch. He was bred in Oxford (whereof at last he became Chancellour), and was preferred Bishop of Hereford. A charitable man may believe him a person of holy life and great learning; but no wise man will credit what Walsingham writes of him, "That he was never guilty of any mortal sin." Going to (others say returning from) Rome, to assert his Church from the encroachment of Peckham, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, he dyed at a City in Tuscany, where his flesh was taken off his corps and buried, whilst his bones were sent for *Reliques* into England, and enshrined at Hereford. Now, though different dates be assigned of his death, I adhere to Bishop Godwin, noting his dissolution 1282.

He was afterwards canonized by Pope John the Twenty-second; and no fewer than *four hundred twenty-five* miracles are registred in that Church, reported to be wrought at his Tomb¹. I say, just *four hundred twenty-five*, which falls out fewer by *five-and-twenty* than "the Prophets of Baal," and more by *five-and-twenty* "than the Prophets of the Groves²," in a middle number betwixt both, and all of them, I believe, *honest and true alike*. Yea, it is recorded in his Legend, "that by his Prayers were raised from death to life threescore several persons, one-and-twenty Lepers healed, and three-and-twenty blind and dumb men to have received their sight and speech³."

No wonder then what Mr. Camden observeth, that, in process of time, *parum abfuit quin pietatis opinione Regio Martyri Ethelberto præluxerit*; "he lack'd but little to eclipse the Lustre of Ethelbert, the Royal Saint and Martyr⁴," formerly buried (as is afore-said) in the same Cathedral. Indeed it is given to Superstition, always to be fondest of the youngest Saint. But long since King Henry the Eighth hath put a period to all emulations betwixt their memories.

The Bishops of Hereford so highly honoured this Thomas, that (waving their ancient Arms) they assumed the paternal Coate of *Cantilupe* (viz. Gules, three leopards' heads inverted, each with a flower de luce in his mouth, Or) to be successively the Arms of their See. This Cantilupe lived the latest of any Englishman who was canonized, so that blind zeal may even *close her Stomack*, and *make up her Mouth* with the Sweet-meats of his memory.

MARTYRS.

Sir JOHN (Son to Sir Thomas) OLDCASTLE was a Native of this County, whereof he was Sheriff in the seventh of Henry the Fourth; Lord Cobham in the right of his Wife; a right valiant man, but great follower of Wickliffe, so that he lost his life on that account.

As his body was hanged and burnt in an unusual posture at Tyburne, so his memory hath ever since been in a strange suspense betwixt *Malefactor* and *Martyr*; Papists charging him with Treason against King Henry the Fifth, and heading an Army of more than ten thousand men, though it wanted nine thousand nine hundred ninety and nine thereof, so far as it appears solidly proved.

But it hath ever been the practice of the Devil and his Instruments, angry with God's Servants for their Religion, to accuse them for Sedition; perceiving Princes generally more jealous of their own honour than God's glory, and most careful to cut off such as oppose their power or persons. Thus Christ was accused for Disloyalty to Cæsar; and St. Paul, for raising of Tumults; though they (as it is plain in the Text⁵) either raised themselves, or were raised by the Pharisees and Saducees, Paul's professed Enemies. But I have so worne out the neb of my Pen in my "Church-History" about clearing the Innocency of this worthy Knight, that I have nothing to add new thereunto.

Marian Martyrs this Diocess affordeth none; such the Moderation of Robert Parfew, the Bishop thereof.

¹ English Martyrology, October 2.

² Britannia, in Herefordshire.

³ 1 Kings xviii. 19.

⁵ Acts xxiii. 6.

⁴ English Martyrology, ut prius.

CARDINAL.

ADAM de EASTON. We were at a great losse, had we but his bare Sirname to direct us to the place of his Nativity, seeing scarcely one County in England, which hath not one or more *Eastons* or *Eatons*¹ (the same in effect) therein. But thanks be to our Author², who hath fixed his Birth (though but with an *ut videtur*) in this Shire.

Pretenders to skill in Palmestry would perswade us, that such, the *Table* in whose *hands* is narrow beneath and broad above, are marked out for poverty in their youth, and plenty in their old age. I will not say, such the Signature in the *hands* of our Adam; but sure I am, such his successe. Mean his birth, homely his breeding, hard his fare, till by his industry he was advanced Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, wherein he became a great Scholar, skill'd in Greek and Hebrew (rare accomplishments in that age), and was very dexterous in all civil Negotiations. He was afterwards made Cardinal, with the Title of *St. Cicilie*, by Pope Urban, against whom Clement the Seventh was elected and erected by others.

Fierce the Fight between *Bears* and *Boars*; but far fiercer betwixt two *Anti-Popes*, giving no quarter to the opposite party, if brought into their power. Urban, suspecting treachery in some of his Cardinals, imprisoned seven of them at once, and putting five of them into Sacks, sunk them into the Sea. Oh, most barbarous *Urbanity*! Our Adam, being the sixth, hardly escaped with life, and may be said in some sort put into a Sack (though of a larger size); I mean, a streight Dungeon, where he remained half-starved for five years together, till the death of Pope Urban. But Pope Boniface, his Successour, restored him to all his honours and dignities, sent him over into England to King Richard the Second with most ample commendation.

Returning to Rome, he lived there in all plenty and pomp; and dyed September the 17th, 1397. Pity it is so good a Scholar should have so barbarous an Epitaph, scarce worth our Translation:

*Artibus iste Pater famosus in omnibus Adam,
Theologus summus, Cardi-que-nalis erat.
Anglia cui patriam, titulum dedit ista Beatae
Ceciliaeque—morsque suprema polum.*

“Adam a famous Father in Arts all,
He was a deep Divine, *Cardi-and-nall*,
Whom England bred, *St. Cicilie* hath given
His Title—Death at last gave Heaven.”

He was interred, when dead, in the Church of *St. Cicilie*, which intituled him when alive; though no happiness, an honour which no other Englishman (to my observation) of his *Order* ever enjoyed.

PRELATES.

[S. N.] JOHN BRETON, *alias* BRITTON, Doctor of the Lawes. He meriteth a high place in this Catalogue; and yet I am at a perfect loss where to fix his Nativity, and therefore am forced to my last Refuge, as the Marginal Character doth confess.

He was a famous Lawyer, living in the Reign of King Edward the First; at whose commandement, and by whose authority, he wrote a learned Book of “THE LAWES OF ENGLAND,” the tenor whereof runneth in the King’s name, as if it had been penned by himself. Take one instance thereof:

Chapter XII. “We will, that all those who are fourteen years old, shall make Oath that they shall be sufficient and loyall unto Us, and that they will be neither Felons, nor assenting to Felons: and We will, that all be, &c.”

¹ Three Eatons there are in this County.

² Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 173, out of whom this is collected. F.

This Style will seem nothing strange to those who have read Justinian's "Institutions," which the Emperour assumed unto himself, though composed by others.

It is no small argument of the excellency of this Book, that, notwithstanding the great variation of our Lawes since his time, his work still is in great and general repute. Thus a good Face conquereth the disadvantage of old and unfashionable Clothes. He was preferred Bishop of Hereford in the Reign of King Henry the Third. And although there be some difference betwixt Authors about the time wherein he lived and died (some assigning a latter date), I confide in Bishop Godwin¹ (his Successour in the same See) computing his death to happen May 12, in the third of King Edward the First, anno 1275.

ADAM de ORLTON was born in the City of Hereford. Proceeding Doctor of Law, he became afterwards Bishop in the place of his Nativity². This is he so infamous in History for cutting off the life of King Edward the Second, with his ridling unpointed Answer:

Edwardum Regem occidere nolite timere bonum est.

"To kill King Edward you need not to fear it is good."

It is hard to say, which of these two were the Original, and which the Translation; it being equally probable that the *English* was *Latined*, as that the *Latin* was *Englised*, by such Authors as relate this transaction.

This mindeth me of a meaner passage (*sic Canibus Catulos*), which, to refresh both the Reader and myself, I shall here insert.

A Schoolmaster, being shut out of his School at Christmass, came to composition with his Scholars, and thus subscribed the Articles tendred unto him:

Æqua est conditio non nego quod petitis.

But, being re-admitted into his house, he called all his Scholars to account for their Rebellion. They plead themselves secured by the *Act of Oblivion* he had signed. He calls for the Original; and, perusing it, thus pointed it:

Æqua est conditio? non; Nego quod petitis.

Thus Power, in all ages, will take the priviledge to construe its own Acts to its own advantage.

But to return to de Orilton; he made much bustling in the Land, passing through the Bishopricks of Worcester and Winchester: and died at last, not much lamented, July 18, 1345.

JOHN GRANDESSON was born at Ashperton in this County³; a person remarkable on several accounts:

- For his {
1. *High-Birth*; his Father *Gilbert* being a Baron, and his Mother *Sybill* co-heir to the Lord Tregose.
 2. *Great Learning*; being a good Writer of that age, though Bale saith of him that he was *Orator animosior quàm facundior*.
 3. *High Preferment*; attaining to be Bishop of Exeter.
 4. *Vivacity*; sitting Bishop in his See two and fourty years.
 5. *Stout Stomack*; resisting Mepham Archbishop of Canterbury *vi & armis*, when he came to visite his Diocess.
 6. *Costly Buildings*; arching the beautifull Roofe of his Cathedrall; building and endowing a rich Colledge of Saint Mary Otterey.

He was the better inabled to do these and other great Benefactions by perswading all the Secular Clergy in his Diocess to make him sole Heir to their Estates. He died July 15, anno Domini 1369.

THOMAS BRADWARDINE Arch-bishop of Canterbury. See him more properly in *Sussex*.

RICHARD CLIFFORD Bishop of London. See him more conveniently in *Kent*.

¹ In his Catalogue of the Bishops of Hereford.

² Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter.

³ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

MILES SMITH, D. D. was born in the City of Hereford¹; which I observe the rather, because omitted in his Funeral Sermon. His Father was a *Fletcher*, and a man of no mean Estate, that Vocation being more in use² formerly than in our Age. He was bred first in Brasen-Nose-Colledge, then Chaplain of Christ-Church in Oxford. A deep Divine, great Linguist, who had more than a single share in the last Translation of the Bible, as hereby will appear:

1. More than forty grave Divines³ were employed in several places on that work.
2. When it had passed their hands, it was revised by a dozen select ones.
3. This done, it was referred to the final examination of Bishop Bilston, and Dr. Smith.
4. Doctor Smith at last was enjoined to make the Preface to the Translation, as a comely Gate to a glorious City, which remains under his own hand in the University Library in Oxford.

Yet was he never heard to speak of the work with any attribution to himself more than the rest.

He never sought any preferment he had; and was wont merrily to say of himself, "that he was *nullius rei præterquam Librorum avarus*, covetous of nothing but Books⁴." King James preferred him Bishop of Gloucester 1612, wherein he behaved himself with such meeknesse, that, in all matters of doubt, the byass of his inclination did still hang *πρὸς τὸ φιλόανθρωπον*. He wrote all his books with his own hand (in that faculty not being short of the Professours thereof); and, being seaventy years of age, died and was buried in his own Cathedrall, 1624.

SOULDIERS.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, Son of Walter Devereux Earle of Essex, was born at Nethwood in this County⁵, November the 10th, 1567, whilst his Father as yet was onely Viscount of Hereford.

He was such a Master-piece of Court and Camp, and so bright a Light therein, that we will observe his morning, fore-noon, high-noon, afternoon, and night.

His *Morning* began at his first coming to Court, the gates whereof he entred with four great advantages, of *Pitie, Kindred, Favour, and Merit*: *Pitie*, on the account of his Father lately dead (to say no more) and generally lamented: *Kindred*, by his Mother's side, Lettice Knowles, near allied to the Queen; *Favour*, being Son-in-law to Leicester, and so was a Favourite's Favourite at the first day, though he quickly stood on his *own legs* without *holding*; *Merit*, being of a beautiful personage, courteous nature, noble descent, fair (though much impaired) fortune.

Fore-noon; when the Queen favourably reflected on him, as a Grand-mother on a Grand-child, making him the Wanton to her fond and indulgent affection, as by this Letter written with her own hand, doth appear:

"ESSEX,

"Your sudden and undutiful departure from our presence, and your place of attendance, you may easily conceive how offensive it is and ought to be unto Us. Our great Favours bestowed upon you without deserts, hath drawn you thus to neglect and forget your Duty; for other Construction we cannot make of these your strange Actions. Not meaning therefore to tolerate this your disordered Part, We gave directions to some of our Privy Councel to let you know our express Pleasure for your immediate repair hither, which you have not performed as your duty doth bind you, increasing thereby greatly your former offence and undutiful behaviour, in departing in such sort without our Privy, having so special office of attendance and charge near our Person. We do there-

¹ So Master Stephens, his Secretary, informed me. F.

² And now wholly out of use, though there is still a Livery Company of *Fletchers*. N.

³ See their names in our "Church History." F.

⁴ See the Preface of his Works, written by Mr. Stephens.

⁵ Thomas Mills, in his Catalogue of Honours, p. 863.

fore charge and command you, forthwith upon the receipt of these our Letters, all excuses and delays set apart, to make your present and immediate repair unto Us, to understand our further Pleasure. Whereof see you fail not, as you will be loth to incur our indignation, and will answer for the contrary at your uttermost peril. The 15th of April, 1589."

This Letter, angry in the *first*, and loving in the *fourth* degree, was written to him (sent by Sir Thomas Gorges) on this occasion. The Earle, in pursuance of his own martial inclination, secretly left the Court, to see some service in France. The Queen, passionately loving his Person, grievously complained of his absence, and often said, "We shall have this young fellow knockt on the head, as foolish Sidney was, by his own forwardness;" and was restless till his return.

I behold him in his *High-noon*, when he brought Victory with him home from Cadiz, and was vertical in the esteem of the Souldiery, and may be said to awaken the Queen's jealousy by his popularitie.

His *After-noon* followed: when he undertook the Irish action, too knotty service for his smooth disposition, being fitter for personal performance, than conduct and managing of martial affaires. And now his Enemies work was halfe done, having gotten such a Gulf betwixt him and the Queen: for, as Antæus is said to have recruited strength, when he touched his Mother *Earth*; so this Earle, wrestling with his Enemies, suppressed them, and supported himself, by his dayly access to the Queen, which distance now denied him.

His *Night* approached, when, coming over without leave, he was confined by the Queen to his house, to reclaim, not ruine him. Hither a miscellaneous crew of Swordmen did crowd, tendering him their service, some of one perswasion, some of another, some of all, some of no Religion. Their specious pretence was, to take evil Counsellors from the Queen, though it had been happie if they had been first taken away from the Earle. What his Companie said they would doe, the Earle knew; but what would have been done by them, God knowes. The Earle rising, and missing of expected support from the City of London, quickly sunck in the Queen's final displeasure, anno Domini 1600.

He was valiant, liberall to Scholars and Souldiers, nothing distrustful, if not too confident of fidelity in others. Revengefulness was not bred, but put into his disposition. 'Tis hard to say, whether such as were his Enemies, or such as should be his Friends, did him more mischief. When one flattered him to his face for his Valour; "No," said he, "my sins ever made me a Coward." In a word, his failings were neither so foul, nor so many, but that the Character of a right worthy man most justly belongs to his memory.

WRITERS.

ROGER of HEREFORD, born in that City, was bred in the University of Cambridge, being one of the prime Promoters of Learning therein after the Re-foundation of the University by the Abbot of Crowland¹. He was an excellent Astronomer; and, *Stars* being made for *Signes*, was a good Interpreter what by these *Signes* were intended. He wrote a Book "Of Judicial Astrologie;" whether to commend or condemn it, such onely can satisfie themselves that have seen his Book. He was also skilful in all Mettals and Minerals; and his pretty Curiosities made him acceptable to the Nobility of England; flourishing under King Henry the Second, anno Domini 1170.

WILLIAM LEMPSTER, a Franciscan, and a Doctor of Divinity in Oxford, was born in that well-known Town in this County. He wrote "Collations on the Master of the Sentences, and Questions in Divinity," as J. Pits informeth me², adding withall,

Hæc scripsit, novi, sed non quo tempore novi.

Well I know these Works he wrot;
But for the time I know it not.

And I am content (for companies sake) with him to be ignorant of the exact date thereof.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 13. anno 1170.

² In Appendice Angliæ Scriptorum.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD HACKLUIT was born of an *ancient extract* in this County, whose Family hath flourished at in good esteem. He was bred a Student in Christ Church in Oxford, and after was Prebendary of Westminster. His *Genius* inclined him to the *Study of History*, and especially to the *Marine part* thereof, which made him keep constant Intelligence with the most noted *Seamen* of *Wapping*, until the day of his death.

He set forth a large Collection of the English Sea Voyages, Ancient, Middle, Modern, taken partly out of private Letters, which never were (or without his care had not been) printed; partly out of small *Treatises*, printed, and since irrecoverably lost, had not his providence preserved them. For some *Pamphlets* are produced, which for their *cheapness* and *smallness* men for the present neglect to buy, presuming they may procure them at their pleasure; which small Books, their *first* and *last* Edition being past (like some Spirits that appear but once) cannot afterwards with any price or pains be recovered. In a word, many of such useful Tracts of *Sea Adventures*, which before were scattered as *several Ships*, Mr. Hackluit hath imbodyed into a *Fleet*, divided into *three Squadrons*, so many several Volumes; a work of great honour to England; it being possible that many *Ports* and *Islands* in *America*, which, being *base* and *barren*, bear only a bare name for the present, may prove *rich places* for the future¹. And then these Voyages will be produced, and pleaded, as good *Evidence* of their *belonging* to *England*, as first discovered and denominated by *English-men*. Mr. Hackluit dyed in the beginning of King James's Reign, leaving a fair estate to an unthrift *Son*, who embezilled it, on this token, that he wanted, "that he cheated the covetous Usurer, who had given him spick and span new money, for the old Land of his Great Great Grandfather."

JOHN GWILLIM was of Welch extraction, but born in this County²; and became a Pursivant of Arms, by the name first of *Portsmouth*, then *Rougecroix*, but most eminent for his methodical "Display of Heraldry" (Confusion being formerly the greatest difficulty therein); shewing himself a good Logician in his exact Divisions; and no bad Philosopher, noting the natures of all Creatures given in *Armes*, joyning *fansie* and *reason* therein. Besides his travelling all over the Earth in Beasts, his industry diggeth into the ground in pursuit of the properties of *Precious Stones*, diveth into the Water in quest of the qualities of *Fishes*, flyeth into the Air after the nature of *Birds*, yea mounteth to the very Skies about *Stars* (but here we must call them *Estoiles*) and *Planets*, their use and influence. In a word, he hath unmysteried the mysterie of *Heraldry*, in so much that one of his own Faculty³ thus descanteth (in the twilight of jest and earnest) on his performance:

"But let me tell you, this will be the harm
In *Arming* others, you *Your self* disarm;
Our *Art* is now Anatomized so,
As who knows not, what we our selves do know?
Our *Corn* in others *Mill* is ill apaid.
Sic vos non vobis, may to us be said."

I suspect that his endeavours met not with proportionable reward. He dyed about the latter end of the Reign of King James.

JOHN DAVIES of *Hereford* (for so he constantly styled himself) was the greatest *Master* of the *Pen* that England in his age beheld; for,

1. *Fast-writing*; so incredible his expedition.
2. *Fair-writing*; some minutes consultation being required to decide, whether his lines were written or printed.
3. *Close-writing*; a mysterie indeed, and too dark for my dimme eyes to discover.
4. *Various Writing*; *Secretary*, *Roman*, *Court*, and *Text*.

¹ This Prediction has been fully verified. N.

² See J. Davis of Hereford, challenging him for his Countryman, his Verses on his Display of Heraldry. F.

³ Sir William Segar, in his Verses before his Book.

The *Poetical Fiction* of Briareus the Gyant, who had an *hundred hands*, found a *Moral* in him, who could so cunningly and copiously disguise his aforesaid *Elemental Hands*, that by mixing he could make them appear an *hundred*, and if not so many *sorts*, so many *Degrees of Writing*. Yet, had he lived longer, he would modestly have acknowledged Mr. Githings (who was his Schollar and also born in this County) to excel him in that Faculty; whilst the other would own no such odious *Eminencie*, but rather gratefully return the credit to his *Master* again¹. Sure I am, when two such *transcendent Pen-masters* shall again come to be born in the *same Shire*, they may even serve *fairly* to engross the *Will and Testament* of the *expiring Universe*. Our Davies had also some pretty excursions into *Poetry*, and could *flourish Matter* as well as *Letters*, with his *Fancy* as well as with his *Pen*. He dyed at London, in the midst of the Reign of King James; and lyeth buried in St. Giles in the Fields.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

HUMPHRY ELY, born in this County², was bred in St. John's Colledge in Oxford; whence flying beyond the Seas, he lived successively at Doway, Rome, and Rheims, till at last he settled himself at Pont-Muss in Lorain, where, for twenty years together, he was Professor of Canon and Civil Law; and, dying 1604, was buried therein with a double Epitaph.

That in *Verse* my Judgement commands me not to believe; which here I will take the boldnesse to translate:

*Albion Hæreseos velatur nocte, Viator,
Desine mirari; Sol suus hic latitat.*

“Wonder not, Reader, that with Heresies
England is clouded. Here her SUN he lies.”

The *Prose-part* my charity induces me to credit; *Inopid' fermè laborabat, alios inopid' sublevans*; “He eased others of Poverty, being himself almost pinched therewith.”

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

JOHN WALTER was born in the City of Hereford. Know, Reader, I could learn little from the Minister³ which preached his Funeral, less from his acquaintance, least from his Children. Such his hatred of vain-glory, that (as if Charity were guiltinesse) he cleared himself from all suspicion thereof. Yet is our intelligence of him, though brief, true, as followeth:

He was bred in London, and became Clerk of Drapers'-hall. Finding the World to flow fast in upon him, he made a solemn vow to God, that he would give the surplusage of his estate (whatever it was) to pious uses⁴. Nor was he like to those who at first maintained ten thousand pounds too much for any man; which when they have attained, they then conceive ten times so much too little for themselves: but, after his cup was filled brim-full to the aforesaid proportion, he conscienciously gave every drop of that which over-flowed, to quench the thirst of people parched with Poverty.

I compare him to *Elizabeth* in the Gospel, who, as if “ashamed of her shame” (so then reputed) taken from her, “hid herself five moneths⁵” (so great her modesty). Such his concealing of his Charity, though pregnant with good works; and had not the Lanthorn of his body been lately broken, it is believed the light of his bounty had not yet been discovered. He built and endowed a fair Almes-house in Southwark, another at Newington (both in Surrey), on which, and other pious uses, he expended well nigh ten thousand pounds, whereof twenty pounds *per annum* he gave to Hereford, the place of his Nativity.

¹ So informed by Master Cox, Draper in London, his Executor. F.

² Pits, ætate xvii. numero 1053.

³ Mr. Richard Henchman, of St. Mary Bothaw. F.

⁴ Above ten thousand pounds. F.

⁵ Luke i. 24.

His Wife and surviving Daughters were so far from grudging at his gifts, and accounting that lost to them which was lent to God, that they much rejoiced thereat, and deserve to be esteemed joint-givers thereof, because consenting so freely to his Charity. He dyed in the seventy-fourth year of his age, 29 December, anno Domini 1656; and was solemnly buried in London.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

ROSAMUND, that is, saith my Authour¹, *Rosemouth* (but by allusion termed *Rose of the World*) was remarkable on many accounts. First, for her Father, Walter Lord Clifford, who had large Lands about Clifford's-castle in this County. Secondly, for herself, being the *Mistress-peice* of Beauty in that Age. Thirdly, for her Paramour, King Henry the Second, to whom she was Concubine. Lastly, for her Son, William Longspee, the worthy Earl of Salisbury.

King Henry is said to have built a *Labyrinth* at Woodstock (which Labyrinth through length of time hath lost it self) to hide this his *Mistress* from his *jealous Juno, Queen Eleanor*. But *Zelotypiæ nihil impervium*. By some device she got accesse unto her, and caused her death.

Rosamund was buryed in a little Nunnery at Godstowe nigh Oxford, with this Epitaph:

*Hic jacet in Tumbâ Rosa mundi, non Rosamunda,
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.*

This Tomb doth inclose the World's fair Rose so sweet and full of favour;
And smell she doth now, but you may guess how, none of the sweetest savour.

Her corps may be said to have done penances after her death: for Hugh Bishop of Lincoln, coming as *Visitor* to this *Nunnery*, and seeing Rosamund's body lying in the Quire, under a Silken Herse, with Tapors continually burning about it, thought the Herse of an Harlot no proper object for the eyes of Virgins to contemplate on; therefore caused her bones to be scattered abroad. However, after his departure, those *Sisters* gathered her bones together again, put them into a perfumed bag, and inclosed them in lead, where they continued until outed again in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

Thomas Bishop of Hereford,	} Commissioners for taking the Oaths.
James de Audley,	
John Skudamore, Chivaler,	
John Russell,	

} Knights for the Shire,

Dom. Grey de Whilton, Chiv.	Thomæ de Lastay, sen. Arm.	Willielmi Hereford, Arm.
Walteri Lucy, Chivaler.	Johannis Skudamore, Arm.	Richardi Habberhale, Arm.
Radulphi de la Bere, Chivaler.	Richardi Wigmore, Arm.	Johannis Aberhale, Arm.
Roberti Whiteney, Chivaler.	Willielmi Croft, Armigeri.	Johannis Deverose, Arm.
Johannis Baskervile, Chival.	Walteri Hackluit, Armigeri.	Richardi Deverose, Arm.
Johannis Merbury, Armigeri.	Willielmi Criketot, Arm.	Johannis de la Bere, Arm.
Richardi de la Mare, Armig.	Ric. Walwain de Mayde, Arm.	Willielmi de la Bere, Arm.
Thomæ Bromwich, sen. Arm.	Maculmi Walwain, Armigeri.	Rogeri Bodenham, Arm.
Johannis Brugge, Armigeri.	W. Walwain de Longford, Ar.	Milonis Watier, Armigeri.
Thomæ Bromwich, jun. Arm.	Nicholai Wallwayn, Arm.	Radulphi Baskervile, Arm.
Johannis Melborn, Armigeri.	Tho. Walwain de Stoke, Arm.	Thomæ de la Hay, jun. Arm.
Johannis Barre, Armigeri.	R. Walweynde Lugwardyn, A.	Rowlandi Lenthall, Chiv.
Thomæ Donton, Armigeri.	Willielmi Byriton, Armigeri.	Henrici Oldcastle, Arm.
Hugonis Mortimer, Armigeri.	Johannis Stapelton, Arm.	Henrici Slake, Arm.

¹ Verstegan, *Decayed Intelligence*, p. 269.

Richardi ap Harry, Arm.	Johannis Walkér.	Richardi de la Hay.
Johannis Dansey, Arm.	Willielmi Rafes.	Hugonis Hergest.
Henrici ap Griffith, Arm.	Johannis Sherer.	Johannis Pu.
Rogeri Wiggemore, Arm.	Johannis Waldboet.	Walteri Puy.
Hugonis Monyngton, Arm.	Richardi Windesley.	Willielmi Huntington.
Johannis Monyngton, Arm.	Joh. Mortimer de Bromyerd.	Willielmi Carwardine.
Walteri Monington, Arm.	Thomæ Harlowe.	Johannis Chabenore.
Johannis Wise, Arm.	Johannis Ragon.	Will. Smith de Tiberton.
Walt. ap Rosser Vaughan, Ar.	Johannis Broun.	Willielmi Chamberleyn.
Johannis Dumbleton, Arm.	Johannis Smith.	Howel ap Howel ap Wil-
Thomæ Parker, Arm.	Thomæ Dovile.	miston.
Johannis Skellwick, Arm.	Johannis Panton, jun.	Johannis Wiston.
Johannis Harper.	Thomæ Petit.	Joh. Hunt de Snodhell.
Willielmi Garnons.	Thomæ Horsenet.	Thomæ Lightfoot.
Thomæ Brugge de Leye.	Richardi Wynne.	Joh. ap Thom. de Dorston.
Thomæ Brugge de Brugge.	Johannis Winter.	Galfredi ap Thomas.
Thomæ Smith de Webley.	Thomæ Loveday.	Johannis Pychard.
Edmundi Gomond.	Johannis Sheref.	Thomæ Bruyn.
Johannis Alton.	Thomæ Everard.	Georgii Braynton, Majoris Ci-
Johannis Wellynton.	Johannis Young.	vitatis Hereford.
Roberti Hunte, Arm.	Thomæ Tomkins.	Walteri Mibbe.
Roberti Bromwich.	Willielmi Shebrond.	Henrici Chippenham.
Willielmi Bromwich.	Wil. Waleyn de Bickerton.	Johannis Fulk, Draper.
R. Watteis de Bedingwey.	Milonis Skulle.	Johannis Mey.
Richardi Leon.	Rogeri Admonsham.	Johannis Fuister.
Johannis Goure.	Roberti Priour.	Thomæ Hore.
Willielmi Smethecote.	Johannis Watts.	Johannis Green.
Willielmi Hackluit.	Richardi Rovenhal.	Richardi Green.
Hugonis Hackluit.	Johannis Comyn.	Richardi Prat.
Jacobi Everard.	Richardi Gambdon.	Thomæ Bradwardyn.
Thomæ Brugge de Yuenton.	Henrici Comyn.	Richardi Russell.
Richardi Upton.	Willielmi Blanchard.	Richardi Barbour.
Johannis Upton.	Willielmi Monyngton.	Johannis Orchard.
Rogeri Erlyche.	Johannis Arundell.	Jacobi Orchard.
Johannis de Ey.	Thomæ Arundell.	Johannis Dudley.
Egidii Hackluit.	Thomæ Myntrick.	Richardi Houghton.
Thomæ Halle.	Willielmi Gray.	Rogeri Collyng.
Hugonis Warton.	Johannis Brugge de Rosse.	Johannis Collier.
Johannis Bluwet.	Henrici White.	Thomæ Choppynham.
Johannis Luntelye.	Richardi Coekes.	Henrici Cachepolle.
Philippi Lyngeyn.	Johannis Wollrich.	Thomæ Knobelle.
Johannis Bevere.	Johannis de Wall.	Hugonis Clerk.
Walteri Bradford.	Willielmi Lanke.	Thomæ Combe.
Johannis Bradford.	Will. ap Thomæ ap L.	Thomæ Verbum.
Walteri Walker.	Willielmi Gerrard.	Johannis Elynner.
Thomæ Morton.	Richardi Treveys.	Joh. Heyward de Bodenham.
Johannis Salisbury.	Hugonis Cola.	Rob. Wych de Ludwardyn.

SHERIFFS OF HEREFORD-SHIRE.

Anno	HENR. II.	7 Will. de Bello Campo,	18 Gilbertus Pypard.
1		for nine years.	19 <i>Idem.</i>
2	Walt. de Hereford, for	16 <i>Idem</i> , & Walt. Clicums.	20 Willielmus de Braiose.
	five years.	17 Willielmus de la Lega.	21 <i>Idem.</i>
			22 Radulphus

- 22 Radulphus Pulcherus, *for seven years.*
 29 Milo de Mucegros, & Willielmus Torelle.
 30 Willielmus Torelle.
 31 Radul. Arden.
 32 *Idem.*
 33 *Idem.*

Anno RICH. I.

- 1 Radul. de Arden.
 2 Hen. de longo Campo.
 3 Willielmus de Braiosa.
 4 *Idem.*
 5 Hen. de longo Campo, & Willielmus de Braiosa.
 6 Roger. Fitz-Mauricis.
 7 Willielmus de Braiosa.
 8 *Idem.*
 9 Willielmus de Braiosa, & Willielmus de Burchhull.
 10 *Idem.*

Anno JOHAN.

- 1 Walter. de Clifford, & Gilbertus Clifford.
 2 Willielmus de Braiosa, & Willielmus Burchull.
 3 Hubert. de Burgo, & Rich. de Signes, *for three years.*
 6 Willielmus de Cantulum, & Walter. de Puhier.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Walt. de Clifford, & Osbert. *fil.* Willielmi.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Gerer. de Atria, & Rich. de Burges.
 11 *Idem.*
 12 Endebard. de Cicomato, & Rich. de Burges.
 13 Enozcardus, de Cicomato, & Rich. Burgeis sive Burzeis, *for four years.*

Anno HENR. III.

- 1 Walt. de Lascy, &
 2 Tho. de Anesey.
 3 Walt. de Lascy, & War-
 rinus de Grindon, *for three years.*
 6 Walt. de Lascy, & Tho.
 de Anesey.

- 7 Walt. de Lascy.
 8 Radulph. *filius* Nic. & Hen. *filius* Nic. frater ejus, *for three years.*
 11 Radul. *filius* Nich. & Hen. frater ejus, & Jo. de East, *for three years.*

- 14 Joan. de Fleg.
 15 *Idem.*
 16 Johan. de Munemus.
 17 Williel. *filius* Warrini.
 18 *Idem.*
 19 Amaricus de S'to Aman.
 20 Amari. de S'to Amando, & Ricard. de Fardingston.
 21 *Idem.*
 22 Amari. de S'to Amando, & Matth. de Coddray, *for three years.*
 25 Amaricus de Cancell, *for seven years.*

- 32 Waleranus.
 33 Waleranus de Bradlegh.
 34 Hugo de Kinardell.
 35 Hen. de Bradlegh.
 36 *Idem.*
 37 Williel. de S'to Omero.
 38 *Idem.*
 39 Joan. de Brekon (sive Brecon) *for three years.*
 42 Hen. de Penebrige.
 43 *Idem*, & Ric. de Bag-
 gindin.
 44 Robertus de Meysy.
 45 *Idem.*
 46 Robertus de Meysy, & Adam. de Bideford, *for seven years.*
 53 Barthol. de Buly, & Adam. de Botiler, *for three years.*

Anno EDW. I.

- 1 Barthol. de Stutely, & Adam de Botiler.
 2 *Idem.*
 3 Joan. de Ware.
 4 Egid. de Berkel, *for three years.*
 7 Roger. de Burghall.

- 8 *Idem.*
 9 Rog. de Burghall, *for ten years.*
 19 Hen. de Solers, *for three years.*
 22 Johan. de Acton, *for six years.*
 28 Milo Picard, *for six years.*
 34 Johan. de Acton.
 35 Tho. Rossal.

Anno EDW. II.

- 1 Walt. de Halits, *for four years.*
 5 Rog. de Chandos, *for three years.*
 8 Richard. de Baskervil.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Hugo Hakluit.
 11 *Idem.*
 12 Roger. de Elmerugge.
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Roger. Chandos, *for five years.*

Anno EDW. III.

- 1 Roger. de Chandos, *for five years.*
 6 Johannes de Rous.
 7 *Idem.*
 8 Johan. Mauger, Robert. Chandos, & Jo. le Rous.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 Rich. Walwayn, *for seven years.*
 17 Johan. Walwayn.
 18 Williel. de Radour, *for three years.*
 21 Tho. Pichard.
 22 Joha. Sholle, & Tho. Pichard.
 23 Rich. Dansy, & Johan. Sholle.
 24 Rich. Dansy.
 25 Tho. de Aston.
 26 Rich. de Burges.
 27 *Idem.*
 28 Rich. Bregg.
 29 Rich. de la Bere.
 30 Tho. Atte Barre, & Ric. de la Bere.
 31 Ed. Hacklut, *for three years.*

34 Thomas Chandois.	46 Will. Devereux de Rod.	50 Walter. Devereux, & Tho. de la Bere.
35 Ric. de la Bere, <i>for ten years.</i>	47 Tho. Chandois.	
45 Tho. Chandois.	48 <i>Idem.</i>	51 <i>Idem.</i>
	49 Edw. de Burges.	

This County had Sheriffs long before King Henry the Second, as may appear by the direction of this Writ, in the first of King Henry the First.

“ Henricus, Dei gratiâ, Rex Angliæ, Hugoni de Boclande Vicecomiti, & omnibus fidelibus suis, tam Francis quam Anglicis, in Herefordshire, salutem, &c.¹”

But such the uncertainty of their Succession, it will be very well if we can continue our Catalogue from the general Æra in other Counties.

EDWARD II.

8. RICHARDUS de BASKERVIL.]

This name is of great antiquity in these parts, whose Ancestours immediately after the Conquest were benefactors to the Abby of Saint Peter's in Gloucester, as by the ensuing will appear²:

1. “ Bernardus de Baskerville, cum semetipso, quando habitum Monachi suscepit, dedit Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Glouc. unam hidam terræ in Cumbâ. Walterus et Robertus de Baskerville confirmant tempore Homelini Abbatis.”
2. “ Anno Domini 1109, Robertus de Baskervillâ, de Jerusalem³ reversus, dedit Ecclesiæ Sancti Petri Glouc. unam hidam extra muros quidem Civitatis, ubi est nunc Hortus Monachorum, Rege Henrico confirmante, tempore Petri Abbatis.”

As these came out of Normandy from a Town so named, so are they extant at this day in this County; and have formerly been *famous*, and *fortunate* for their Military Atchievements.

SHERIFFS OF HEREFORD-SHIRE.

Anno	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICH. II.		
1	Rob. Whitney, ar.	Whitney - - -	Az. a cross checky O. and G.
2	Sim. de Brugge -	- - - - -	Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's head O.
3	Joh. Walwayne -	- - - - -	G. a bend within a bordure Erm.
4	Hugo Carew -	- - - - -	O. three lions passant gardant S.
5	Sim. de Brugge -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Joh. Walwayne -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Rog. Pauncefort -	- - - - -	G. three lions rampant Arg.
8	Tho. de la Barre -	Kinnersley - -	Az. a bend Arg. cotized O. betwixt six martlets
9	Nic. Maurdin.		[of the same.]
10	Tho. Oldcastle -	- - - - -	Arg. a towre triple towred S.
11	Rinardus, sive Kinardus, de la Bere.		
12	Tho. de la Barre -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Tho. Walwayn -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Hu. de Monington -	- - - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three unicorns S.
15	Tho. Oldcastle -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Mascre. de la Ma.		
17	Tho. Walwayne -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

¹ Matthew Paris, anno Domini 1100.

² Monasticon Anglicanum, p. 113.

³ *Idem*, p. 115.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
18	Joh. Walwayne	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Tho. de la Barre	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	<i>Idem</i>	- - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Tho. Clanowe.		
22	<i>Idem.</i>		
<i>Anno</i> HEN. IV.			
1	Joh. ap Harry.		
2	Will. Lucy, mil. & Leon. Haklut, mil.	- - - - - Yetton - - -	G. crusule O. three pikes hauriant Arg. G. three battle-axes O.
3	Joh. Bodenham	- - - - -	Az. a fess betwixt three chesse-rooks O.
4	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Joh. Merbury.		
7	Joh. Oldcastle, mil.		<i>ut prius.</i>
8			
9	Jo. Skudamore, mi.	Holm Lacy.	
10	Joh. Smert	- - - - -	G. three stirrops leathered and buckled O.
11	Joh. Bodenham	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Will. Walwein	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i> HEN. V.			
1	Robert. Whitney		<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Johan. Merbury.		
3	Johan. Bodenham		<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Johan. Brugge	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Johan. Russel	- - - - -	Arg. a cheveron betwixt three crosses crosetts [fitchée S.
6	Thom. Holgot.		
7	Johan. Merbury.		
8	Rich. de la Bere.		
9	<i>Idem.</i>		
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VI.			
1	Rich. de la Mare.		
2	Row. Lenthal	- - - - -	S. a bend lozengée Arg.
3	Guid. Whittington	Hampton - - -	G. a fess checky O. and Az.
4	Johan. Merbury.		
5	T. de la Hay, juh.		
6	Ro. Whitney, mil.		
7	Ric. de la Mare	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Merbury.		
9	Jo. Skudemore, m.		<i>ut prius.</i>
10			
11	R. Whitney, mil.		
12	T. de la Hay	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Tho. Merbury.		
14	Tho. Mille.		
15	Rob. Whitney	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	J. Pauncefoote	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Waltery Skull	- - - - -	Arg. a bend betwixt six lions' heads erased [of the field.
18	Ric. Walwin	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Will. Lucy	- -	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Hen. Charleton	-	<i>ut prius.</i>

THE WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
22	Tho. Parker.		
23	Rad. Walwain-	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Tho. Mille.		
25	Hum. Stafford	- - - - -	O. a chevron G. a quarter Erm.
26	Walt. Devereux	- Webley - - -	Arg. a fess G. ; in chief three torteauxes.
27	Walt. Skull, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Joh. Skudemore	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Joh. Berry, mil.		
30	Tho. Parker, arm.		
31	Tho. Cornwall	- - - - -	Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O. within a
32	Will. Lucy, arm.	- - - - -	[border engrailed S. bezantée.
33	Jo. Barry, mil.		
34	Walt. Skul, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Jo. Skudamore, mi.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Joh. Seymor, mil.	- - - - -	G. two angels' wings pale-ways inverted O.
37	W. Catesby, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. two Lyons passant S. corone O.
38	Jam. Baskervill	- Erdssey - - -	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three heurts proper.
<i>Anno</i> EDW. IV.			
1	Joh. Welford.		
2	Tho. Monington	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	<i>Idem</i>	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Sim. Melburn, ar.		
5	Joh. Baskervill, m.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Joh. Lingein, arm.	- - - - -	Barry of six, O. and Az. on a bend G. three
7	Tho. Cornwall, ar.	- - - - -	[cinquefoils Arg.
8	Wal. Wigmore	- - - - -	Arg. three greyhounds in pale currant S.
9	W. Baskervil, mil.	- - - - -	[collared G.
10	Ric. Croft, sen. ar.	- Croft-castle - -	Quarterly, per fess indented Az. and Arg. ; in
11	Ric. Croft, sen. m.	- - - - -	[the first quarter a lion passant O.
12	Joh. Lingein, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Tho. Monington	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Jam. Baskervil, mi.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Rob. Whitney	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Rich. Crofts, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Radulph. Hacluit	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	J. Mortimer, mil.	- - - - -	{ Barry of six, O. and Az. ; on a chief of the first, three pallets inter two esquires bast dexter and sinister of the second, an inescoucheon Arg.
19	R. de la Bere, m.		
20	Simon Melborne.		
21	Ja. Baskervil, m.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Jolian. Mortimer	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i> RICHARD. III.			
1	Rich. de la Bere, m.		
2	Tho. Cornwall, m.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Rich. Crofts, mil.	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
<i>Anno</i> HENR. VII.			
1	Johan. Mortimer	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Johann. Lingeyn	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Roger. Bodenham	- - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>

Name.	Place.	Armes.
4	Henr. Skudamore	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Joh. Devereux, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Tho. Monington -	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Rich. Greenway.	
8	Ric. de la Bere, m.	
9	Jo. Mortimer, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Edw. Blunt, ar. -	- - - - - Barry nebulé of six O. and S.
11	Joh. Lingein, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Hen. Harper, ar.	- - - - - A. a lion rampant within a border ingrailed S.
13	Joh. Lingein, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Rich. Greenway -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Hen. Mile, arm.	
16	Rich. Miners, ar.	
17	Joh. Mortimer, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	T. Cornwaile, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	<i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Edw. Croft, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	J. Lingein, jun. m.	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	R. Cornwaile, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Rad. Hackluit, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Hen. Mile, arm.	
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VIII.		
1	Edw. Croft, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Rich. de la Bere, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Th. Monington, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Hen. Mile, arm.	
5	Edw. Croft, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Th. Cornwaile, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Will. Herbert, m.	- - - - - Party per pale Az. and G. three lions rampant Arg.
8	Joh. Lingein, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Edw. Croft, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Rad. Hackluit -	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Rich. Cornwail -	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Lingein, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Edw. Croft, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Row. Morton - -	- - - - - Quarterly G. and Erm.; in the first and fourth
15	Jaco. Baskerville -	<i>ut prius.</i> [a goat's head erased Arg.
16	Jo. Skudemore, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Hen. Vain, arm. -	KENT - - - - - Az. three left-hand gauntlets O.
18	Rich. Cornwail -	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Tho. Baskervil, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Tho. Lingein, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Edw. Croft, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Ri. Vaughan, mil.	
23	Ric. Walwein, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	T. Monington, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
25	Edw. Croft, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Mic. Lister, arm.	
27	Will. Clinton, ar.	
	& Tho. Clinton, ar.	
28	Joh. Skudamor, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>

Name.	Place.	Armes:
29 Joh. Blount, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 J. Packington, ar.	- - - - -	Per chevron S. and Arg.; in chief three mullets
31 Mich. Lister, ar.		[O. in base as many garbes G.
32 Tho. Monington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Rich. Vaughan.		
34 Jac. Baskervil, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Joh. Skudamore -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Joh. Leingein, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Step. ap Harry, ar.		
38 Rog. Bodenham -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> EDW. VI.		
1 Joh. Cornwall, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Th. Baskerville, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Johan. Harley, ar.	Brampton - -	O. a bend cotised S.
4 Jac. Baskerville -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Jam. Baskervil -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Joh. Skudamore, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> PHIL. & MAR.		
1 Johan. Price, mil.		
2 Tho. Howard, ar.	- - - - -	G. a bend between six cross crosetts fitchie Arg.
3 Joh. Baskervil -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Tho. Winston, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Rich. Monington.		
6 Rog. Bodenham, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> ELIZ. REG.		
1 Geo. Cornwall, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Tho. Blount, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Joh. Harley, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Joh. Huband, ar.		
5 Geo. ap Harry, ar.		
6 Jam. Baskervil -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Jo. Skudamore, ar.	Kein Church.	
8 Georgius Price, ar.		
9 Will. Shelley, ar.	SUSSEX - - -	S. a fess ingrailed between three periwinkle [shells O.
10 Tho. Clinton, ar.		
11 Th. Baskerville, ar.	Neth-wood.	
12 Joh. Baskervil, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Huband, m.		
14 Hugo ap Harry.		
15 Joh. Abrahah, ar.	- - - - -	Az. three porcupines O.
16 Jac. Whitney, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17 Georg. Price, ar.		
18 Jac. Warcomb.		
19 Tho. Morgan, ar.		
20 Wa. Baskervil, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 Will. Cecil, arm.	Altrinnis - - -	{ Barry of ten, Arg. and Az.; on six escucheons three, two, and one, S. as many lions ram- pant of the first.
22 Fran. Blount, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Ja. Skudamore, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24 Tho. Conisby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
25 Ric. Walweyn, ar.	Langford - - -	G. a bend with a border Erm.; in chief an
26 Hu. Baskerville, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[hound passant O.
27 Ro. Bodenham, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Ja. Whitney, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Jac. Boyle, arm.	- - - - -	Partée per bend, embattelled, Arg. and G.
30 Joh. Berington, a.	Courar.	
31 Th. Baskerville, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Cha. Brudges, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33 Will. Rudham, a.	Rudham.	
34 Rich. Tomkins, a.	Moniton - - -	Az. a chevron betwixt three pheasant-cocks O.
35 Ro. Bodenham, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Tho. Harley, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Geo. Price, arm.		
38 Eustac. Whitney -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
39 Nich. Garnons, a.	Garnons - - -	G. two lyons passant O. within a border Az.
40 Tho. Conisby - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
41 Will. Dauntsey, a.	Brinsop - - -	Barry wavy of six peeces Arg. and G.
42 Hen. Vaughan, a.		
43 Ja. Skudamore, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44 Rich. Hyatt, arm.	Sauntield.	
45 Tho. Harley - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno JAC. REX.

1 Tho. Harley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Joh. Blount, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Joh. Berington, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Jacob. Tomkins, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Will. Rudhal, ar.		
6 Joh. Kirle, arm. -	Much Marcle - - -	V. a chevron betwixt three flower de lyses O.
7 Rich. Hopton, mil.	Hopton - - -	G. seme de crosse croslets a lyon rampant O.
8 Hu. Baskervil, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Hum. Cornwall, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Rob. Kirle, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Joh. Colles, arm.		
12 Fran. Smalman, a.	Kinnesley.	
13 Rich. Cox, arm.		
14 Row. Skudmor, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Ambro. Elton, a.	Lidbury - - -	{ Paly of six O. and G. on a bend S. three mul-
16 Herb. Westfaling	- - - - -	lets of the first.
17 Will. Unet, arm.	- - - - -	Arg. a cross betwixt four cheval-traps O.
18 Edw. Leingein, a.	Cast. Frome - - -	S. a chevron between three lions' heads
19 Joh. Bridges, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[côuped Arg.
20 Sam. Aubrie, m.	- - - - -	G. a fess ingrailed Arg.
21 Jac. Rodd, arm.		
22 Fran. Pember, ar.	- - - - -	{ Arg. three moor-cocks proper, combed and
		jealoped G.; a chief Az.

Anno CAR. REG.

1 Egidius Bridges, a.	Wilton - - -	Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's head O.
2 Fitz Will. Conisby	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Will. Read, arm.		
4 Johan. Kirle, bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
5	Jac. Kirle, arm.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Walop. Brabazon	Eaton - - - -	G. on a bend Arg. three martelets of the first.
7	Roger. Dansey, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Ph. Holman, ar.	-	
9	Joh. Abrahah, arm.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Will. Skudamore	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Tho. Wigmore, a.	- - - - -	S. three greyhounds currant Arg.
12	Rog. Vaughan, ar.	-	
13	Hen. Lingein, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Rob. Whitney, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
15			
16			
17	Isaacus Seward.		
18	} <i>Hæc fecit inania Mavors.</i>		
19			
20			
21			
22	Amb. Elton, jun. a.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>

KING HENRY VI.

26. WALTER DEVEREUX.]

I have vehement and (to use the Lord Coke's epithet) *necessary* presumptions, to persuade me, that he was the same person who married Anne, Daughter and sole Heir unto William Lord Ferrers of Chartley, and in her right was afterwards by this King created Lord Ferrers. He was Father to,

1. John Lord Ferrers of Chartley, who married Cecily Sister to Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex; and was Father to,
2. Walter Devereux Lord Ferrers, created Viscount Hereford by King Edward the Sixth; and was Father to,
3. Sir Richard Devereux, Knight, dying before his Father; and Father to,
4. Walter Devereux, first Earl of Essex of that Family;

Of whom largely hereafter, God willing, in Carmarthen-shire, the place of his Nativity.

EDWARD IV.

14. JAMES BASKERVILE, Miles.]

18. JOHN MORTIMER, Miles.]

19. RICHARD de la BERE, Miles.]

This Leash of Knights were persons of approved Valour and Loyalty to King Henry the Seventh, by whom (being *Knights Bachelours* before) they were made *Knights Bannerets* in the beginning of his Reign, I confesse some difference in the date and place; one assigning the Tower of London, when Jasper was created Duke of Bedford¹; another with far more probability naming *Newark*, just after the fighting of the Battle of *Stoke* hard by². Nor doth it sound a little to the honour of Hereford-shire, that, amongst the thirteen then *banneretted* in the King's Army, *three* fall out to be her Natives.

¹ Stow's Chronicles, p. 471.

² Selden, in his Titles of Honour, p. 700, ex Manuscripto.

HENRY VIII.

11. RICHARDUS CORNWAIL.]

He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here unadditioned. I read how, anno Domini 1523, in the 15th of King Henry the Eighth, he was a prime person among those many Knights which attended the Duke of Suffolk into France, at what time they summoned and took the Town of Roy; and Sir Richard was sent, with four hundred men, to take possession thereof, the only service of remarke performed in that expedition¹.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Reader, let me confess my self to thee. I expected to have found in this Catalogue of Sheriffs Sir JAMES CROFTS (knowing he was this Countryman, whose Family² flourished at Crofts Castle); but am defeated, seeing his constant attendance on *Court* and *Camp* priviledged him from serving in this Office. This worthy Knight was accused for complying with Wiat; and, notwithstanding his most solemn Oath in his own defence, he was imprisoned by Queen Mary, convicted of High Treason; restored by Queen Elizabeth, and made Governour of the Town and Castle of Barwick³.

At the Siege of Leith, he behaved him most valiantly in repelling the Foe; and yet when, in a second assault, the English were worsted, the blame fell on him (as if he favoured the French, and maligned the Lord Gray then General) so that he was outed of his Government of Barwick. Yet he fell not so into the Queen's final disfavour, but that she continued him Privy Councillor, and made him Comptroller of her Houshold. He was an able man to manage War, and yet an earnest desirer and advancer of Peace, being one of the Commissioners in 1588 to treat with the Spaniard in Flanders: I conceive he survived not long after. His ancient Inheritance in this County is lately devolved to Herbert Croft⁴, D. D. and Dean of Hereford.

40. THOMAS CONISBY, Mil.]

I have heard from some of this County a pretious Report of his Memory; how he lived in a right worshipful Equipage, and founded a place in Hereford for poor people; but to what proportion of Revenue, they could not inform me.

43. JAMES SKUDAMORE, Knight.]

He was Father unto Sir John Skudamore, created by King Charles Viscount Sligo in Ireland. This Lord was for some years imployed Leiger Embassadour in France; and, during the Tyranny of the *Protectorian* times, kept his secret Loyalty to his Sovereign, Hospitality to his Family, and Charity to the Distressed Clergy, whom he bountifully relieved.

THE FAREWELL.

I am credibly informed, that the Office of the *Under-Sheriffe* of this County is more beneficial, than in any other County of the same proportion; his *Fees*, it seems, increasing from the Decrease of the States of the *Gentry* therein. May the Obventions of his office hereafter be reduced to a lesser summe! And seeing God hath blessed (as we have formerly observed) this County with so many **W**'s, we wish the Inhabitants thereof the *Continuance* and *Increase* of one more, *WISDOME*, expressing it self both in the improving of their spiritual concernment, and warily managing their secular Estates.

¹ Lord Herbert, in the Life of King Henry VIII. p. 151.

² Camden's Elizabeth, in apparatu.

³ Idem, anno 1560.

⁴ Afterwards Bishop of Hereford, 1661—1691; and the immediate Ancestor of the present Reverend Sir Herbert Croft, Bart. well known by his "Life of Dr. Young," and many other valuable writings. N.

* * * "No person has yet given a general History of this County. Silas Taylor left large materials, which his rank in the Parliament's Army in the Civil War enabled him to collect and preserve from the plundered Libraries of Hereford and Worcester Cathedrals 1645, as his mild exertion of his sequestering power in this part of the country procured him the esteem of the Royalists at that time, and the King's favour after the Restoration." (Of these Collections, see Mr. Gough's *British Topography*, vol. II. p. 409). Other Collections were formed by Richard Walwyn, esq. F. A. S.; Mr. Black of Leominster; and Richard Blyke, esq. F. A. S. (Ibid. p. 410). One Quarto Volume has been published (under the express patronage of the Duke of Norfolk, who possesses considerable property in the County), intituled, "Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford, by John Duncomb, A. M. 1804;" containing a general Description of the County, and a detached History of the City of Hereford. "An Historical Account of the City of Hereford," and "Introductory Sketches towards a Topographical History of the County of Hereford," have been published by Mr. John Price. See also the "*Magna Britannia*," "*The Beauties of England*;" and Mr. Gough's *Additions to Camden*. N.

HUNTINGTON-SHIRE.

HUNTINGTON-SHIRE is surrounded with North-hampton, Bedford, and Cambridge-shires ; and, being small in extent, hardly stretcheth twenty miles outright, though measured to the most advantage. The general goodness of the ground may certainly be collected from the plenty of *Convents* erected therein, at St. Neot's, Hinchinbrook, Huntington, Sautrie, St. Ives, Ramsey, &c ; so that the *fourth foot* at least in this Shire was *Abbey-land*, belonging to *Monks* and *Friers* ; and such *Weeds*, we know, would not grow but in *rich Ground*. If any say that *Monks* might not chuse their own *Habitations*, being confined therein to the pleasures of their *Founders* ; know, there were few *Founders* that did not first consult some *Religious Person* in the erection of *Convents* ; and such would be sure to chuse the best for men of their own profession. Sure I am it would set all England hard to show in so short a distance so pleasant a *Park* as Waybridge, so fair a *Meadow* as Portsholme, and so fruitful a *Town* for *Tillage* as Godmanchester, all three within so many miles in this County.

No peculiar *Commodity* or *Manufacture* (save with others equally intercommoning) appearing in this County, let us proceed.

THE BUILDINGS.

KIMBOLTON CASTLE. This, being part of the jointure of Queen Katharine Dowager, was chosen by her to retire thereunto ; as neither too neer to London, to see what she would not ; nor so far off, but that she might hear what she desired. Here she wept out the remnant of her Widdowhood (while her Husband was yet alive) in her devotions. This Castle came afterwards by gift to the Wingfields ; from them by sale to the Montagues ; Henry late Earle of Manchester sparing no cost which might add to the beauty thereof.

HINCHING-BROOK, once a Nunnery, and which I am confident will ever be a *Religious house* whilst it relateth to the truly noble Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich, the Owner thereof. It sheweth one of the most magnificent roomes which is to be beheld in our Nation.

We must not forget the House and Chappel in *Little Gedding* (the inheritance of Master *Ferrar*) which lately made a *great noise* all over England¹. Here three numerous female families (all from one Grand-mother²) lived together in a strict discipline of devotion. They rose at midnight to Prayers ; and other people most complained thereof, whose heads, I dare say, never ak't for *want of* sleep. Sure I am, Strangers by them were entertained, poore people were relieved, their children instructed to read, whilst their own needles were employed in learned and pious work, to binde Bibles ; whereof one most exactly done was presented to King Charles. But their society was beheld by some as an *Embrio Nunnery*, suspecting that there was a *Pope Joane* therein ; which causeless cavill afterwards confuted itselfe, when all the younger of those *Virgins* practised the Precept of St. Paul, to marry, bear children, and guide their houses³.

¹ In the beginning of the Long Parliament. F.

² See an excellent account of this family by Mr. Gough, in the *Sixth Volume* of the new Edition of the "Biographia Britannica." N.

³ 1 Tim. v. 14.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

There is an obscure Village in this County, neare St. Neot's, called *Haile-weston*, whose very name soundeth something of *sanativeness* therein; so much may the adding of what is *no Letter*, alter the meaning of a *Word*; for,

1. *Aile* signifieth a *Sore* or *hurt*, with complaining, the effect thereof.
2. *Haile* (having an affinity with *Heile* the Saxon Idol for Esculapius¹) importeth a cure, or medicine to a maladie.

Now in the aforesaid Village there be two *Fontaine-lets*, which are not farre asunder.

1. One sweet, conceived good to help the dimness of the eyes.
2. The other in a manner salt, esteemed sovereign against the Scabs and Leprosie.

What saith St. James; "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter²?" meaning in an ordinary way, without miracle. Now although these different Waters flow from several Fountains; yet, seeing they are so near together, it may justly be advanced to the reputation of a Wonder.

PROVERBS.

This is the way to BEGGAR'S BUSH.]

It is spoken of such who use dissolute and improvident courses, which tend to poverty, *Beggar's Bush* being a tree notoriously known, on the left hand of London road from Huntington to Caxton. I have heard, how King James, being in progress in these parts with Sir Francis Bacon the Lord Chancellour, and having heard that morning how Sir Francis had prodigiously rewarded a mean man for a small present; "Sir Francis," said he, "you will quickly come to Beggar's Bush; and I may even goe along with you, if both be so bountifull."

RAMSEY the Rich³.]

This was the *Cresus*, or *Cræsus*, of all our English Abbies. For, having but *sixty Monks* to maintaine therein, the Revenues thereof, according to the standard of those times, amounted unto *seven thousand pounds* a year⁴, which, in proportion, was a *hundred pounds* for every *Monk*, and a *thousand* for their *Abbot*. Yet, at the *Dissolution of Monasteries*, the income of this Abby was reckoned but at *one thousand nine hundred eighty-three pounds* by the year⁵, whereby it plainly appears how much the Revenues were under-rated in those valuations.

But how soon is *Crassus* made *Codrus*, and *Ramsey the Rich* become *Ramsey the Poor*! The Wealth of the Town, relative with the Abby, was dissolved therewith; and moe the *Mendicants* since in Ramsey than the *Monks* were before. However, now there is great hope that Ramsey, after the two extremes of *Wealth* and *Want*, will at last be fixed in a comfortable Mediocrity, the wish of Agur being granted unto him, "Give me neither poverty nor riches⁶," especially since it is lately *erected* (or rather *restored*) to the Dignity of a *Market Town*. And surely the convenient scituation thereof, since the *draining* of the *Fens*, doth advantage it to be a *Staple-place* for the sale of *fat* and *lean Cattle*.

SAINTS.

ELFLED, daughter of Ethelwold Earl of East Angles (Founder of the Monastery of Ramsey in this County) was preferred Abbess of Ramsey, and confirmed by King Edgar therein. She is reported to excel in austerity and holiness of life. When her Steward complained unto her, that she had exhausted her coffers with the profuseness of her charity, she with her prayers presently recruited them to their former fulness⁷. When her candle,

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Dorsetshire.

² James iii. 11.

³ J. Speed (or Sir Robert Cotton rather), in the Description of Huntington-shire.

⁴ Camden's Britannia, in Huntington-shire.

⁵ Speed's Catalogue of Religious Houses, folio 809.

⁶ Proverbs xxx. 9.

⁷ R. Buckland, in Vitis Sanctarum Mulierum Angliæ, p. 242.

as she read the Lesson, casually went out, there came such a brightness from the fingers of her right hand, that it inlightned the whole Quire; which is as true as the *New Lights* to which our modern Sectaries do pretend; the one having *Miracles*, the other *Revelations*, at their *fingers-ends*. She died anno Domini 992, being buried in the Lady Church at Ramsey with high veneration.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM DE WHITLESEY. No *printed Author* mentioning the place of his birth and breeding, he was placed by us in this County, finding Whitlesey a Town therein (so memorable for the *Mere*), and presuming that this William did *follow suit* with the best of *his coté* in that age, surnamed from the places of their Nativity. Mr. Parker (I tell you my *story* and my *stories-man*), an industrious Antiquary¹, collecteth out of the Records of the Church of Ely, that (after the resignation of Ralph de Holbeach) William de Whitlesey, Archdeacon of Huntingdon 1340, was admitted third Master of Peter-House in Cambridge. Yet hath he left more signal testimony of his affection to Oxford, which he freed from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lincolne, allowing the Scholars leave to choose their own Chancellor².

He was Kinsman to Simon Islip, Archbishop of Canterbury, who made him Vicar General, Dean of the Arches; and successively he was preferred Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, London; Archbishop of Canterbury. An excellent Scholar, an eloquent Preacher; and his last Sermon most remarkable, to the Convocation, on this Text, *Veritas liberabit vos*, "The truth shall make you free³." It seems by the story, that in his Sermon he had a particular reflection on the priviledges of the Clergy, as exempted by preaching the Truth from payment of Taxes, save with their own free consent. But all would not serve their turn; for, in the contemporary Parliament, the Clergy, unwillingly-willing, granted a yearly Tenth to supply the pressing occasions of King Edward the Third. This William died anno Domini 1375.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

FRANCIS WHITE was born at St. Neot's in this County (and not in Lancashire, as I and others have been mis-informed⁴); witness the Admission-book of Caius-Colledge, and the testimonie of his Brother's Son⁵, still alive (1661). The Father to this Francis was a Minister, and had five Sons, who were Divines, and two of them most eminent in their generation. Of these, this Francis was bred in Caius Colledge, on the same token that when he was Bishop of Ely (and came to consecrate the Chappel of Peter-House) he received an Entertainement at that Colledge, where with a short Speech he encouraged the young Students to ply their Books by his own example, who, from a poor Scholar in that House, by God's blessing on his Industry, was brought to that preferment.

By the Lord Grey of Grobie he was presented to Broughton Astley in Leicestershire, and thence (why should a Candle be put under a Bushel?) he was brought to be Lecturer of St. Paul's in London, and Parson of St. Peter's in Cornhill: whence he was successively preferred, first Deane, then Bishop of Carlile, after Bishop of Norwich, and at last of Ely.

He had several solemn Disputations with Popish Priests and Jesuites (Father Fisher and others); and came off with such good successe, that he reduced many seduced Romanists to our Church. He often chose Daniel Featley, D. D. his assistant in such disputes; so that I may call this *Prelate* and his *Doctor*, *Jonathan* and his *Armour-bearer* (being confident that the Doctor, if alive, would not be displeased with the comparison as any disparagement unto him) joyntly victorious over the *Romish Philistines*. He died anno 1638, leaving some of his learned workes to Posterity.

¹ MS. Scel. Cant. in the Masters of Peter House.

² Antiquit. Brit. p. 254.

³ John viii. 32.

⁴ By Master Holmes, his Secretary, being himself deceived without intent to deceive F.

⁵ Mr. White, Druggist, in Lombard-street. F.

WRITERS.

The candid Reader is here requested to forgive and amend what in *them* is of casual transposition.

HENRY SALTRY was born in this County¹, and became a Cistercian Monk in the Monastery of Saltry, then newly founded by Simon Saint Liz, Earl of Huntington. He was also instructed by one Florentian, an Irish Bishop. He wrote a profitable book for his own Religion in the maintenance of Purgatory, which made him esteemed in that superstitious age. He flourished anno Domini 1140.

GREGORY of HUNTINGTON, so called from the place of his Nativity, was bred a Benedictine Monke in Ramsey, where he became Prior, or Vice Abbot², a place which he deserved, being one of the most learned men of that age for his great skill in languages.

For he was through-paced in three Tongues, Latine, Greek (as appears by his many Comments on those Grammarians), and Hebrew, which last he learned by his constant conversing with the Jewes in England.

But now the fatal time did approach, wherein the Jewes (full loth I assure you) must leave the land, and many precious Books behind them. Our Gregory, partly by love, partly by the King's power (both together will go far in driving a bargain) purchased many of those Rarities, to dispose them in his Convent of Ramsey; which as it exceeded other English Monasteries for a Library, so for Hebrew books that Monastery exceeded itself³. After this Gregory had been Prior of Ramsey no fewer then thirty-eight years⁴, flourishing under King Henry the Third, he died in the Reign of King Edward the First, about 1280.

HUGH of SAINT NEOT'S was born in that well-known Market-Town; bred a Carmelite in Hitching in Hartfordshire; hence he went to study in Cambridge, where, for his worth, the degree of Doctorship was by the University *gratis* (*quære* whether without paying of *Fees*, or keeping of *Acts*) conferred upon him⁵. To him Bale (though that be the best *Bale* which hath the least of *Bale* and most of *Leland* therein) giveth this testimony: "that, living in the Egyptian darkness, he sought after the light of Truth," adding, that he was *Piscis in Palude, nihil trahens de Sapore palustri*, "a Fish in the Fenns, drawing nothing of the Mud thereof;" which is a rarity indeed. Many his Sermons; and he wrote a Comment on Saint Luke. He died 1340; and was buried at Hitching.

WILLIAM RAMSEY was born in this County, famous for the richest Benedictines Abbey in England; yet here he would not stay, but went to Crowland, where he prospered so well that he became Abbot thereof. He was a *natural Poet*⁶; and therefore no wonder if faults be found in the feet of his verses: for it is given to thorough-paced Naggs, that amble naturally, to trip much; whilst artificial *pacers* goe surest on foot. He wrote the Life of St. Guthlake, St. Neot's, St. Edmond the King, &c. all in verse.

But that which may seem a wonder indeed is this, that, being a Poet, he paid the vast debts of others, even forty thousand Marks⁷, for the ingagement of his Convent, and all within the compasse of eighteen moneths, wherein he was Abbot of Crowland. But it rendreth it the more credible, because it was done by the assistance of King Henry the Second, who, to expiate the blood of Becket, was contented to be *melted into Coine*, and was prodigiously bountiful to some Churches. Our William died 1180.

HENRY of HUNTINGTON, Son to one Nicholas, where born unknown, was first a Canon of the Church of Lincolne, where he became acquainted with one Albine of Angiers, born in France, but Fellow-Canon with him of the same Church⁸. This Albine he afterwards in his writings modestly owned for his *Master*, having gained much Learning from him.

¹ J. Bale and J. Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

² Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 92.

³ Vide infra, p. 471, Jo. Yong, in the "Writers since the Reformation."

⁴ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1255.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 28.

⁶ Bale, Cent. iii. num. 9.

⁷ Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, anno 1180.

⁸ J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 92; and Pits, in anno 1148.

He was afterwards Chaplain to Alexander that great Bishop of Lincoln (*magnificent* unto *Madnesse*), who made him Arch-deacon of Huntington, whence he took his *Denomination*. A Town which hath received more honour from him than ever it can return to him, seeing *Huntington* had never been mentioned in the mouths, nor passed under the pens, of so many *Foreigners*, but for the worthy "History of the Saxon Kings," written by this Henry. Let me add, that, considering the *sottishness* of *Superstition* in the age he lived in, he is less smooled therewith than any of his *contemporaries*, and, being a *secular Priest*, doth now and then abate the pride of Monastical pretended perfection. He flourished under King Stephen, in the year of our Lord 1248; and is probably conjectured to die about the year 1260.

ROGER of ST. IVES was born at that noted Town of this County, being omitted by Bale, but remembred by Pits¹ (though seldome *sounding* when the other is *silent*) for his activity against the Lollards and Sir John Oldcastle, against whom he wrote a Book, flourishing in the year 1420.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

[AMP.] JOHN YONG was a Monk in Ramsey Abbey at the dissolution thereof. Now, by the same proportion that a *penny saved* is a *penny gained*, the *Preserver* of Books is a mate for the *Compiler* of them. Learned Leland looks on this Yong as a Benefactor to Posterity, in that he saved many Hebrew Books of the noble Library of Ramsey.

Say not such *preserving* was *purloyning*, because those Books belonged to the King, seeing no conscience need to scruple such a nicety: Books (though so precious *that nothing was worth them*) being in that juncture of time counted *worth nothing*. Never such a Massacre of good Authors, some few only escaping to bring tidings of the destruction of the rest.

Seeing this Yong is inserted by Bale², and omitted by Pits, I collect him to savour of the Reformation. As for such who confound him with John Yong, many years after Master of Pembroke Hall, they are confuted by the different dates assigned unto them, this being his senior thirty years, as flourishing anno Domini 1520.

JOHN WHITE, Brother to Francis White Bishop of Ely, was born at St. Neot's in this County: bred in Caius Colledge in Cambridge, wherein he commenced Master of Arts. He did not continue long in the University, but the University continued long in him; so that he may be said to have carried Cambridge with him into Lancashire (so hard and constant in his study) when he was presented Vicar of Eccles therein. Afterwards Sir John Crofts, a Suffolk Knight, being informed of his abilities, and pittying his remote living on no plentiful Benefice, called him into the South, and was the occasion that King James took cognizance of his worth, making him his Chaplain in Ordinary. It was now but the third moneth of his attendance at Court, when he sickned at London in Lumbard-street, dyed, and was buried in the Church of Saint Mary Woolnoth³ 1615, without any other Monument, save what his learned works have left to posterity, which all who have either learning, piety, or ingenuity, do, yea must, most highly commend.

Sir ROBERT COTTON, Knight and Baronet, son to John Cotton, Esquire, was born at Cunnington in this County; descended by the Bruces from the bloud Royall of Scotland. He was bred in Trinity Colledge in Cambridge; where, when a youth, he discovered his inclination to the studie of *Antiquity* (they must *spring early* who would *sprout high* in that knowledge); and afterwards attained to such eminency, that sure I am he had no *Superior*, if any his *Equal*, in the skill thereof.

But that which rendred him deservedly to the praise of present and future times, yea the wonder of our own and Foreign Nations, was his collection of his Library in Westminster; equally famous for

¹ Anno 1420.

² De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 9.

³ So I am informed by his son, Mr. White, a Druggist, living in Lumbard-street. F.

1. *Rarity*; having so many Manuscript *Originals*, or else *Copies* so exactly transcribed, that, Reader, I must confesse he must have more skill then I have to distinguish them.
2. *Variety*; he that beholdeth their *number*, would admire they should be *rare*; and he that considereth their *rarity*, will more admire at their *number*.
3. *Method*; some *Libraries* are *Labyrinths*, not for the *multitude*, but *confusion* of Volumes, where a stranger *seeking* for a *Book* may quickly *lose himself*; whereas these are so exactly methodized (under the heads of the Twelve Roman Emperours) that it is harder for one to misse then to hit any Author he desireth.

But what addeth a luster to all the rest is, the favourable accesse thereunto, for such as bring any competency of *skill* with them, and leave *thankfulness* behind them. Some *Antiquaries* are so jealous of their Books, as if every hand which *toucheth* would *ravish* them; whereas here no such suspicion of *ingenious persons*. And here give me leave to register myself amongst the meanest of those who through the favour of Sir Thomas Cotton (inheriting as well the *courtesie* as *estate* of his Father Sir Robert) have had admittance into that *worthy Treasury*¹.

Yea, most true it is what one saith, that the grandest Antiquaries have here fetcht their *materials*:

————— *Omnis ab illo*
Et Camdene tua, et Seldeni gloria crevit.

“Camden to him, to him doth Selden owe,
Their glory: what they got from him did grow².”

I have heard that there was a design driven on in the Pope's Conclave, after the death of Sir Robert, to compasse this Library to be added to that in Rome; which if so, what a *Vatican* had there been within the *Vatican*, by the accession thereof! But, blessed be God, the project did miscarry, to the honour of our Nation, and advantage of the Protestant Religion.

For therein are contained many *Privaties of Princes* and *Transactions of State*; inso-much that I have been informed, that the *Fountains* have been *fain* to fetch *water* from the *Stream*; and the Secretaries of State, and Clerks of the Council, glad from hence to borrow back again many *Originals*, which, being lost by casualty or negligence of Officers, have here been recovered and preserved³. He was a man of a publick spirit, it being his principal endeavour in all Parliaments (wherein he served so often) that the *Prerogative* and *Priviledge* might run in their due channel; and in truth he did cleave the pin betwixt the *Soveraign* and the *Subject*. He was wont to say, “That he himself had the least share in himself;” whilst his *Country* and *Friends* had the greatest interest in him. He died at his house in Westminster, May the 6th, anno Domini 1631, in the 61st year of his age; though one may truely say, his age was adequate to the continuance of the Creation; such was his exact skill in all Antiquity. By Elizabeth, daughter and co-heire of William Brocas, Esquire, he had onely one son, Sir Thomas, now living (1661), who, by Margaret, daughter to the Lord William Howard (grandchild to Thomas Duke of Norfolk) hath one son, John Cotton, Esquire, and two daughters, Lucie and Francis⁴. The “Opera posthuma” of this worthy Knight are lately set forth in one Volume, to the great profit of posterity.

¹ And here too let the present Annotator on the labours of Dr. Fuller express the satisfaction he has frequently experienced in the ready access afforded to himself, and to every one desirous of consulting such of those valuable Manuscripts as escaped the conflagration of the original Cottonian Library, by the liberality of their present possessors, the Curators of the British Museum. N. ² Weever's Funeral Monuments, in the Preface.

³ In our own days the treasures of this and other Collections in the British Museum have been of incalculable service to the Statesman, as well as the Antiquary, and the General Historian. N.

⁴ Of Sir Robert Cotton and his Family, an ample account may be seen in the History of Leicestershire, Vol. II. p. 838. N.

STEPHEN MARSHALL was born at God-manchester in this County, and bred a Batchellour of Arts in Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge. Thence he went very early a *Reaper in God's Harvest*, yet not before he had *well sharpned* his *Sickle* for that service. He became Minister at Finchfield in Essex; and, after many years discontinuance, came up to Cambridge to take the degree of Batchelour of Divinity, where he performed his exercise with general applause.

In the late *long lasting Parliament*, no man was more gracious with the principal Members thereof. He was their *Trumpet*, by whom they *sounded* their solemn *Fasts*, preaching more *publick Sermons* on that occasion, than any *four* of his Function. In their *Sickness* he was their *Confessor*; in their *Assembly* their *Councillour*; in their *Treaties* their *Chaplain*; in their *Disputations* their *Champion*.

He was of so *supple* a soul, that he *brake not a joynt*, yea, *sprained not a sinew*, in all the alteration of times; and his friends put all on the account, not of his *unconstancy*, but *prudence*, who in his own practice (as they conceive) reconciled the various Lections of Saint Paul's precept, "serving the Lord, and the Times¹."

And although some severely censure him for deserting his Principles, yet he is said on his *death-bed* to have given full satisfaction to such who formerly suspected his sincerity to the *Presbyterian Discipline*, dying anno Domini 1655. He was solemnly buried in the Abbey at Westminster.

EXILE ROMISH WRITERS.

RICHARD BROUGHTON was born at Great Steuckley in this County²; bred at Rhemes in France, where he received the Order of Priesthood; and was sent over into England for the propagation of his partie. Here he gave so signal testimony and fidelity to the cause, that he was (before many others) preferred *Assistant* to the *English Arch-Priest*³.

He wrote many books; and is most esteemed by those of his own Religion for his "English Ecclesiastical History, from the first planting of the Gospel, to the coming in of the Saxons." But, in plain truth, there is little *milk*, no *creame*, and almost all *whay* therein, being farced with *Legendary stuff*, taken from Authors, some of condemned, most of suspected credit. If by the Levitical Law "a bastard should not enter into the Congregation of the Lord (understand it, to bear Office therein) to the tenth generation⁴:" it is pity that adulterated Authours, being an illegitimate off-spring, should be admitted to bear rule in Church-History. This Broughton was living in the latter end of the Reign of King James.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

AMBROSE, Son to John, NICHOLAS was born at Needenworth in this County, whence he went to London, and was bound apprentice to a Salter, thriving so well in his Trade, that, anno 1576, he became Lord Mayor of London. He founded twelve Almes-houses in Mungwel-street in that City, indowing them with competent maintenance.

Sir WOLSTAN, Son to Thomas, DIXIE was born at Catworth in this County, bred a Skinner in London, whereof he became Lord Mayor⁵ anno 1585. He was a man made up of deeds of Charitie, the particulars whereof are too long to recite. He gave 600 pounds to Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge, to the founding of a Fellowship; erected a Free-school at Bosworth⁶ in Leicestershire, and endowed it; where his Family flourish at this day in a worshipfull Estate.

RICHARD FISHBOURN was born in the Town of Huntington; *cut out* of no mean *Quarry*, being a Gentleman by his extraction. Leaving a Court-life (as more pleasant

¹ Rom. xii. 11. τῷ Κυρίῳ τῷ καιρῷ δουλεύοντες.

² Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, p. 815.

³ Reckoned by Mr. Stow in his Survey of London.

⁴ See an account of the Family of Dixie, under Bosworth, in the History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 497. N.

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⁵ In the Preface of his Church History.

⁶ Deut. xxiii. 2.

than profitable) he became servant to Sir Baptist Hicke, afterwards Viscount Campden, and (by God's blessing on his industry) attained a great estate; whereof he gave two thousand pounds for the buying out of *Impropriations* in the Northern parts, and setting a Preaching Ministry where most want thereof; he bequeathed as much to the Company of Mercers, whereof he was free; and the same summe to Huntington the place of his Nativity; with one thousand marks to Christ Church Hospital. The whole summe of his benefactions amounted to *ten thousand seven hundred pounds* and upwards, briefly summed up in his Funeral Sermon (commonly called "Corona Charitatis") preached by Master Nathaniel Shute, wherein (to use his expression) "he supped up many things with a very short breath," contracting his Deeds of Charity to avoid tediousness.

Nor must it be forgotten how this Gentleman lying on his death-bed (when men are presumed to speak with unmasked consciences) did professe that, to his knowledge, "he had got no part of his goods unjustly." No man of his Quality won more Love in health, Prayers in sicknesse, and Lamentation at his funeral; dying a single man, and buried in Mercers' Chappel, May the 10th, 1625.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

SIR OLIVER CROMWELL, Knight, son of Sir Henry Cromwell, Knight, of Hinchbrook, in this County, is remarkable to Posterity on a four-fold account. First, for his *hospitality* and *prodigious entertainment* of King James and his Court. Secondly, for his upright dealing in *bargain* and *sale* with all *chapmen*, so that no man who soever purchased Land of him was put to charge of *three pence* to make good his *Title*. Yet he sold excellent penniworths, insomuch that Sir John Leamon (once Lord Mayor of London), who bought the fair Manour of Warboise in this County of him, affirmed, "That it was the cheapest Land that ever he bought; and yet the dearest that ever Sir Oliver Cromwell sold." Thirdly, for his Loyalty, alwayes beholding the *Usurpation* and *Tyranny* of his *Nephew*, *God-son*, and *NAME-SAKE*, with *Hatred* and *Contempt*. Lastly, for his *Vivacity*, who survived to be the oldest *Gentleman* in England who was a Knight; though not the oldest *Knight* who was a *Gentleman*; seeing Sir George Dalston, younger in years (yet still alive), was Knighted some dayes before him. Sir Oliver died anno Domini 1654.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William Bishop of Lincoln,	} Commissioners.
John de Tiptofte, Chivaler,	
Roger Hunt,	
William Waton,	
	} Knights for the Shire.

Abbatis de Ramsey.	Vicarii Ecclesiæ de S. Neoto.	Johannis Eyr.
Abbatis de Sautrey.	Rect. Ecclesiæ de Ript. Ab-	Johannis Bekeswell.
Prioris de Huntington.	batis.	Willielmi Castell.
Prioris de S. Neoto.	Nicholai Stivecle, Militis.	Willielmi Waldesheefe.
Prioris de Stonle.	Roberti Stonham, Armigeri.	Thomæ Freman.
Archidiaconi Eliensis.	Everardi Digby, Armigeri.	Joannis Donold.
Rectoris de Somerham, Pre-	Radulphi Stivecle, Armigeri.	Walteri Mayll.
bendarii, Ecclesiæ Lin-	Thomæ Devyll, Armigeri.	Roberti Boteler de Alyngton.
colnensis.	Thomæ Nesenham, Armigeri.	Roberti Boteler de Hilton.
Domini de Leighton, Rec-	Henrici Hethe.	Johannis Kirkeby.
toris Ecclesiæ de Bluntes-	Johannis Bayons, Armigeri.	Johannis Sankyn.
ham.	Rogeri Lowthe.	Roberti Langton.
Vicarii Ecclesiæ de Gurme-	Edwardi Parker.	Reginaldi Rokesden.
cest.	Walteri Taillard.	Johannis Pulter.

Roberti

Roberti Wene.	Willielmi Colles.	Willielmi Peete.
Joh. Sampson de Somersh.	Laurentii Merton.	Willielmi Talers.
Thomæ Clerevax.	Thomæ Judde.	Thomæ Aungevin.
Radulphi Pakynton.	Williel. Boteler de Ramsey.	Walteri Godegamen.
Willielmi Est.	Thomæ Barboure de eadem.	Johannis Cage.
Richardi Est.	Thomæ Rede.	Johannis Manypeny.
Roberti Creweker.	Thomæ Irle.	Johannis Copgray, clerici.
Willielmi Maister.	Willielmi Holland.	Willielmi Arneburgh.
Johannis Morys.	Will. Smith de Alcumbury.	Henrici Attehill.
Willielmi Druell de Weresle.	Wil. Hayward de Buckworth.	Johannis Charwalton.
Radulphi Joce.	Richardi Boton.	Edmundi Ulfe.
Johan. Devyll de Chescerton.	Johannis Cross, senioris.	Willielmi Hare.
Johannis Cokerham.	Edmundi Fairstede.	Johannis Dare.
Richardi Basingham.	Willielmi Erythe.	Willielmi Sturdivale.
J. Cokeyn Parker de Kimbolton.	Will. Skinner de Brampton.	Richardi Brigge.
Richardi Burgham.	Willielmi West.	Mich. Carleton Ballivi ejusdem Ville Huntington.
Richardi Parker de Bukden.	Thomæ Daniel.	Georgii Giddyng.
Thomæ Alcumbury.	Willielmi Daniël.	Johannis Chikson.
Willielmi Boteler de Weresle.	Johannis Barbour.	Johannis Pecke.
Will. Judde de Sancto Ivone.	Thomæ Parker de S. Neoto.	Thomæ Charwalton.
Willielmi Wassingle.	Edm. Faillour de Kymbolton.	Johannis Abbotesle.
Willielmi Wardale.	Thomæ Bowelas.	

I meet with this uncomfortable passage in Mr. Speed's (or rather in Sir Robert Cotton's) description of this Shire:

“ Thus as this City, so the old Families have been here with time out worne, few onely (of the many former) now remaining, whose Surnames before the Reign of the last Henry were in this Shire of any eminency.”

Let others render a reason why the ancient Families in this County (more in proportion then elsewhere) are so decayed. This seemeth a probable cause why many new ones are seated herein, because, Huntington-shire being generally Abby-land (as is aforesaid), after the Dissolution many new purchasers planted themselves therein.

SHERIFFES OF THIS SHIRE ALONE.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
KING CHARLES.		
12 Tho. Cotton, bart.	Cunnington - -	Az. an eagle displayed Arg.
13 Joh. Hewet, bart.	Waresly - -	S. a chevron counter-battellée between three owles Arg.
14 Tho. Lake, knt. -	Stoughton - -	
15 Will. Armyrn, arm.	Orton - -	S. a bend betwixt six cross croslets fitchée Arg. Erm. a saltire engrailed G. on a chief of the second a lion passant O.
16 Will. Leman - -	Warbois - -	
17 Rich. Stone, mil.	Stuckly - -	Az. a fess between three dolphins Arg. Arg. three cinque-foils S. a chief Az.

Cambridge-shire and this *County* may pass for the Embleme of *Man* and *Wife*, who have long lived lovingly together, till at last, upon some small disgust, they part *Bed* and *Board*, and live asunder. Even from the time of King Henry the Second, these two *Shires* were united under one *Sheriff*¹, (as originally they had *one Earle*, of the *Royal Blood of Scotland*) till in the Twelfth of King Charles (on what mutual distast I know not) they were divided.

¹ Camden's *Britannia*, in *Cambridgeshire*.

But the best part of the Embleme is still behind. As such separated persons doe, on second thoughts, sometimes return together again, as most for their *Comfort, Convenience, Credit, and Conscience*; so these *two Counties* (after *six years'* division) have been re-united under the same *Sheriff*; and so continue to this¹ day (1660).

THE FAREWELL.

Much of this Countie's profit depends on the *Northern Roade* crossing the body thereof from *God-mandchester* to *Wainsforde-Bridge*; a *Road* which in the *Winter* is the ready way, leading not only to *Trouble* but *Danger*; insomuch that here it comes to pass (what *War* caused in the dayes of *Shamgar*), "The high wayes are un-mployed, and Travellers walk through by-wayes²," to the present prejudice and future undoing of all ancient *Stages*. And indeed though *STIF-CLAY* (commonly called *Stukley*) be the *name* but of *one* or *two Villages* in the *midst*, yet their *nature* is extensive *all over* the *County*, consisting of a deep *Clay*, giving much annoyance to *Passengers*. May a mean man's motion be heard? Let the repaying of *bad places* in that *High-way* (which is now the *Parish*) be made the *County Charge*, whereby the *burden* will become the *lesse* (born by more backs), and the *benefit* the *more*, when the wayes thereby shall effectually be mended and maintained.

. No effectual steps have been taken towards illustrating *Huntingdonshire*, since *Sir Robert Cotton*, its brightest ornament, declined the undertaking. His brief description of the *County* is inserted in *Speed*, who gave hopes that *Sir Robert* would enlarge on a subject which he was so eminently capable of illustrating. More than one attempt has been made to collect sufficient materials for the purpose; yet *Huntingdonshire* is still without a regular *Historian*.—The *Rev. Robert Smyth* of *Woodston* had formed considerable *Collections*; particularly almost every thing requisite for the preliminary *History* of the *County*, and the principal *Epitaphs* in every *Church*, fairly transcribed for the press. All these are now in my *Library*.—The late *Rev. B. Hutchinson* had also proceeded so far as to offer *Proposals* for publishing "The *History and Antiquities of Huntingdonshire*." His *Collections*, which relate chiefly to *Natural History*, are now lodged in the hands of my worthy and learned friend, the *Rev. Thomas Martyn*, *Professor of Botany* at *Cambridge*, in trust for the benefit of *Mr. Hutchinson's Widow*; and, it is hoped, may still see the light. After the decease of the *Collector*, his effects were mostly sold by auction; and his cabinet of *fossils*, many of the specimens of which were collected in this *County*, were bought by *Colonel White*, of *Slepe Hall, St. Ives*.—This *County* has had very few single tracts published concerning its history. But it is described in the "*Magna Britannia*," "*The Beauties of England*," and *Mr. Gough's Additions to Camden*. N.

¹ And so they still continue. N.

² Judges v. 6.

K E N T.

KENT, in the Saxon Heptarchie, was an *entire Kingdome* by itself, an honour which no other sole County attained unto. It hath the Thames on the North, the Sea on the East and South, Sussex and Surrey on the West. From East to West it expatiateth itself into fifty-three miles : but from North to South expandeth not above twenty-six miles. It differeth not more from other Shires then from itself, such the variety thereof. In some parts of it, *Health and Wealth* are at many miles distance; which in other parts are reconciled to live under the same Roof; I mean, abide in one place together. Nor is the wonder great, if places differ so much which lie in this Shire far asunder, when I have read¹ that there is a Farm within a mile of Gravesend, where the Cattle, alwayes drinking at one common Pond in the Yard, if they graze on one side of the House the Butter is yellow, sweet, and good; but if on the other, white, sowrish, and naught. Yet needeth there no *Œdipus* to unriddle the same, seeing one side lieth on the Chalke, and hath much *Trefoile*; the other on the Gravel, abounding onely with *Couch-grass*.

A considerable part of this County is called *The Wealde*; that is, a *Woodland ground*, the Inhabitants whereof are called the *Wealdish-men*². And here, Reader, I humbly submit a small *Criticisme* of mine to thy censure. I read in Master Speed³, in Wyat's Rebellion, how Sir Henry Isley and the two Knevets conducted five hundred *Welch-men* into Rochester. I much admired how so many *Cambro-Britons* should straggle into Kent, the rather because that Rising was peculiar to that County alone; since I conceive these *Welch-men* should be *Wealdish-men*, viz. such who had their habitation in the woodie side of this Shire.

However, the goodness of the soyl generally may be guessed from the greatness of the Kentish breed, where both the Cattle and the Poultry are allowed the largest of the Land. A *Giant Ox*, fed in Rumney Marsh⁴, was some six years since to be seen in London, so high, that one of ordinary stature could hardly reach to the top of his back.

Here let me observe a slip of the penn in industrious Master Speed. "The Aire," saith he, "of Kent, is both wholesome and temperate," (which is confessed most true; but mark what followeth) "as seated nearest to the *Equinoctial*, and farthest from the *Northern Pole*." But let his own general Map be appealed to as Judge, being therein both true and impartial, and it will appear that some part of Devonshire lieth South of Kent well nigh a whole Degree, or threescore miles. Thus we see *other men's*, other men see *our mistakes*; so necessary is mutual *Candor* and *Charity*, because he who forgiveth to-day, may have need to be forgiven to-morrow. And yet I deny not but that Kent of all English Counties is nearest to France; not because Southern-most, but because the Sea interposed is there the narrowest.

¹ Hartlib's Legacy, p. 170.

² See in Hasted, an account of the Clothing Trade, formerly carried on in the WEALD, now nearly extinct there; and of the origin of the name of the Kentish Grey-coats. Observe also Hasted's account of the Families raised by this trade. B.

³ In his Chronicle, page 845, paragraph 30.

⁴ The great Military Canal through Romney Marsh, which cuts off the invadable flats from the inner country, may here be properly mentioned. The expence is supposed to have been very great. B.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

CHERRIES.

These were fetched out of Flanders, and first planted in this County by King Henry the Eighth, in whose time they spread into thirty-two Parishes; and were sold at great rates. I have read that one of the Orchards of this primitive Plantation, consisting but of thirtie acres, produced Fruit of one year sold for one thousand pounds¹; plentie, it seems, of Cherries in that Garden, meeting with a scarcitie of them in all other places².

No English fruit is *dearer* then those at first, *cheaper* at last, *pleasanter* at all times; nor is it lesse wholesome then delicious. And it is much that of so many feeding so freely on them, so few are found to surfeit. Their several sorts doe ripen so successively, that they continue in season well nigh a quarter of a year. It is incredible how many *Cherries* one Tree in this County did beare in a plentiful year; I mean not how many pound (being the fruit of other Trees) have been weighed thereon (the common fallacy of the word *bear* amongst the Country-folke) but simply how many did naturally grow thereupon.

We leave the wholesomness of this Fruit, both for Food and Physick, to be prayed by others, having hitherto not met with any discommending it. As for the outlandish Proverb, "He that eateth Cherries with Noblemen, shall have his eyes spurted out with the stones," it fixeth no fault in the Fruit; the expression being merely metaphorical, wherein the folly of such is taxed, who associate themselves equal in expence with others in higher dignity and estate, till they be losers at last, and well laughed at for their pains.

SAINT-FOINE.

Saint-foine, or *Holy-hay*. Superstition may seem in the name; but, I assure you, there is nothing but good Husbandry in the sowing thereof, as being found to be a great *fertilizer* of *barren ground*. It is otherwise called *Polygala*, which I may English *much Milk*, as causing the Cattle to give abundance thereof. Some call it the *small Clover Grass*; and it prospereth best in the worst ground.

It was first fetcht out of France from about Paris, and since is sown in divers places in England, but especially in Cobham-Park in this County³, where it thriveth extraordinary well on *dry chalky banks*, where nothing else will grow. If it prospereth not equally in other *dry places*, it is justly to be imputed to some error in the managing thereof; as, that the ground was not well prepared, or made fine enough; that the seed was too sparing, or else old and decayed; that Cattle crop it the first year, &c. It will last but *seven years*, by which time the *native* Grasse of England will prevail over this *Foreigner*⁴, if it be not sown again.

TROUTS⁵.

We have treated of this Fish before⁶; and confesse this *repetition* had been a breach of the Fundamental Laws premised to this Book, were it not also an *addition*; Kent affording *Trouts*, at a Town called Forditch nigh Canterbury, differing from all others in many considerables:

1. *Greatness*; many of them being in bignesse near to a *Salmon*.
2. *Colour*; cutting *white* (as others do *red*) when best in season.
3. *Cunning*; onely one of them being ever caught with an Angle⁷; whereas other *Trouts* are easily tickled into taking, and flattered into their destruction.

¹ Hartlib's Legacy, p. 15.

² The cherry-gardens and orchards are much diminished in Kent, even within my memory. B.

³ Sanfoine still prevails much in this County; but it is doubted whether it does not leave the ground impoverished when it is itself worn out. It is very profitable for a time, on light chalky land, well prepared. B.

⁴ This *Foreigner* may now be said to be *naturalized* in this Country. N.

⁵ Hasted speaks of the Littlebourne Trout (a parish through which the Nailbourne, or lesser Stour, runs in its course to the Stour) as distinct from the Fordwich Trout. This river, so stocked, runs through the grounds of Lec Priory, which are situated in Littlebourne and Ickham. B.

⁶ In Bark-shire.

⁷ By Sir George Hastings.—Mr. Walton, in his Complete Angler, p. 94.

4. *Abode*; remaining nine moneths in the Sea, and three in the fresh water. They observe their coming up thereinto almost to a day; and the men of Forditch observe them as exactly, whom they catch with nets, and other devices.

WELD, OR WOLD.

Know, Reader, that I borrow my *Orthographie* hereof (if it be so) from the *Dyers* themselves. This is a little Seed, sown in this County some forty years since (when first it was brought into England) with Barley, the growth whereof it doth not hinder in any degree; for, when the Barley is mowed down in Harvest, then this *Weld, or Wold*, first peeps out of the Earth, where it groweth till the May following, when it is gathered; and thus Husbandmen with *one sowing* reap *two Crops*; yet so as it taketh up their ground for two years.

The use hereof is for the dying of the best Yellow. It hath sometimes been so low as at *four pounds a Load* (which containeth fifteen hundred weight), and sometimes so dear that it was worth *fifteen pounds*; betwixt which prices it hath its constant motion; and now is in the *Equator* betwixt both, worth *seven pounds ten shillings*. It was first sown in this County, and since in Northfolk and in other places.

MADDER.

This is very useful for Dyers, for making of Redds and Violets. It is a Weed whose root onely is useful for Dying (whilst the leaves only of Woade are serviceable for that purpose); and there are three kinds thereof.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. <i>Crop-Madder</i> | - - - | } worth { | betwixt £.4. and £.5. | } the hundred. |
| 2. <i>Umber-Owe</i> | - - - | | betwixt £.3. and £.4. | |
| 3. <i>Pipe, or Fat Madder</i> | - - - | | about £.1. 10s. - - | |

Some two years since, this was sown by Sir Nicholas Crispe at Debtford, and I hope will have good success; first, because it groweth in Zeland in the same (if not a more Northern) Latitude. Secondly, because *wild Madder* grows here in abundance; and why may not *tame Madder*, if *cicurated* by Art? Lastly, because as good as any grew some thirty years since at Barn-Elms in Surrey, though it quit not cost, through some error in the first Planter thereof, which now, we hope, will be rectified.

FLAXE.

I am informed, by such who should know, that no County in England sends better or more to London; yet doth not our whole Land afford the tenth part of what is spent therein; so that we are fain to fetch it from Flanders, France, yea, as far as Ægypt itself. It may seem strange, that our Soile, kindlie for that seed, the use whereof and profit thereby so great, yet so little care is taken for the planting thereof, which, well husbanded, would find *Linen* for the Rich, and *Living* for the Poor. Many would never be indicted *Spinsters*; were they *Spinsters* indeed; nor come to so publick and shameful punishments, if painfully employed in that Vocation.

When a Spider is found upon our clothes, we use to say, "Some money is coming towards us." The Moral is this, such who imitate the industry of that contemptible creature, "which taketh hold with her hands, and is in King's Palaces¹," may, by God's blessing, *weave* themselves into *wealth*, and procure a plentiful Estate.

MANUFACTURES.

Though CLOTHING (whereof we have spoken before) be diffused through many Shires of England, yet is it as vigorously applyed here² as in any other place, and Kentish Cloth at the present keepeth up the credit thereof as high as ever before.

¹ Prov. xxx. 28.

² The Clothing manufacture is much declined, as already mentioned. B.

THREAD.

I place this the *last*, because the *least* of *Manufactures*; *Thread* being counted a thing so inconsiderable: Abraham said to the King of Sodom, "that he would take nothing, from a Thread to a Shoe-latchet¹;" that is, nothing at all. It seems this *Hebrew Proverb* surrounded the Universe, beginning at a *Thread*, a contemptible thing, and, after the incircling of all things more precious, ended where it begun, at a *Shoe-latchet*, as mean as *Thread* in valuation.

But, though one *Thread* be little worth, many together prove useful and profitable; and some *thousands* of *pounds* are sent yearly over out of England to buy that Commodity. My Author telleth me, that *Thread* is onely made (I understand him out of London) at Maidstone in this County, where well nigh a hundred hands are imployed about it². I believe a thousand might be occupied in the same work, and many idle women, who now onely spin *Street-thread* (going tattling about with *Tales*) might procure, if set at work, a *comfortable lively-hood* thereby.

THE BUILDINGS.

The Cathedral of Rotchester is low, and little proportional to the *Revenews* thereof. Yet hath it (though no *magnificence*) a *venerable aspect* of Antiquity therein.

The King hath (besides other) three fair *Palaces* in this Shire; *Greenwich*, with a pleasant medlay prospect of *City, Country, Water, and Land*; *Eltham*, not altogether so wholsome; and *Otford*, which Archbishop Warham did so enlarge and adorne with building, that Cranmer, his Successor, was in some sort forced to exchange it with King Henry the Eighth on no gainful conditions³, to lesson the Clergy to content themselves with *decency* without *sumptuousness*, lest it awaken Envy, and in fine they prove losers thereby.

COBHAM⁴, the House of the late Duke of Richmond; and the fair mansion of Sir Edward Hales, Baronet (adequate to his large Estate) when finished, will carry away the credit from all the Buildings in this County.

THE WONDERS.

A marvellous accident happened August 4, 1585, in the Hamlet of Mottingham (pertaining to Eltham in this County) in a Field which belongeth to Sir Percival Hart⁵. Betimes in the morning the ground began to sink, so much that three great Elm-trees were suddenly swallowed into the Pit; the tops falling downward into the hole; and before ten of the clock they were so overwhelmed, that no part of them might be discerned, the Concave being suddenly filled with Water. The compasse of the hole was about *eighty yards*, and so profound, that a sounding line of *fifty fathoms* could hardly find or feel any bottom. *Ten yards* distance from that place there was another piece of ground sunk in like manner near the Highway, and so nigh a Dwelling-house, that the Inhabitants were greatly terrified therewith.

THE NAVY ROYAL.

It may be justly accounted a WONDER of Art. And know, the *Ships* are properly here handled, because the *most, best, and biggest* of them have their *birth* (built at Woolwich) and Winter *aboad* nigh Chattam in the River of Medway in this County. Indeed, before

¹ Gen. xiv. 23.

² Hartlib, in his Legacy, p. 32.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Kent.

⁴ Cobham, Lord Darnley's, still in splendour. Sir Edward Hales's (Tunstal) long gone: see Rowe Mores's account of that Parish: Sir Edward's present house is at St. Stephen's, near Canterbury. Knowle, the Duke of Dorset's; Penshurst, Mr. Sydney's; Leedes Castle, late Lord Fairfax's; are magnificent old buildings. Eastwell, Mr. Finch Hatton's, is rebuilt from a plan of Bonomi. Lee Priory, near Canterbury, is remarkable for its beautiful modern Gothic, designed by James Wyatt. B.

⁵ Villare Cantianum, p. 136.

the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, the *Ships Royal* were so few, they deserved not the name of a *Fleet*; when our Kings hired Vessels from Hamborough, Lubeck, yea Genoa itself. But such who, instead of their *own servants*, use *chair-folke* in their houses, shall find their work worse done, and yet pay dearer for it.

Queen Elizabeth, sensible of this mischief, erected a *Navy Royal* (continued and increased by her Successors) of the best Ships Europe ever beheld. Indeed much is in the *mutter*, the excellency of our *English Oake*; more in the *making*, the *cunning* of our *Shipwrights*; most in the *manning*, the *courage* of our *Seamen*; and yet all to *God's blessing*, who so often hath crowned them with success.

If that man who hath *versatile ingenium* be thereby much advantaged for the *working* of his *own fortune*, our Ships, so active to *turn* and *winde* at pleasure, must needs be more useful than the Spanish Gallions, whose unweildiness fixeth them almost in one posture, and maketh them the stedier markes for their Enemies. As for *Flemish bottoms*, though they are finer built, yet as the slender *Barbe* is not so fit to charge with, they are found not so useful in fight. The GREAT SOVERAIGN, built at Woolwich, a *Leiger-ship* for State, is the greatest Ship our *Island* ever saw. But great *Medals* are made for some grand solemnity, whilst *lesser Coyn* are more current and passable in payment.

I am credibly informed, that that Mystery of *Ship-wrights*, for some descents, hath been preserved successively in Families, of whom the *Petts* about Chatham are of singular regard. "Good success have they with their skill;" and carefully keep so precious a pearl, lest otherwise amongst many *Friends* some *Foes* attain unto it! It is no *Monopoly* which concealeth that from common enemies, the concealing whereof is for the common good. May this Mystery of Ship-making in England never be lost, till this *floating world* be arrived at its own Haven, the End and Dissolution thereof!

I know what will be objected by Forreigners, to take off the lustre of our *Navy-Royal*; viz. That, though the Model of our great Ships *primitively* were our own; yet we fetched the first Mold and Pattern of our Frigots from the Dunkerks, when in the dayes of the Duke of Buckingham (then Admiral) we took some Frigots from them, two of which still *survive* in his Majesties Navy, by the name of *The Providence*, and *Expedition*.

All this is confessed; and *honest men* may lawfully learn something from *thieves* for their own better defence. But it is added, we have *improved our Patterns*, and the *Transcript* doth at this day exceed the *Original*. Witnessse some of the swiftest *Dunkirks* and *Ostenders*, whose *wings* in a *fair flight* have *failed* them, overtaken by our *Frigots*, and they still remain the Monuments thereof in our Navy.

Not to disgrace our neighbouring Nations, but vindicate our selves; in these *nine* following particulars, the *Navy-Royal* exceeds all *Kingdoms* and *States* in *Europe*:

1. *Swift Sayling*;

Which will appear by a comparative *Induction* of all other *Nations*.

First for the *Portugal*, his *Carvils* and *Caracts*, whereof few now remain (the charges of maintaining them far exceeding the profit they bring in); they were the veriest *Drones* on the Sea, the rather because formerly their *Seeling* was dam'd up with a certain kind of *morter* to dead the Shot, a fashion now by them disused.

The *French* (how *dexterous* soever in Land-battles) are *left-handed* in Sea-fights, whose best Ships are of *Dutch Building*.

The *Dutch* build their Ships so *floaty* and *boyant*, they have little hold in the Water in comparison of ours, which *keep the better Winde*, and so outsail them.

The *Spanish Pride* hath infected their Ships with *Loftiness*, which makes them but the fairer marks to our shot.

Besides, the Winde hath so much power of them in bad weather, so that it drives them *two Leagues* for *one* of ours to the *Lee-ward*, which is very dangerous upon a *Lee-shore*.

Indeed the *Turkish Frigots*, especially some thirty-six of *Algier*, formed and built much near the *English mode*, and manned by *Renegadoes*, many of them *English*, being already too *nimble-heel'd* for the *Dutch*, may hereafter prove mischievous to us, if not seasonably prevented.

2. Strength.

I confine this only to the Timber whereof they are made, our *English Oak* being the best in the World. True it is (to our shame and sorrow be it written and read) the *Dutch* of late have built them some Ships of *English Oak*, which (through the Negligence or Covetousness of some *Great ones*) was bought here, and transported hence. But the best is, that, as Bishop Latimer once said to one who had preached *his Sermon*, that *he had gotten his Fiddle-stick but not his Rosin*, so the *Hollanders* with our Timber did not buy also our *Art of Ship-building*.

Now the Ships of other Countries are generally made of *Fir* and other such slight Wood; whereby it cometh to passe, that, as in the Battle in the Forest of Ephraim (wherein Absolon was slain), "the Wood devoured more People that day than the Sword¹," the *Splinters* of so brittle Timber kill more than the Shot in a *Sea-fight*.

3. Comelyness.

Our Friggots are built so *neat* and *snug*, made *long* and *low*; so that (as the *Make* of some Women's Bodies handsomely concealeth their *Pregnancy* or *Great Belly*) their Contrivance hideth their bigness without suspicion, the Enemy not expecting *thirty*, when (to his cost) he hath found *sixty* Peeces of Ordnance in them. Our *Masts* stand generally very upright; whereas those of the *Spaniards* hang over their *Poop*, as if they were ready to drop by the Board; their *Deckes* are unequal, having many Risings and Fallings, whereas ours are even. Their *Ports* some higher in a *Tire* than others, ours drawn upon an equal line. Their *Cables* bad (besides subject to rot in these Countries) because bought at the second hand; whereas we make our best Markets, fetching our *Cordage* from the Fountain thereof.

4. Force.

Besides the *strength* inherent in the Structure (whereof before), this is *accessary*, consisting in the weight and number of their Guns; those of the

Sixth	}	Rates, carrying	{	10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20,	}	Ordnance mounted.
Fifth				22, 26, 28, 30,		
Fourth				38, 40, 44, 48, 50,		
Third				50, 54, 56, 60,		
Second				60, 64, 70,		

The *Royal-Sovereign*, being one of the *first rates*, when she is fitted for the Seas, carrieth one hundred and four Peeces of Ordnance mounted.

5. Sea-men.

Couragious and *skilful*. For the first, we remember the Proverb of Solomon; "Let another praise thee, not thy own mouth; a stranger, not thy own lips²." The *Spaniards* with *sad shrug*, and *Dutch* with a *sorrowful shaking of their heads*, give a tacite assent hereunto.

Skillful. Indeed Navigation is much improved, especially since Saint Paul's time; inso-much that, when a man goes bunglingly about any work in a Ship, I have heard our *English-men* say, "Such a man is one of Saint Paul's Mariners." For though, no doubt, they were as ingenious as any in that Age to decline a Tempest³, yet modern experience affords *fairer fences* against foul Weather.

¹ 2 Samuel xviii. 8.

² Proverbs xxvii. 2.

³ Acts xxvii.

6. *Advantagious Weapons.*

Besides Guns of all sorts and sizes, from the *Pistol* to *whole Cannon*, they have *Round-double-head-Bur-spike-Crow-Bar-Case-Chain-shot*. I joyn them together, because (though different Instruments of Death) they all concur in doing Execution. If they be *Wind-ward of a Ship*, they have *Arrows* made to shoot out of a *Bow* with Fire-workes at the end, which, if *striking* unto the Enemies Sails, will *stick* there, and fire them and the Ship. If they lye *board and board*, they throw *Hand-grenadoes* with *Stinck-pots* into the Ship; which make so noisom a smell, that the Enemy is forced to thrust their heads out of the *Ports* for air.

7. *Provision.*

1. Wholsome our *English Beef* and *Pork*, keeping sweet and sound longer then any Flesh of other Countries; even twenty-six moneths¹, to the East and West-Indies.

2. More plentiful than any Prince or State in all Europe alloweth; the Sea-men having *two Beef*, *two Pork*, and three *Fish-dayes*. Besides, every Sea-man is alwayes well stored with *Hooks to catch Fish*, with which our Seas do abound; insomuch that many times *six* will diet on *four* men's allowance, and so save the rest therewith to buy *fresh meat*, when landing where it may be procured. I speak not this that hereafter their allowance from the King should be the lesse, but that their Loyalty to him, and Thankfulnesse to God, may be the more.

8. *Accommodation.*

Every one of his *Majesties Ships* and *Friggot-Officers* have a distinct Cabin for themselves; for which the *Dutch*, *French*, and *Portugals*, do envy them, who for the most part lye *sub dio* under *ship-decks*.

9. *Government.*

Few offences comparatively to other Fleets are therein committed, and fewer escape punishment. The Offender, if the fault be small, is tried by a *Court-Martial*, consisting of the *Officers* of the Ship; if great, by a *Council of Warre*, wherein only *Commanders* and the *Judge Advocate*. If any sleep in their watches, it is pain of death. After eight o'clock none, save the *Captain*, *Lieutenant*, and *Master*, may presume to burn a candle. No *smoaking of Tobacco* (save for the *priviledged aforesaid*) at any time, but in one particular place of the Ship, and that over a *Tub of Water*. *Preaching* they have lately had twice a week; *Praying* twice a day: but my Intelligencer could never hear that the *Lord's Supper* for some yeares was administred aboard of any Ship; an Omission which I hope hereafter will be amended.

But never did this *Navy* appear more *triumphant*, than when in *May* last it brought over our *Gracious Sovereign*, being almost *becalmed* (such the fear of the Winds to offend with over-roughness); the prognostick of his Majesties peaceable Reign.

The Farwell.

Being to take our leave of these our *Wooden Walls*; first, I wish that they may conquer *with their Mast and Sailes*, *without their Gunnes*; that their very appearance may fright their Foes into Submission.

But if, in point of *Honour* or *Safety*, they be necessitated to ingage, may they alwayes *keep the Wind* of the *Enemy*, that their Shot may flye with the greater force, and that the smoake of their Poudre, pursuing *the Foe*, may drive him to fire at hazard! May their *Gunner* be in all places of the Ship, to see where he can make a Shot with the best advantage; their *Carpenter and his Crew* be allways *in the Hold*, presently to drive in a *wooden Plug* (whereas a Shot comes betwixt *Wind and Water*), and to clap a *Board* with *Tar* and *Camel's Hair* upon it till the *dispute* be over; their *Chirurgion* and his

¹ This was then the time requisite for a voyage to the East Indies. N.

Assistants be in the same place (out of danger of Shot) to dress the Wounded; their *Captain* be in the uppermost, the *Lieutenant* in every part of the Ship, to encourage the Sea-men: the *Chaplain* at his *Devotions*, to importune Heaven for success, and encouraging all by his good Council, if Time will permit!

MEDICINAL WATERS.

TUNBRIDGE-WATER.

It is usual for Providence, when intending a *Benefit* to *Mankind*, to send some *signal chance* on the *Errand*, to bring the *first Tidings* thereof; most visible in the *Newes of Medicinal-Waters*.

The first *Discovery* of this *Water* (though variously reported) is believed from a *Footman* to a *Dutch Lord*, who passed this way, and, drinking thereof, found it in taste very like to that at the *Spaw* in *Germany*.

Indeed, there is a great *symbolizing* betwixt them in many *concurrences*; and I believe it is as *sovereign* as the other, save that it is true of *Things* as of *Persons*, "Major è longinquo Reverentia." Surely it runneth thorough some *Iron-Mine*, because so good for *splenitick* distempers. But I leave the full Relation to such who, having *experimentally* found the *Vertue* of it, can set their *Seal of Probatum est* unto the commendation thereof¹."

PROVERBS².

"A *Kentish Yeoman*³."]]

It passeth for a *plain man of a plentiful estate*; *Yeomen* in this County bearing away the bell for wealth from all of their ranck in England.

Yeomen, contracted for *Yemen-mein*, are so called, saith a great Antiquary⁴, from *Gemein* (*G* in the beginning is usually turned into *Y*, as *Gate* into *Yate*), which signifieth *Common* in old Dutch, so that *Yeoman* is a *Commoner*, one undignified with any *title of Gentility*. A condition of People almost peculiar to England, seeing in France, Italy, and Spain (like a lame *Dye*, which hath no points betwixt *Duce* and *Cinque*) no *medium* between *Gentlemen* and *Pesants*; whereas amongst us the *Yeomen*, *Ingenui*, or *Legales Homines*, are in effect the *Basis* of all the Nation, formerly most mounting the *Subsidy-book* in *Peace* with their *Purses*, and the *Muster-roll* in *War* with their *Persons*. Kent, as we have said, affordeth the richest in this kind, whence the Rime,

"A *Knight of Cales*, and a *Gentleman of Wales*, and a *Laird of the North Countree*; A *Yeoman of Kent*, with his *yearly Rent*, will buy them out all *Three*."

Cales Knights were made in that Voyage, by Robert Earle of Essex, anno Domini 1596, to the number of *sixty*, whereof (though many of great birth and estate) some were of *low fortunes*; and therefore Queen Elizabeth was halfe offended with the Earle for making *Knighthood* so common. Of the numerousness of *Welsh Gentlemen* we shall have cause to speak hereafter. *Northern Lairds* are such who in Scotland hold Lands in chief of the King, whereof some have no great Revenue, so that a *Kentish Yeoman* (by the help of an *Hyperbole*) may countervail, &c.

¹ The Tunbridge Waters still maintain a high degree of celebrity; and the pure air and pleasant neighbourhood continue to attract considerable numbers of respectable families to Tunbridge Wells for a summer residence. The peculiar virtues of the water, and the topographical description of the place and of its environs, will be found in a good History of both, published by Mr. Sprange, a respectable Bookseller there long resident. N.

² The late venerable Antiquary the Rev. Samuel Pegge, LL.D. had, in the course of a long life, made a large Collection of *Kent-isms*; which, after his death, were purchased by Mr. Gough. Dr. Pegge had also made a collection of *Derby-isms*, which were given by his Son to the Writer of this Note. N.

³ The present Yeomen of Kent are uncommonly wealthy: they purchase their farms, whenever they are to be sold, at enormous prices; and rents have doubled, and in many instances trebled and quadrupled within twenty years. B.

⁴ Verstegan, in his "Restoring of Decayed Intelligence."

Yet such Yeomen refuse to have the Title of *Master* put upon them, contenting themselves without any addition of *Gentility*; and this mindeth me of a passage in my memory. One immoderately boasted, "that there was not one of his name in all England, but that he was a *Gentleman*." To whom one in the company returned, "I am sorry, Sir, you have never a *good-man* of your name."

Sure I am in Kent there is many a hospital *Yeoman* of great ability, who, though no *Gentleman* by *Descent* and *Title*, is one by his *Means* and *State*; let me also adde by his *courteous carriage*, though constantly called but *Good-man*, to which *Name* he desirerh to answer in all respects.

"A *Man* of KENT¹."]]

This may relate either to the *Liberty* or to the *Courage* of this *County-men*; *Liberty*, the tenure of *Villanage* (so frequent elsewhere) being here utterly unknown, and the bodies of all *Kentish* persons being of *free condition*. In so much that it is holden sufficient for one to avoid the *Objection of bondage*, to say "that his Father was born in *Kent*²." Now seeing *servi non sunt viri, quia non sui juris*, a *Bond-man* is *no man*, because *not his own man*; the *Kentish* for their *Freedome* have atchieved to themselves the name of *Men*.

Others refer it to their *Courage*; which, from the time of King Canutus, hath purchased unto them the precedency of marching in our English Armies to lead the *Van*.

"Ob egregiæ virtutis meritum, quod potenter & patenter exercuit, *Cantia* nostra primæ Cohortis honorem, & primos congressus Hostium, usque in hodiernum diem in omnibus præliis obtinet³." For the desert of their worthy valour, which they so powerfully and publickly expressed, our *Kent* obtaineth even unto this day the honour of the first Regiment, and first assaulting the Enemy in all Battails⁴."

Our Author lived in the Reign of Henry the Second; and whether *Kentish-men* retain this Priviledge unto this day (wherein many things are turned *upside-down*, and then no wonder if also *forward and backward*) is to me unknown.

"Neither in KENT nor Christendome."]]

This seems a very *insolent expression*, and as *unequal a division*. Surely the first Authour thereof had small skill in *even distribution*, to measure an *Inch* against an *Ell*; yea, to weigh a *Grain* against a *Pound*. But know, Reader, that this *Home- proverb* is *calculated* onely for the *elevation* of our *own Country*, and ought to be restrained to *English-Christendome*, whereof *Kent* was first converted to the Faith. So then *Kent* and *Christendome* (parallel to *Rome* and *Italy*) is as much as the *First Cut*, and all the *Loafe* besides. I know there passes a report, that Henry the Fourth King of France, mustering his Souldiers at the Siege of a City, found more *Kentish-men* therein, than Forraigners of all *Christendome* beside, which (being but seventy years since) is by some made the Original of this Proverb, which was more ancient in use; and therefore I adhere to the former Interpretation, alwayes provided,

————— *Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.*

"If thou know'st better, it to me impart;
If not, use these of mine with all my heart."

For mine own part, I write nothing but *animo revocandi*, ready to retract it when better evidence shall be brought unto me. Nor will I oppose such who understand it for *periphrasis* of *NO-WHERE*; *Kent* being the best place of England, *Christendome* of the World.

¹ There is a dispute between East and West, as to which part of the County attachies "Men of Kent," and to which only "Kentish Men." B.

² Fitz-Herbert 15. in Title of *Villanage*.

³ Joannes Sarisburiensis.

⁴ De Nugis Curial. 6. cap. 16. Thus cited (for hitherto I have not read the Original) by Mr. Selden; in his Notes on Polyolbion, p. 303. F.

“ KENTISH Long-Tailes.”]

Let me premise, that those are much mistaken, who first found this Proverb on a Miracle of Austin the Monk, which is thus reported. It happened in an English Village where Saint Austin was preaching, that the Pagans therein did beat and abuse both him and his associates, opprobriously tying *Fish-tails* to their back-sides; in revenge whereof an impudent Author relateth (Reader, *you* and I must *blush* for *him*, who *hath* not the modesty to blush for himselfe) how such Appendants grew to the hind-parts of all that Generation¹. I say they are much mistaken, for the Scene of this *Lying Wonder* was not laied in any part of Kent, but pretended many miles off, nigh Cerne in Dorsetshire.

To come closer to the sence of this Proverb, I conceive it first of outlandish extraction, and *cast* by Forraigners as a *note of disgrace* on all the English, though it chanceth to *stick* only on the *Kentish* at this Day: for, when there happened in Palestine a difference betwixt Robert brother of Saint Lewis King of France and our William Longspee Earle of Salisbury, heare how the French-man insulted over our Nation:

“ O timidorum *caudatorum* formidolositas! “ O the cowardliness of these fearful *Long-*
quàm beatus, quàm mundus præsens *tails!* How happie, how cleane would this
foret exercitus, si à *caudis* purgaretur & our Armie be, were it but purged from
*caudatis*²!” *Tails* and *Long-tailes!*”

That the English were *nicked* by this speech, appears by the reply of the Earle of Salisbury, following still the *metaphor*: “ The son of my father shall presse thither to-day, whither you shall not dare to approach his *Horse-taile*.”

Some will have the English so called from wearing a *pouch* or *poake* (a *bag* to carry their *baggage* in) behind their backs, whilst probably the proud *Monsieurs* had their *Lacquies* for that purpose; in proof whereof, they produce ancient Pictures of the *English Drapery* and *Armory*, wherein such conveyances doe appear. If so, it was neither sin nor shame for the common sort of people to carry their own necessaries; and it matters not much whether the pocket be made on either side, or wholly behinde.

If any demand how this nick-name (cut off from the rest of England) continues still entailed on *Kent*? The best conjecture is, because that County lieth nearest to *France*, and the *French* are beheld as the first founders of this aspersion. But if any will have the *Kentish* so called from drawing and dragging boughs of trees behind them, which afterwards they advanced above their heads, and so partly cozened, partly threatned, King William the Conqueror to continue their ancient Customes; I say, if any will impute it to this original, I will not oppose. *

“ KENTISH Gavel-kind.”]

It is a custome in this County, whereby the Lands are divided equally among all the Sons; and in default of them, amongst the Daughters; that is, *Give all Kind*; *Kind* signifying a *Child* in the *Low Dutch*. This practice, as it appears in Tacitus, was derived to our Saxons from the ancient Germans:

*Teutonibus priscis patrios succedit in agros
Mascula stirps omnis, ne foret ulla potens.*

“ Mongst the old *Teuch* lest one o’ertop his breed,
To his Sire’s land doth every son succeed.”

It appeareth that, in the eighteenth year of King Henry the Sixth, there were not above fourty persons in Kent, but all their land was held in this tenure³. But, on the

¹ Hierome Porter, in the Flowers of the Lives of the Saints, p. 515.

² Matthew Paris, anno Domini 1250, p. 790.

³ This matter is much misunderstood. A large part of the manorial property of the County was anciently held by Knight-Service; and land anciently held by Knight-Service is not subject to Gavel-kind. See the excellent treatise on this subject of Thomas Robinson, brother to the late Lord Rokeby. No lands were allowed on tenure by the disgavelling acts, except those of the gentlemen named in those acts, who were mostly the principal noblemen and gentlemen in the County. B.

* The true reason seems to be given by Hall in his *Quæstio*? p. 40.

petition of divers Gentlemen, this custome was altered by Act of Parliament in the 31st of King Henry the Eighth, and *Kentish-lands* for the most part reduced to an uniformitie with the rest in England.

“DOVER-COURT. All Speakers, and no Hearers.”]

There is a Village in Essex, not far from Harwich, called *Dover-Court*, formerly famous for a *Rood* burnt in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth. But I take it here to be taken for some *tumultuous Court* kept at *Dover*, the confluence of many blustering Sea-men, who are not easily ordered into awful attention. The Proverb is applyed to such irregular conferences, wherein the People are *all Tongue, and no Eares*, parallel to the Latine Proverb, “*Cyclopus Respublica*,” being thus charactered that therein *ἄδεις ἀκείει ἄδεν ἄδενός*.

“The Father to the Bough,
The Son to the Plough.”]

That is, though the *Father* be executed for his *Offence*, the *Son* shall nevertheless succeed to his Inheritance.

In this County, if a *Tenant in Fee-simple* of Lands in *Gavel-kind* commit Felony¹, and suffer the judgement of Death therefore, the *Prince* shall have all his *Chattels* for a forfeiture. But as touching the *Land*, he shall neither have the *Escheat* of it, though it be immediately holden of himself, nor the *Day, Year, and Wast*, if it be holden of any other; for in that case the Heir, notwithstanding the offence of his Ancestor, shall enter immediately and enjoy the lands after the same Customes and Services by which they were holden before; in assurance whereof, the former Proverb is become *currant* in this County. But this *Rule* holdeth in case of *Felony* and of *Murther* onely, and not in case of *Treason*, nor (peradventure) in *Piracy*, and other *Felonies* made by *Statutes of later times*, because *the Custome* cannot take hold of that which then was not in being. It holdeth moreover in case where the offender is *justiced by Order of Law*, and not where he withdraws himself after the fault committed, and will not abide his lawful trial.

“TENTERDEN’S Steeple is the Cause of the Breach in *Goodwyn Sands*.”]

It is used commonly in derision of such who, being demanded to render a reason of some important accident, assign *non causam pro causâ*, or a *ridiculous and improbable cause thereof*. And hereon a story depends.

When the *Vicinage in Kent* met to consult about the Inundation of *Goodwyn Sands*, and what might be the Cause thereof, an old man imputed it to the building of *Tenterden Steeple* in this County; “for those Sands,” said he, “were firme Lands before that Steeple was built, which ever since were overflown with Sea-water.” Hereupon all heartily laughed at his *unlogical* reason, making that the *effect in Nature*, which was only the *consequent in time*; not *flowing from*, but *following after*, the building of that Steeple.

But *one story is good till another is heard*. Though this be all whereon this Proverb is generally grounded, I met since with a supplement therunto. It is this. Time out of mind money was constantly collected out of this County to fence the East Bancks thereof against the eruption of the Seas. And such sums were deposited in the hands of the *Bishop of Rochester*. But, because the Sea had been very quiet for many years, without any encroachings; the Bishop commuted that money to the building of a Steeple, and endowing of a Church, in *Tenterden*. By this diversion of the Collection for the maintenance of the Banks, the Sea afterwards brake in upon *Goodwyn Sands*². And now the *old man* had told a *rational tale*, had he found but the due favour to finish it. And thus, sometimes, that is causelesly accounted *ignorance in the Speaker*, which is nothing but *impatience* in the *Auditors*, unwilling to attend the end of the discourse.

¹ W. Lambarde’s “Perambulation of Kent,” p. 550 and 551.

² G. Sandys, in his notes on the 13th of Ovid’s *Metamorphoses*, p. 282.

“ A Jack of *Dover*.”]

I find the first mention of this Proverb in our English Ennius, Chaucer, in his Proeme to the Cook :

“ And many a *Jack of Dover* he had sold,
Which had been two times hot, and two times cold.”

This is no *Fallacy*, but good *Policy*, in an Houshold, to lengthen out the Provision thereof; and, though lesse toothsome, may be wholesome enough. But what is no *false Logick* in a Family, is *false Ethicks* in an *Inn*, or *Cook's-shop*, to make the abused *Guest* to pay after the rate of *new* and *fresh* for meat at the *second* and *third* hand.

Parallel to *this* is the Latine Proverb, *Crambe bis cocta*; *Crambe* being a kind of *Colewort*, which (with Vinegar) being *raw* is good, *boiled* better, *twice boiled* noysome to the palat, and naueeous to the stomach.

Both Proverbs are appliable to such who grate the ears of their Auditors with *ungratefull Tautologies*, of what is worthlesse in it selfe; *tolerable* as once uttered in the notion of Novelty, but abominable if repeated, for the tediousnesse thereof.

PRINCES.

JOHN of ELTHAM, second Son to King Edward the Second by Isabell his Queen, was born at Eltham in this County. He was afterwards created Earle of Cornwall. A spritely Gentleman, and who would have given greater evidence of abilities, if not prevented by death in the prime of his age. He dyed in Scotland, in the tenth yeare of the Reign of King Edward the Third.

Be it observed that hitherto the younger Sons to our English Kings were never advanced higher than *Earls*. Thus Richard second Son to King John never had higher *English* Honour than the Earle of Cornwall, though at the same time he were *King* of the *Romans*. But this John of Eltham was the last Son of an English King who dyed a plain Earl, the Title of Duke coming afterwards into fashion. Hence it was that all the younger Sons of Kings were from this time forwards created *Dukes*, except expiring in their infancy.

BRIDGET of ELTHAM, fourth Daughter of King Edward the Fourth and Elizabeth his Queen, was born at Eltham in this County. Observing her three eldest Sisters not over happy in their Husbands, she resolved to wed a monastical life, and (no whit ambitious of the place of an Abbess) became an ordinary votary in the Nunnery at Dartford in this County, founded by King Edward the Third. The time of her death is uncertain; but this is certain, that her dissolution hapned some competent time before the *dissolution* of that *Nunnerie*.

EDMUND youngest Son to King Henry the Seventh and Elizabeth his Queen (bearing the name of his Grand-father Edmund of Haddam) was born at Greenwich in this County, 1495¹. He was by his Father created Duke of Somerset; and he dyed, before he was full five years of age, at Bishops Hatfield in Hartford-shire, which then was the Nursery for the King's Children. Little notice generally is taken of this Prince; and no wonder, for

“ Who onely act short parts in Infant age
Are soon forgot, they e'er came on the Stage.”

He died anno Domini 1500, in the 15th year of his Father's Reign; and lieth buried (without any monument) in Westminster.

HENRY the Eighth, second Son of King Henry the Seventh, was born at Greenwich. A Prince whom some praise to the *Skies*, others depresse to the *Pit*, whilst the third (and truer) sort embrace a middle way betwixt both.

¹ Vincent, in his Discovery of Brook's Errors, p. 481.

Extream.

Some carry him up as the Paragon of Princes; the great advancer of God's Glory and true Religion; and the most magnificent that ever sate on the Throne. Master Fox, in his "Acts and Monuments," is sometimes very superlative in his commendation; and so are most Protestant Authours who wrote under his Reign.

Mean.

Polydore Vergil hath an expression of him to this effect; *Princeps in quo æqualiquasi temperamento magnæ inerant Virtutes, ac non minora Vitia.* "A Prince in whom great Virtues, and no less Vices, were in a manner equally contempered."

Extream.

Sir Walter Rawleigh, in his Preface to his great "History," whose words may better be read there than transcribed thence, makes him the *truest Map of Tyranny*. Insomuch, that King James (who could not abide that any under a King should speak against a King) was much offended thereat. And those words worst became the Writer so much advanced by the Daughter of the said King Henry.

For mine own part, I humbly conceive, God effected more by his work as the *Instrument*, than he was directed by God's Word as the *Principal*. Indeed he was a man of an uncomptrolable spirit, carrying a *Mandamus* in his mouth, sufficiently sealed when he put his hand to his Hilt. He awed all into *Obedience*, which some impute to his skilfulnesse to rule, others ascribe to his *Subjects'* ignorance to resist.

Let one pleasant passage (for Recreation) have its pass amongst much serious matter. A company of little Boyes were by their School-master not many years since appointed to act the Play of "King Henry the Eighth," and one who had no *presence*, but (an *absence* rather) as of a *whyning voyce, puling spirit, consumptionish body*, was appointed to personate King Henry himself, only because he had the richest Cloaths, and his Parents the best people of the parish: but, when he had spoke his speech rather like a *Mouse* than a *Man*, one of his Fellow Actors told him, "If you speak not *Hoh* with a better spirit, your Parliament will not grant you a penny of Money."

But it is vain to *glean in the stubble*; seeing the Lord Herbert hath so largely wrote the Life of this King, that nothing of moment can be added thereunto. He dyed January 28, 1546.

MARY, eldest Daughter to King Henry the Eighth and Queen Katharine of Spain, was born at Greenwich, the 18th of February 1518. She did partake of both her Parents in her person and properties; having from her Father a broad face, big voyce, and undaunted spirit; from her Mother a swarthy complexion, and a mind wholly devoted to the Romish Religion. She attained the Crown by complying with the Gentry of Norfolk and Suffolk, promising them to continue Religion as established by King Edward the Sixth; after the breach of which promise she never prospered. For, first, she lost the hearts of her Subjects, then her hopes of a Child, then the company (not to say affection) of her Husband, then the City of Calais, then her mirth, then her health, then her life, which ended on the 17th of November, 1558.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, second Daughter to King Henry the Eighth, was born at Greenwich, September 7, 1533. She was Heire only to the eminences of her Father, his *Learning, Bounty, Courage, and Success*; besides *Grace and true Goodness*, wherein she was Daughter to her Mother.

Her *Learning* appears in her two Latine speeches to the University; and a third, little better than *extempore*, to the Poland Ambassador. Her *Bounty* was better than her Father's, less flowing from *Humour*, and more founded on *Merit*, and ordered with *Moderation*; seeing that is the best *Liberality* that so enricheth the *Receiver* that it doth not impoverish the *Giver*.

Her *Courage* was undaunted, never making her self *so cheap* to her Favorites, but that she still valued her own Authority, whereof this an eminent instance:

A prime Officer with a White Staffe (whose name I purposely forbear) coming into her presence, the Queen willed him to confer such a place now voyd on one of her Servants

whom she commended unto him. "Pleaseth your Highness, Madam," saith the Lord, "the disposal thereof pertaineth to me by vertue of this White Staffe conferred upon me." "True," said the Queen; "yet I never gave you your office so absolutely, but I still reserved my self of the *Quorum*." "But of the *Quarum*, Madam!" returned the Lord, presuming on the favour of her Highnesse.

Hereat the Queen, in some passion, snatching the Staff out of his hand, "You shall acknowledge me," said She, "of the *Quorum*, *Quarum*, *Quorum*, before you have it again." The Lord waited *Staff-lesse* almost a day (which seemed so long unto him as if the Sun stood still) before the same was re-conferred upon him.

Her *Success* was *admirable*, keeping the *King of Spain at armes-end* all her Reign. She was well skilled in the *Queen-craft*; and, by her policy and prosperity, she was much beloved by her people, insomuch that since it hath been said, "That Queen Elizabeth might lawfully doe that which King James might not." For, although the Laws were equally the rule to them both, yet her popularity *sugared* many *bitter* things; her Subjects thanking her for taking those Taxes which they refused to pay to her Successor. She died at Richmond, March 24, anno Domini 1602.

MARY, Daughter to King James and Anne of Denmark his Queen, was born at Greenwich, April 8, about eleven a clock at night, and soon after baptized with greater state than the memory of any then alive in England could recover¹. King James was wont pleasantly to say, "that he would not pray *to* the Virgin Mary, but he would pray *for* the Virgin Mary;" meaning his own *Daughter*. But, it seems, his prayers prevailed not (Divine Providence having otherwise determined it) for her long life, who expired in her infancy, and lies buried at Westminster.

SOPHIA, youngest daughter to King James and Queen Anne, was born at Greenwich the 22d day of June 1606; and departed this life three dayes after². This Royal Babe lieth buried nigh Queen Elizabeth, in the North part of the Chappel of King Henry the Seventh, represented sleeping in her *Cradle*, wherewith *vulgar eyes*, especially of *the weaker sex*, are more affected (as level to their cognizance, more capable of what is *pretty* than what is *pompous*) than with all the magnificent Monuments in Westminster.

CHARLES, eldest Son of King Charles and Queen Mary, was born at Greenwich, anno 1629. A fright of his Mother is generally reported to have accelerated, or rather antedated, his Nativity. The Popish Priests belonging to the Queen stood ready, watching to snatch the Royal Babe to their superstitious Baptisme; but the tender care of King Charles did *out-vigil* their watchfullness, commanding Doctor Web (his next Chaplain in attendance) to Christen it according to the Church of England. This done, within few houres he expired; and lyes buried at Westminster.

SAINTS.

EALPHAGE, born of good parentage, had his education during his youth in Gloucestershire; then he became a Monk at Glastenbury. But, that place not sufficiently suiting the severity of his solitary soul, removing thence he built himself a *Hut* at Bath, which small Cell in process of time (the longest line proceedeth from a little point at first) proved the beautiful *Priory* in that place. Hence by Dunstan he was preferred Bishop of Winchester, continuing therein twenty-two years; and at last became Bishop of Canterbury³.

It happeneth that the cruel Danes seizing on that City put it under *Decimation*. Start not, loyal Reader, at the word, if in the late Tyranny of the times thou thy self hast been against all right and reason *decimated* in thy *Purse*, as now the poor Citizens of Canterbury were in their Persons. For the Danes, under pretence of Tribute detained, Saved the *tenth* part of the Citizens alive, } Destroyed the other *nine* parts, no fewer than
amounting unto *eight hundred and four*. } *seven thousand two hundred and thirty-six*.

¹ Stow's Chronicle, p. 862.

² Stow, in his Survey of London, continued by How, p. 512.

³ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Archbishops of Canterbury.

As for Arch-bishop Alphage, they demanded of him a greater summe than he could pay or procure, whose wealth consisted chiefly in his Piety, no *currant Coin* with the Pagan Danes; so that, after seven moneths imprisonment, they barbarously murdered him, near Greenwich, about the year 1013.

His Corpse was first buried in Saint Paul's; and then removed, by the command of King Canutus, to Canterbury. Impudent Monks have almost as much wronged his memory, as the Danes did his Person, farcing his life with such abominable *lies*, that thereby the very *truth* therein is rendred suspected.

AGELNOTH, Son to Count Agelmar, was a *Calendred Saint* in this County, being elected Archbishop of Canterbury from being *Dean* over the *Canons* in that Convent¹.

This is the first time I find the *Dignity* of *Decanus*, or *Dean*, in England; so called from *Δέξα*, *Ten*², having (it seemeth), at the first, *inspection* just over that *number*, though since an *Heteroclite* in England; as, either over *fewer*, but *six* in *Norwich*, *Bristol*, &c.; or many *more* in other Cathedrals.

He was so pious in his life, that he was commonly called the *Good*. And here one may justly wonder; God having two *grand Epithets*, *Optimus* and *Maximus*, most give the former the go-by, and strive onely for the latter, to be the *Greatest*, though *Greatnesse* without *Goodnesse* is both *destructive* to him that hath it, and *dangerous* to all others about him.

Going to Rome to get his *Pall* from the *Pope*, by him he was courteously entertained, and deserved his welcome, who gave him (saith my Author³) for the Arm of Saint Augustine Bishop of Hippo, *one hundred talents of silver, and one talent of gold*, citing Bishop Godwin for his Author: but indeed that Bishop, though reporting the *hundred talents of silver*, mentioneth not at all that of gold.

Perchance Mr. Weever had lately read (still obversing his fancy) how Pharaoh King of Egypt, having taken away King Jehoahash, "condemned the land in an hundred talents of silver, and a talent of gold⁴." And to me it is a double wonder; first, that this Archbishop *would give*; secondly, that he *could give*, living in a harraged Land (wherein so much *Misery* and little *Money*) so vast a sum.

However, this mindeth me of a passage in Saint Augustine, speaking of the *Reliques* of the *deceased*, "*Si tamen Martyrum*," if so they be of Martyrs; and let me chuse the words of this *Father* on this *Father*, "*Si tamen Augustini*." If this *were* the *Arm* of Saint *Augustine*, and not of some other *ordinary* (not to say *infamous*) person.

Well, were one as good a *Mathematician* as he who collected the *Stature* of *Hercules* from the length of his *Foot*, it were easie to proportion the price of Saint *Augustine's* whole body, from this valuation of his *Arme*. And now, having so dearly bought it, let him dispose thereof as he pleaseth; and let no man grudge if he gave it to *Coventry* rather than *Canterbury*.

He expended much in *repairing* (or rather *renewing*) of his Cathedral of Canterbury, lately destroyed by the Danes; assisted therein by the bounty of King Canutus, who, at the instance, and by the advice, of this Prelate, did many worthy works. Our Agelnoth, after he had set seventeen years in his See, died October 29, in the year 1038.

MARTYRS.

WILLIAM WHITE was born in this County; and, entering into Orders, became a great maintainer of the Opinions of Wicliffe⁵. He was the first married Priest in England since the Pope's solemn prohibition thereof. I find Johan his wife commended for her modesty and patience, and that she was "*conjux tali digna marito*⁶." Indeed she shared very deep in her husband's sufferings, hardly coming off with her life at the last; for he, though *leaving* his *Living* (as unsafe to hold), still *kept* his *Calling*, and preached about all the

¹ Weever, Funeral Sermon, p. 301.

² Cowel's Interpreter, in the word *Dean*.

³ Weever, ut prius.

⁴ 2 Chronicles xxxvi. 3.

⁵ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, p. 564.

⁶ Idem, ibidem.

Eastern parts of the Land. The same mouth which commanded the Disciples in time of Peace, "Goe not from house to house¹," so to avoid the censure of *Levity*, advised them also, "When ye are persecuted in one City, fly to another²," so to provide for their own *Security*. Such the constant practice of this William White, who was as a *Partridge* *dayly on the wing*, removing from place to place. At last he was seized on at Norwich, by William Alnwick the cruel Bishop thereof, and charged with Thirty Articles, for which he was condemned, and burnt at Norwich in September 1428³. He was the Protomartyr of all born in this County; and had not five before him in all England, who suffered merely for Religion, without any mixture of *matter of State* charged upon them.

As for *Marian* Martyrs, we meet with many in this County, though not to be charged on *Cardinal Pole* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, further than his bare permission thereof.

It is observed of *Bears*, that they love to kill their own Prey, and (except forced by Famine) will not feed on what was dead before. Such a *Bear* was *bloody Bonner*, who was all for the quick, and not for the dead; whilest, clean contrary, *Cardinal Pole* let the living alone, and vented his spleen onely on the dead (whom he could wrong, but not hurt); burning the bones of *Martin Bucer* and *Paulus Phagijs* at *Cambridge*. Such *Martyrs*, therefore, as suffered in this Shire, were either by the cruelty of Griffin Bishop of *Rochester*, or of Thornton Suffragan of *Dover*.

CONFESSORS.

SIMON FISH, Esquire, was born in this County, bred a Lawyer in Graies-Inn, London⁴. Here he acted that part in a Tragedy, wherein the pride of Cardinal Wolsey was personated, and wherewith that Prelate was so offended, that *Fish* was fain to fly, and live two years beyond the Seas. There he made, and thence sent over into England, a small but sharp Treatise, called "The Supplication of Beggars," termed by Master Fox a *Libel*, understand him a *little Book*⁵; otherwise prizing and praising it for a *Master-piece* of *Wit*, *Learning*, and *Religion*, discovering the Superstition of that age. This by Queen Anna Bollen was presented to King Henry the Eighth, who therewith was so highly affected, that he sent for the Author home, and favoured him in great proportion.

However, many nets were laid by the Popish party against him, especially by Sir Thomas More, his implacable Enemy; yet *Fish* had the happinesse to escape the *hands of Men*, and to fall into the *hand of God* more immediately; dying of the Plague, 1531, and lieth buried at St. Dunstan in London.

Sir JAMES HALES⁶ was born, did live, and was richly landed, in this County, one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas, a man of most *signal integrity*. When the rest of the Judges (frighted at the frowns of the Duke of Northumberland) subscribed the disinheriting of the *Lady Mary* and *Lady Elizabeth*, he onely refused, as against both *Law* and *Conscience*.

Yet afterwards, in the first of Queen Mary, he fell into the displeasure of Bishop Gardiner (which, like Juniper Coals, once kindled, hardly quenched) for urging the observation of some Lawes of King Edward the Sixth. For this he was imprisoned, hardly used, and so threatned by his Keeper, that he endeavoured to have killed himself; which, being after let at liberty, he afterwards effected, drowning himself in a small water near his house, fear and melancholly so much prevailing upon him. Mr. Fox concludeth the sad Poem of his final estate with this Distich:

*Cum nihil ipse vides, propria quin labe laboret,
Tu tua fac cures, cætera mitte Deo.*

Seing nought thou seest but failing in the best,
Mind thy own matters and leave God the rest.

¹ Luke x. 7.

² Matthew x. 23.

³ Fox, Acts and Monuments.

⁴ J. Bale, in his Book titled "Scriptores nostri temporis," p. 102.

⁵ Acts and Monuments, p. 1014.

⁶ Sir James Hales's house was at the Dane-john, or Dungeon, Canterbury: and the drowning happened, I think, at the River above St. Mildred's. Does he not occur in the question of Succession in Dolman's Conference? See *Censura Literaria*, vol. vii. B.

We must look on his foul deed with anger, and yet with pity on the doer thereof; frown on the one, and weep for the other: for, seeing he had led a right godly life, and had suffered so much on the account of his Conscience, I hope that his station in this place will not be cavilled at by any charitable persons. He died anno Domini 1555.

CARDINALS.

JOHN KEMP, son to Thomas, Grand-child to Sir John Kemp, Nephew to Sir Roger Kemp, both Knights, was born at Wie in this County (where he built a fair Colledge for Seculars); bred also in Merton Colledge in Oxford; successively Bishop of Rochester, Chichester, and London; afterwards Arch-bishop of York and Canterbury; Cardinal, first by the Title of Saint Balbine, then of Saint Rufine in Rome: all his preferments are comprehended in the old following verse¹:

“ Bis Primas, ter Præsul erat, bis Cardine functus.”

He had another honour, to make up the distich, being twice *Lord Chancellor of England*, so that I may add;

“ Et dixit Legem bis Cancellarius Anglis.”

Such are mistaken who report him the first raiser of his Family to a *knightly* degree, which he found in that *equipage*, as is aforesaid, though he left it much improved in Estate by his bounty; and some of his *name* and *bloud* flourish in *Kent* at this day. He died a very old man, March the 22d, anno 1453.

RICHARD CLIFFORD². His Nativity may bear some debate, Herefordshire pretending unto him: but, because Robert Clifford was his Brother³ (in the first of King Henry the Fourth High Sheriff of this County, and richly landed therein), I adjudge him a *Cantian*, and assign Bobbing as the most probable place of his birth. His worth preferred him Bishop of London 1407; and he was sent by King Henry the Fourth as his Embassadour to the Council of Constance. I could [not] hold my hand from ranking him *under the topicks of Cardinals*, confident that no ingenious person would take exception thereat. For, first, he was one in Merit and Desert. Secondly, in general Desire and Designation. Thirdly, (though no *actual Cardinal*) he *acted* as a Cardinal when joyned to their *Conclave* to see *fair play* amongst them at the choosing of a new Pope. Yea some mentioned him for the place, who (counting it more credit to makè, than be a Pope) first nominated *Cardinal Columna*, and he clearly carried it by the name of *Martin*⁴. During his abode at Constance, he preached a Latine Sermon before the Emperour and Pope. He answered his name, *de clivo forti*, or *of the strong Rock* indeed, viz. David's⁵. Being a most pious person, returning home he lived in good esteem, with Prince and People, until his death, which happened 1421, being buried nigh the present Monument of Sir Christopher Hatton.

PRELATES.

RALPH of MAYDENSTAN. I presume this the ancient Orthography of *Maydston* (a noted Town in this County); the rather, because I met with no other place in England, offering in sound or syllables thereunto.

An Author giveth him this short but thick commendation:

“ Vir magnæ literaturæ & in Theologiâ nominatissimus⁶.”

Insomuch that, in the Reign of King Henry the Third, 1234, he was preferred Bishop of Hereford.

This Prelate bought of one Mount-hault, a Noble-man, a fair house *in*, and the Patronage of, St. Mary Mount-hault (commonly, but corruptly, called *Mount-haw*) in London,

¹ Made by Thomas Kemp, his kinsman, Bishop of London.

² For Clifford, see under the parish of Bobbing in Hasted. B.

³ Villare Cantianum, p. 24.

⁴ All collected out of Godwin's Bishops of London.

⁵ “ Lord, be thou my strong rock.” Psal. xxxi. 3.

⁶ Thomas Wike, in his Chronicle of Osney.

leaving both to his successours in the See of Hereford. Know, Reader, that all English Bishops in that age had Palaces in London for their conveniency, wherein they resided, and kept great Hospitality, during their attendance in Parliament.

Now, although the *School-men* generally hold that Episcopacy is *Apex consummatae Religionis*, then which *nihil amplius*, nothing higher or holier in this life; and though many Friars have been preferred Bishops as a progressive motion both in *Dignity* and *Sanctity*; yet our Ralph was of a different judgement herein. This made him, in the year 1239, turn his *Miter* into a *Coule*, and become a Franciscan¹, first at Oxford, then at Gloucester, where he died about the year 1244.

HENRY DE WINGHAM (a well-known Town in this County) was, by King Henry the Third, preferred Chancellour both of England and Gascony, Dean both of Totten-Hall (*quære* where this place is?) and Saint Martin's, and twice Embassadour into France².

It happened that one Ethelmar, *womb-brother* to King Henry the Third, was then Bishop of Winchester: a person who properly comes not under my pen; first, for his *Foreign Nativity*; secondly (so much as he was English) he was an UNWORTHY, wanting *age, ability, and orders*, to qualify him in that place³.

Hereupon the Monks of Winchester, indeavouring to eject him, chose Wingham, a man of Merit (and Might in the Court), to be their Bishop; which honour he wisely refused, fearing to incur the King's displeasure. It was not long before his *Modesty* and *Discretion* were rewarded with a *peaceable* (instead of that *litigious*) Bishoprick, when chosen to London 1259. But he enjoyed his See not full two years, dying July 13, 1261; and was buried in his own Cathedral.

HENRY of SANDWICH, Archdeacon of Oxford, was consecrated Bishop of London 1263. He took part with the seditious Barons against King Henry the Third, for which he was deservedly *excommunicated* by Othobon the Pope's Legate⁴. Going to Rome, it cost him well nigh an *Apprenticeship* of Patience, dancing attendance almost *seven years* before he could gain his *Absolution*; which obtained, he returned home, and dying September 16, 1273, was buried in his own Church of St. Pauls⁵.

RICHARD of GRAVESEND, Archdeacon of Northampton, was (after Fulk Lovel had freely refused it) consecrated [at Coventry] Bishop of London, anno 1282. He was the first Founder of a Convent of Carmelites at Maldon in Essex, and, dying at Fulham, 1303, was buried in his own Cathedral.

SIMON MEPHAM was born at Mepham in this County⁶. He was bred in Merton-Colledge in Oxford. He was a good Scholar, as those dayes went, chosen by the Monks of Canterbury, approved by King Edward the Third, and consecrated by the command of the Pope, Archbishop of Canterbury. He is only famous for two things; his expensive suit with the *Monks of Canterbury*, wherein at last he got the better, though it cost seven hundred pounds in the Court of Rome. Secondly, his magnificent Visitation in person of the Dioceses South of Thames, till he was resisted by Grandison Bishop of Exeter. This affront did half break Mepham's heart; and the Pope siding with the Bishop against him, brake the other half thereof, hastning his death, which happened anno Domini 1333.

HAYMO of HITHE was born therein, a small Town on the Sea-side; *Hithe* in old English signifying a *Landing-place*, as *Queen-Hithe*, *Garlick-Hithe*, &c. in London. He was made Bishop of Rochester in the twelfth of King Edward the Second, to whom he was Confessor. I believe him Owner of good *temporal means*. First, because he made so much building on a mean Bishoprick, erecting the great Hall and fair Frontispice at his Palace in Halling, and repairing all the rooms thereof, not forgetting the Town of his

¹ Godwin, in the Bishops of Hereford.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

³ Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

⁴ So was also his countryman Benedict of Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln, otherwise not to be remembered. F.

⁵ Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of London.

⁶ W. Lambarde in his Perambulation of Kent.

Nativity, where he erected and endowed the Hospital of Saint Bartholomew for *ten* poor people¹. Secondly, because in his old age he lived on his own Estate, resigning his Bishoprick, which the charitable conceive done not out of discontent; but desire of retirement, to compose himself the better for his Dissolution, which happened about the year 1355.

JOHN of SHEPPY, Prior of Rochester, succeeded Haymo aforesaid in the same See; and for some time was Treasurer of England. His death happened anno Domini 1360.

WILLIAM REDE. I place him in this County with confidence, having clearly conquered all suspicions to the contrary: First, because of his Name then flourishing at Read in Marden in this County². Secondly, because the Provost-place of Wingham-Colledge therein was his first publick preferment. To which I may adde, that he was bred Fellow of Merton-College (abounding with *Cantians*, since a Bishop in Kent was Founder thereof;) and he merited much of that Foundation³, not only building a fair Library⁴ therein, but furnishing it with Books, and *Astronomical Tables* of his own making⁵, which (they say) are still to be seen therein, with his lively *picture inserted*⁶.

In his reduced age he applied himself to Divinity, and by King Edward the Third was preferred Bishop of Chichester. Retaining his *Mathematical Impressions*, he commendably expressed them in *Architecture*, erecting a Castle *egregii operis*, saith my Author⁷, at Amberley in Sussex. His death happened anno Domini 1385.

THOMAS KEMP, brother's son to John Kemp Archbishop of Canterbury, was born of a knightly Family in this County; bred in Oxford, whereof he became Proctor anno 1437⁸. By *Papal provision* he was made Bishop of London, consecrated by his Uncle at Yorkhouse (now *White-hall*), and sate in his See⁹ forty years, from the twenty-eighth of *Henry* the Sixth till the fifth of *Henry* the Seventh; so that he saw the Wars between Lancaster and York begun, continued, concluded; and the *two Roses* tied together in *one Royal Posie*. I know not whether his Benefactions were adequate to his long possessing of so wealthy a place, finding him to have curiously arched and leaded the *Divinitie Schools* in Oxford, and built the Crosse nigh the Church of *St. Paul's* as it stood in our memories; but lately demolished, though guilty of no other Superstition, save accommodating the Preacher and some about him with convenient places. Methinks, though *idle Crosses*, standing only for shew, were published for offenders, this *usefull one*, which did such service, might have been spared: but all is *Fish* which comes to the *Net* of Sacrilege. This Bishop died anno Domini 1489.

JAMES GOLDWELL was born at Great Chart in this County; bred in All Souls-Colledge in Oxford; promoted first to be Dean of Salisbury, and Secretary to King Edward the Fourth, and at last made Bishop of Norwich. He not onely repaired the Church at Great Chart where he was born; but also founded a Chappel on the South-side thereof, where his picture is in the East window, with his Rebus [viz. *a Golden Well*] in every quarry of the same¹⁰. He died anno Domini 1498.

THOMAS GOLDWELL was born at Goldwell in the parish of Great Chart in this County, where his Family had long flourished, till lately alienated¹¹. He was by Queen Mary preferred Bishop of St. David's; and, as a *Volunteer*, quitted the Land in the first of Queen Elizabeth. Going to Rome, he made a *deal of do to do just nothing*; prevailing by much

¹ Godwin, in his Bishops of Rochester.

² Villare Cantianum, p. 321.

³ He left also a fund, as did Sir Thomas Bodley, to be occasionally borrowed by the Fellows on proper security. Chalmers's Oxford, p. 7. N.

⁴ He was an Architect of great skill. The Library was built from a plan furnished by him; and cannot but be contemplated with veneration by the Antiquary, as the most antient Library in the kingdom. With regret we add that in 1550 many valuable MSS. were taken from this Library, particularly such as related to Divinity, Astronomy, and Mathematicks; the production of the Fellows of the College. Chalmers, p. 11. N.

⁵ We do not find his munificence on this occasion recorded by Mr. Chalmers. N.

⁶ Godwin, in his Bishops of Chichester.

⁷ Baleus.

⁸ The Kemps, I think, lived at Ollantigh, near Wye (now Col. Sawbridge's); but see Hasted. B.

⁹ Godwin, in his Bishops of London. ¹⁰ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 296. ¹¹ Villare Cantianum, p. 145.

importunity with the Pope to procure large *Indulgences* for such who superstitiously were in Pilgrimage to, and offered at the *Well* of Saint *Winifred* in his Diocese. The obscurity of his death denieth us the exact date thereof.

Reader, I am sensible how imperfect my list is of the Bishops in this County; the rather because I have heard from my worthy friend and excellent Historian Mr. Fisher, Fellow of Merton College, that this his native Shire of Kent had *twelve* Bishops at one time, whilst I can hardly make up *twelve* Bishops at all times before the Reformation: but my defects will be perfectly supplied by such who shall *Topographically* treat of this subject in relation to this County alone.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN POYNET was born in this County¹; bred (say some) in King's-Colledge in Cambridge. Sure I am, he was none of the Foundation therein, because not appearing in Master Hatcher's exact Manuscript Catalogue. Bale is rather to be believed herein, making him to be brought up in Queen's Colledge in the same University².

But, wherever he had his Education, he arrived at admirable Learning, being an exact Grecian and most expert Mathematician. He presented King Henry the Eighth with a *Horologium* (which I might English *Dial*, *Clock*, or *Watch*, save that it is epitheted *Sciotericum*³) observing the shadow of the Sun, and therein shewing not only the hours, but dayes of the Month, change of the Moon, ebbing and flowing of the Sea, &c. I confesse the modern mystery of Watch-making is much completed (men never being more curious to *divide*, more carelesse to *employ* their time); but surely this was accounted a master-piece in that age.

His Sermons so indeared him to King Edward the Sixth that he preferred him (whilst as yet scarce thirty-six yeares of age) to the Bishoprick of Rochester, then of Winchester. But, alas! these honors soon got were as soon lost, being forced to fly into High Germany in the first of Queen Mary, where, before he was fully fourty, and before he had finished his Book begun against Thomas Martin in defence of Ministers' Marriage, he died at Strasburg, the 2d of August 1556, and was buried there with great lamentation.

RICHARD FLETCHER was born in this County, Brother to Doctor Giles Fletcher the Civilian and Embassadour in Russia, and bred in Benet Colledge in Cambridge⁴. He was afterwards Dean of Peterborough at what time Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded at Fotheringhay, to whom he made, saith my Author⁵, *verbosam Orationem, a wordy Speech*, of her past, present, and future condition, wherein he took more pains than he received thanks from her who therein was most concerned.

Hence he was preferred Bishop of Peterborough, and at last of London; my Authour saith he was *Præsul splendidus*⁶, and indeed he was of a comly presence, and Queen Elizabeth knew full well,

Gratior est pulcro veniens è corpore virtus :

“The jewel *Vertue* is more grac'd

When in a proper person cas'd.”

Which made her always, on an equality of desert, to reflect favourably on such who were of graceful countenance and stature.

In one respect this Bishop may well be resembled to John Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, of whom I find this Character :

*Quanquam gestu & incessu, sæpe etiam in Sermone gloriosus videretur & elatus ; animo tamen fuit benignissimo & perquam comi*⁷.

“Although he seemed a boaster, and puffed up both in gesture and gait, and sometimes in his speech also; yet was he of a loving disposition and exceeding courteous.”

¹ Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Winchester.

² Bishop Godwin, ut prius.

³ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1589.

⁴ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and the Life of J. Peckham.

⁵ J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 8. numb. 62.

⁶ So his near Relation informed me. F.

⁷ Idem, in anno 1596.

Such a one was Bishop Fletcher, whose Pride was rather *on him*, than *in him*, as only *gait* and *gesture*-deep, not sinking to his heart, though causelessly condemned for a proud man, as who was a *good Hypocrite*, and far more humble than he appeared.

He married a Lady of this County¹, who one commendeth for very virtuous; which if so, the more happy she in herself, though unhappy that the World did not believe it. Sure I am, that Queen Elizabeth (who hardly held the second matches of Bishops *excusable*), accounted his marriage a trespass on his gravity, whereupon he fell into her deep displeasure. Hereof this Bishop was sadly sensible, and, seeking to *lose* his sorrow in a *mist of smoak*, died of the immoderate taking thereof, June the 15th, 1596².

BRIAN DUPPA, D. D. the worthy Bishop of Winchester, was born at Lewsham in this County. Staying for farther instructions, I am forced to defer his life to our Additions³.

STATES-MEN.

SIR EDWARD POYNINGS, Knight, was in martial performances inferiour to none of his age, and a Native of this County, as from the Catalogue of the *Sheriffs* therein may be collected. We will insist only on his *Irish Action*, being employed by King Henry the Seventh to *conjure down* the last *walking Spirit* of the *House of York* which *haunted* that King; I mean, *Perkin Warbeck*.

Having *ferreted* him out of Ireland, he seriously set himself to reclaim that barbarous Nation to civility; and, in order thereunto, passed an Act in Parliament, whereby "all the Statutes made in England before that time were enacted, established, and made of force, in Ireland." He caused also another Law to be made, that no Act should be propounded in any Parliament in Ireland, till first it had been transmitted into England, approved there by the King, and returned thence under his Broad Seal.

Now though this Act seemeth, *prima facie*, prejudicial to the liberty of the *Irish Subjects*; yet was it made at the request of the *Commons* upon just and important cause, being so sensible of the oppression and Laws imposed by private Lords, for their particular ends, that they rather referred themselves to the *King's Justice*, than to the merciless mercy of so many *Masters*.

Also, to conform Ireland to England, he procured the passing of an Act; that the *Irish Barons* should appear in Parliament in their *Robes*, which put a *face of Grandeur* and *State* on their Convention. And indeed *Formalities* are more than *Formalities* in matters of this nature, essentiall to beget a veneration in barbarous people, who carry much of their *Brain* in their *Eyes*.

He thriftily improved the King's Revenues, and obtained a Subsidy of twenty-six shillings eight pence, payable yearly for five years, out of every six score Acres manured. The worst was, the *burden* fell on their backs whose *Islands* were most industrious, whereby the *Sovereign* became not more *wealthy*, but the *Subjects* more *lazy*, the *mischiefs* being as *apparent* as the *remedy impossible*. Many more large Laws of his making found but *narrow performance*, viz. only within the *Pale*. Nor was Henry the Seventh (though in *title*) in *truth* Lord of all Ireland, but, by the favour of a *Figure* and large *Synechdoche*, of a *part* for the *whole*. These things thus ordered, Sir Edward was recalled into England, created a Baron, and, dying in the beginning of King Henry the Eighth, left a numerous *natural*, but no *legitimate* issue.

SIR ANTHONY ST. LEGER is rationally reputed a Kentish man (though he had also a *Devonshire Relation*) as will appear to such who peruse the *Sheriffs* of this County. He was properly the first *Vice-Roy* of Ireland, seeing *Shadows* cannot be before their *Substance*; and in his *Deputyship* Henry the Eighth (in the 33d year of his Reign) assumed the Title of *King* and *Supream Head* of the Church of Ireland.

¹ Sir Richard Baker, in his Chronicle.

² Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1596.

³ This Addition Dr. Fuller did not live to make. — The good Bishop of Winchester died in 1662. N.

To him all the *Irish Nobility* made their solemn submission, falling down at his feet upon their knees, laying aside their *Girdles, Skeines, and Caps*. This was the *fourth* solemn submission of the *Irish* to the *Kings of England*; and most true it is, such *seeming submissions* have been the bane of their *serious subjection*; for, *out of the Pale*, our Kings had not power either to *punish* or *protect*, where those *Irish Lords* (notwithstanding their *complemental Loyalty*) made their *List* the *Law* to such whom they could overpower. He caused also certain *Ordinances of State* to be made, not altogether agreeable with the Rules of the *Law of England*, a satisfactory reason hereof being given in the Preamble to them¹:

Quia nondum sic sapiunt Leges et Jura, ut secundum ea jam immediatè vivere et regi possint. “ Because the [*Irish*] as yet do not so savour the Laws [*of England*] as immediately to live after and be ruled by them.”

Thus the greatest Statesman must sometimes say “*By your Leave*” to such as are under them, not acting always according to their *own ability*, but *others capacity*.

He seized all the Abby Lands in Ireland for the King's use; a *Flower* of the *Crown* which alone had made a *Posey*, if continued thereunto. But, alas! the Revenues of Abby Lands are as *ruinous* as their *Buildings*, nothing more than the *Rubbish* thereof remaining in the King's Exchequer. He made a Law, “that no Children should be admitted to Church Livings;” which importeth the frequency of that abuse in former times. He persuaded *O Neile, O Brian, &c.* to go over into England, to surrender their Lands into the King's hands; promising they should receive them again from him by Letters Patents, with the addition of *Earls*, which was done accordingly. At his desire the King conferred on them Houses nigh *Dublin*, that, residing there, they might *suck-in Civility* with the *Court air*. These things thus settled, he returned into England; and died (as I take it) in the Reign of King Edward the Sixth.

Sir HENRY SIDNEY was Son to Sir William Sidney, of Pensherst in this County, who, by his own worth was advanced into the favour of Queen Elizabeth (never a whit the lesse for marrying Mary Dudley, sister to Robert Earl of Leicester); he was by her made Knight of the Garter, Lord President of Wales, and for eleven years (*off* and *on*) Deputy of Ireland.

Now, though generally the Irish are *querelous* of their *Deputies* (what Patient for the present will praise his Chirurgion, who soundly searcheth his sore?) yet Sir Henry left a good *memory* and the *monuments* of a good *Governor* behind him.

1. He made Annaly, a Territory in Loynsteresse by the Sept of Offerralles, one entire Shire by itself, called the County of Longford: he likewise divided the Province of Conaght into six Counties².
2. In a Parliament held the eleventh of Elizabeth, he abolished the pretended and usurped *Captain-ships*, and all extortions incident thereunto.
3. He caused an Act to pass, whereby the Lord Deputy was authorized to accept the *surrenders* of the *Irish Seignories*, and to re-grant estates unto them, to hold of the Crown by *English Tenures* and *Services*.
4. Because the inferiour sort of the Irish were poor, and not *amesnable* by *Law*, he provided, that *five* of the best persons of every *Sept* should bring in all the persons of their *surname*, to be justified by the *Law*.
5. A *Law* was made, that, for the *civil education* of the *Youth*, there should be one *Free Schoole* at least in every Diocesse.
6. To acquaint the people of Mounster and Conaght with the *English Government* again (disused amongst them for *two hundred years*), he instituted two *Presidency Courts* in those two Provinces.

¹ In the Council Book of Ireland, in the 33d of King Henry VIII.

² Sir John Davis, in his *Discovery of Ireland*, p. 251.

7. To augment the *Revenues* of the *Crown*, he resumed and vested therein (by the power of the same Parliament) more than half the Province of Ulster, upon the attainder of Shane O'Neale.
8. He raised Customs upon the principal Commodities of the Kingdom, and reformed the abuses of the Exchequer by many good instructions from England.
9. He established the *Composition* of the *Pale*, in lieu of *Purveyance* and *Sesse* of Souldiers.

It must not be forgotten, that he caused the Statutes of Ireland unto his own time to be printed; and so (saith my Author¹) *ex umbrá in solem eduxit*, "he brought them out of the shadow into the sun-shine:" whereas formerly they were only in Manuscript. A sad case, that men should be obliged to the observation of those Laws, scarce ever seen by *one* in an *hundred* subjected thereunto.

Being to leave Ireland, anno 1578, and now ready to go up into his Ship, he took his leave thereof with the words of the Psalmist, "When Israel came out of Egypt, and Jacob from a strange people²;" rejoicing in heart, that he came with a *clear conscience* from that dangerous employment³. He died at Worcester, May the fifth, 1586; and his Corps being brought to Pensherst, was there solemnly interred amongst his Ancestors. I will close his Life with this *encomium*, which I find in a worthy Author⁴: "His disposition was rather to seek after the Antiquities and the Weal-publick of those Countries which he governed, than to obtain lands and revenues within the same; for I know not one foot of Land that he had, either in Wales or Ireland."

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. Reader, I am resolved not to part him from his Father; such the sympathy betwixt them, living and dying both within the compass of the same year. Otherwise this Knight, in relation to my Book, may be termed an *Ubiquitary*, and appear amongst *Statesmen*, *Souldiers*, *Lawyers*, *Writers*, yea *Princes* themselves, being (though not elected) in election to be King of Poland, which place he declined, preferring rather to be a *Subject* to Queen Elizabeth, than a *Sovereign* beyond the Seas⁵.

He was born at Pensherst in this County, Son to Sir Henry Sidney (of whom before), and Sister's Son to Robert Earl of Leicester; bred in Christ-Church in Oxford. Such his appetite to Learning, that he could never be fed fast enough therewith; and so quick and strong his digestion, that he soon turned it into wholesome nourishment, and thrived healthfully thereon.

His home-bred abilities travel perfected with forraign accomplishments, and a sweet nature set a glosse upon both. He was so essential to the English Court, that it seemed maimed without his company, being a compleat Master of Matter and Language, as his "Arcadia" doth evidence.

I confesse I have heard some of modern pretended Wits cavil thereat, meerly because they made it not themselves: such who say, that his Book is the *occasion* that many *pretious hours* are otherwise spent no *better*, must acknowledge it also the cause that many *idle hours* are otherwise spent no *worse*, than in reading thereof.

At last, leaving the Court, he followed the Camp, being made Governor of Flushing, under his Uncle Earl of Leicester. But the Walls of that City (though high and strong) could not confine the activity of his mind, which must into the Field, and before Zutphen was unfortunately slain with a shot, in a *small skirmish*, which we may sadly tearm a *great battel*, considering our heavy losse therein. His Corps, being brought over into England, was buried in the Quire of St. Paul's with general lamentation⁶.

SIR FRANCIS WALSINGHAM, Knight, was born in this County, wherein his Family long flourished at Chiselhurst; though I read⁷, that originally they fetcht their name from Walsingham in Norfolk. He was bred in King's Colledge in Cambridge, and gave the

¹ J. Wareus, de Scriptoribus Hiberniæ, p. 136.

² Psal. cxiv. 1.

³ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1578.

⁴ Doctor Powel, in his History of Wales: Epistle to the Reader.

⁵ Fragmenta Regalia, in his Character.

⁶ A curious account of the solemn Procession at his Funeral may be seen in Thorpe's "Custumale Roffense," or in the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth." N.

⁷ Camden's Britannia, in Norfolk.

King of Spain's Bible to the Library thereof. As a *Traveller* many years beyond the Seas, he *learnt* experience; as an *Agent*, he *practised* it there; and after his return, as *Secretary of State*, he *taught* it to many *Emisaries* employed under him.

None alive did better *ken* the *Secretary Craft*, to get counsels out of others, and keep them in himself. Marvellous his *sagacity* in examining *suspected persons*, either to make them confesse the truth, or confound themselves by denying it to their detection. Cunning his *Hands*, who could unpick the Cabinets in the Pope's Conclave; quick his *Ears*, who could hear at London what was whispered at Rome; and numerous the Spies and *Eyes* of this *Argus* dispersed in all places.

The Jesuites, being out-shot in their own bow, complained that he out-equivocated their equivocation, having a mental reservation deeper and farther than theirs. They tax him for making *Heaven* bow too much to *Earth*, oft-times borrowing a point of conscience, with full intent never to pay it again, whom others excused by *Reasons of State*, and dangers of the times. Indeed his *Simulation* (which all allow lawful) was as like to *Dissimulation* (condemned by all good men) as *two things* could be which were not the same.

He thought that *Gold* might, but *Intelligence* could not be *bought too dear*; the cause that so great a *Statesman* left so small an *estate*, and so *publick* a person was so *privately* buried in Saint Paul's, anno Domini 1590. His only Daughter Frances was successively matched to three *matchlesse men*, Sir Philip Sidney, Robert Earl of *Essex*, and Richard Earl of *Clanricard*.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

SIR JOHN FINEUX¹ was by all probability born at Swinkfield in this County (as I am informed from my good Friend Mr. Thomas Fineux, a descendant from him); "a place," saith Mr. Camden², "bestowed on his Ancestor by T. Criol, a great Lord in Kent, about the Raign of King Edward the Second." I learned from the same Gentleman, that he was *eight and twenty* years of age before he betook him to the study of the Law; that he followed that profession *twenty-eight* years before he was made a Judge; and that he continued a Judge for *twenty-eight* years, whereby it appears that he lived *fourscore and four* years. This last exactly agrees with Sir Henry Spelman³, making him continue Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench from the eleventh of King Henry the Seventh until the seventeenth of King Henry the Eighth.

He was a great Benefactor unto Saint Augustine's in Canterbury; whose Prior, William Mallaham⁴, thus highly commendeth him in a Manuscript instrument:

"Vir prudentissimus, genere insignis, justitiâ præclarus, pietate refertus; humanitatis splendidus, & charitate fœcundus," &c.

Now though some will say, his Convent may well afford him good words who gave them good deeds; yet I believe this character of him can in no part be disproved. He died about the year 1526, and lies buried in Christ Church in Canterbury; who had a fair habitation in this City, and another at Herne in this County, where his Motto still remains in each window, "*Misericordias Domini cantabo in æternum.*"

SIR ROGER MANWOOD⁵, born at Sandwich in this County⁶, applyed himselfe from his youth to the study of the Common Law; wherein he attained to such eminency, that by Queen Elizabeth he was preferred second Justice of the Common Pleas, in which place he gave such proof of his ability and integrity, that not long after, in Hilary Term in the 21st of Queen Elizabeth, he was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer, discharging that

¹ Sir John Fineux's property was North-Court in Swinkfield, now Lord Guildford's, and Hall Manor, or Swinkfield Park, now belonging to the Brydges Family. See Leland's Itinerary. B.

² In his Remains, p. 118.

³ In his Glossary, verbo Justiciarius.

⁴ William Somner, in his Antiquities of Canterbury.

⁵ For an account of Sir Roger Manwood, see Mr. Boys's History of Sandwich. B.

⁶ Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, p. 131.

office, to his great commendation, full *fourteen years*, till the day of his death¹. He was much employed in matters of State, and was one of the Commissioners who sate on the Trial of the Queen of Scots. His Book on "The Forest Laws" is a piece highly prized by men of his profession. In vacation-time, his most constant habitation was at Saint Stephen's in Canterbury, where, saith my Author, the poor inhabitants were much beholden to his bounteous liberality². He erected and endowed a fair Free Schoole at Sandwich, the place of his Nativity; and died in the 35th of Queen Elizabeth, anno Domini 1593.

Sir HENRY FINCH, Knight, was born in this County, of right worshipful extraction (their ancient surname being *Herbert*), a Family which *had*, and *hath*³, an hereditary happinesse of eminency in the study of the Laws. He was Sergeant at Law to King James; and wrote a Book of the Law, in great esteem with men of his own profession: yet were not his studies confined thereunto. Witness his Book of "The Calling of the Jews." And all ingenious persons which dissent from his judgement will allow him learnedly to have maintained an error, though he was brought into some trouble by King James, conceiving that on his principles he advanced and extended the Jewish Commonwealth, to the depressing and contracting of Christian Princes' free Monarchies. He was Father unto Sir John Finch⁴, Lord Chief Justice, and for a time Lord Keeper, and Baron of Foreditch, who is still alive⁵.

SOULDIERS.

KENT hath so carried away the credit, in all ages, for manhood, that the leading of the *Front*, or *Van-guard* (so called from *Avant-guard*, or *Goe on guard*, because first in marching) in former times hath *simply* and *absolutely* belonged unto them; I say *absolutely*, for I find two other Shires contending for that place. The best is, it is but a *Book-Combate* betwixt learned Writers; otherwise, if real, such a division were enough to rout an Army, without other Enemy. But let us see how all may be peaceably composed.

It is probable that the *Cornish-men* led the *Van* in the days of King Arthur, who, being a Native of Cornwall, had most cause to trust his own Country-men⁶. But I behold this as a *temporary honour*, which outlasted not his life who bestowed it.

The men of *Archenfeld*, in *Hereford-shire*, claimed by custom to lead the *Van-guard*⁷; but surely this *priviledge* was *topical*, and confined to the Welsh Wars, with which the aforesaid men, as Borderers, were best acquainted.

As for Kent, "*Cantia nostra primæ cohortis honorem, & primos congressus hostium usque in hodiernum diem in omnibus præliis obtinet,*" saith my Author⁸.

Reader, It may rationally be concluded that the ensuing topick had been as large in this as in any County in England, seeing it is bounded by the Sea on the East and South sides thereof, had not the Author departed this life before the finishing of the same.

¹ Sir Henry Spelman, in Glossary, *verbo* Justiciarius.

² Camden's Britannia, in Kent.

³ And *continues to have*. N.

⁴ Sir John Finch was appointed Lord Keeper, 23 Jan. 15 Car. I.; and 7th April, 16 Car. I. was created Baron Finch of Fordwiche. "But long he continued not in that high place of Lord Keeper; the predominant party in the Long Parliament being so fierce upon him, as that in January the next ensuing year, to preserve himself from their severity, he fled into the Netherlands, and there continued till the happy Restauration of our Sovereign King Charles the Second." Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 448. He was twice married; but died, Nov. 20, 1660, without issue; and was buried at St. Martin's, Canterbury, where a noble monument was erected for him by Mabell, his second Lady. N.

⁵ For a character of Lord Finch of Fordwich, see Lord Clarendon. The Mote near Canterbury, where he lived, is now Lord Cowper's, but taken down within these few years. B.

⁶ Michael Cornubiensis, see Cornwall, title SOULDIERS.

⁷ Camden's Britannia, in Herefordshire.

⁸ Joannes Sarisburiensis, de Nugis Curial. 6. cap. 18.

SEA-MEN.

WILLIAM ADAMS was (as his own Pen reporteth) born at Gillingham in this County¹; and take the brief account of his Life, being the first Englishman who effectually discovered Japan.

Twelve years he lived at home with his Parents.

Twelve years he was Apprentice and Servant to Nicholas Diggins, a brave Seaman; for some time he was Master of one of the Queen's Ships.

Ten years he served the English Company of Barbary Merchants.

Fourteen years (as I collect it) he was employed by the Dutch in India.

For he began his voyage 1598, Pilot to their Fleet of five Sail, to conduct them to Japan; and, in order to the settlement of Trade, endured many miseries. He who reads them will concur with Cato, and repent that ever he went thither by Sea, whither one might go by Land. But, Japan being an Island, and unaccessible save by Sea, our Adams's *discretion* was not to be blamed, but *industry* to be commended in his adventures. He died at Firando in Japan about 1612.

CIVILIANS.

NICHOLAS WOTTON, Son to Sir Robert, was born at Bockton-Malherb in this County, a place so named (as it seems) from some *noxious* and *malignant herbs* growing therein. What the *natural* Plants there may be, I know not. Sure the *moral* ones are excellent, which hath produced so many of the honourable Family of the *Wottons*; of whom this *Nicholas*, Doctor of Civil Laws, bred in Oxford, may be termed a *Center of Remarkables*, so many met in his person.

1. He was Dean of the two Metropolitan Churches of Canterbury and York.
2. He was the first Dean of those Cathedrals.
3. He was Privy Councillor to four successive Sovereigns, King Henry the Eighth, King Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth.
4. He was employed *thirteen* several times in *Embassies* to Forraign Princes.

Now because there are some of so diffident natures, that they will believe no *total summe*, except they peruse the *particulars*, let them satisfie themselves with what followeth.

Five times to Charles the Fifth Emperor.

Once to Philip his Son, King of Spain.

Once to Francis the First, King of France.

Once to Mary Queen of Hungary, Governess of the Netherlands.

Twice to William Duke of Clive.

Once to renew the Peace between England, France, and Scotland, anno Domini 1540.

Again to the same purpose, at Cambra, 1549.

Once sent Commissioner with others to Edinbrough in Scotland, 1560.

We must not forget how, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, the Archbishoprick of Canterbury was proffered unto, and refused by him². He died January the twenty-sixth, anno Domini 1566, being about seventy years of age; and was buried in Canterbury.

GILES FLETCHER (Brother of Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London) was born in this County, as I am credibly informed³. He was bred first in Eaton, then in King's Colledge in Cambridge, where he became Doctor of Law. A most excellent Poet (a quality hereditary to his two Sons, Giles and Phineas); Commissioner into Scotland, Germany, and the Low Countries, for Queen Elizabeth, and her Ambassador into Russia; Secretary⁴ to the City of London, and Master of the Court of Requests.

¹ Purchas's Pilgrims.

² Holinshed's Chronicle, p. 1403.

³ From the mouth of Mr. Ramsey, Minister of Rougham in Norfolk, who married the Widow of Mr. Giles Fletcher, Son to this Doctor. F.

⁴ Town Clerk. N.

His Russian Embassie to settle the English merchandize was his Master-piece, to Theodor Juanowich, Duke of Muscovia. He came thither in a dangerous juncture of time, viz. in the end of the year 1588. First, some Forraigners (I will not say they were the *Hollanders*) envying the free Trade of the English, had done them bad offices. Secondly, a false report was generally believed, that the *Spanish Armado* had worsted the *English Fleet*; and the Duke of Muscovy (who measured his favour to the English by the possibility he apprehended of their returning it) grew very *sparing* of his *smiles*, not to say *free* of his *frowns*, on our *Merchants* residing there.

However, our Doctor demeaned himself in his Embassie with such *cautiousness*, that he not only escaped the Duke's fury, but also procured many priviledges for our English Merchants, exemplified in Mr. Hackluit¹. Returning home, and being safely arrived at London, he sent for his intimate Friend Mr. Wayland, Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Senior Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge (Tutor to my Father, from whose mouth I received this report), with whom he heartily expressed his thankfulness to God for his safe return from so great a danger; for the Poets cannot fancies Ulysses more glad to become out of the *Den of Polyphemus*, than he was to be rid out of the power of such a *barbarous Prince*; who, counting himself, by a proud and voluntary mistake, *Emperour of all Nations*, cared not for the *Law of all Nations*; and who was so habited in blood, that, had he cut off this Ambassador's head, he² and his Friends might have sought their own amends; but the question is, where he would have found it?

He afterwards set forth a Book, called, "The Russian Commonwealth," expressing the *Government*, or *Tyranny* rather, thereof; wherein, saith my Author³, are many things most observable. But Queen Elizabeth, indulging the reputation of the Duke of Muscovy as a *confederate Prince*, permitted not the publick printing of that which such who have private Copies know to set the valuation thereon. I cannot attain the certain date of his death.

PHYSICIANS.

ROBERT FLOID, who by himself is Latined *Robertus de Fluctibus*, was born in this County, and that of a Knightly Family, as I am informed; bred (as I take it) in Oxford, and beyond the Seas. A deep Philosopher, and great Physician, who at last fixed his habitation in Fan-Church Street, London. He was of the Order of the *Rosa-Crucians*, and I must confesse myself ignorant of the first Founder and sanctions thereof. Perchance none know it but those that are of it. Sure I am, that a *Rose* is the sweetest of Flowers, and a *Cross* accounted the sacredest of forms or figures, so that much of eminency must be imported in their composition.

His Books written in Latine are great, many, and mystical. The last some impute to his Charity, clouding his high matter with dark language, lest otherwise the lustre thereof should dazle the understanding of the Reader. The same phrases he used to his Patients; and, seeing conceit is very contributive to the well working of Physick, their Fancy, or Faith natural, was much advanced by his elevated expressions.

His Works are for the English to *sleight* or *admire*, for French and Forraigners to *understand* and *use*: not that I account them more judicious than our own Countrymen, but more inquiring into such difficulties. The truth is, here at home his Books are beheld

¹ In his Volume of English Navigation, p. 473.

² Oversights will occur in most authors; certainly, however, in such an hasty writer as Dr. Thomas Fuller, who, in the *Worthies, Kent*, says, "Had [Theodor Ivanowich] cut off this Ambassador's head, he [the Ambassador] and his friends might have sought their own amends; but the question is, where would he [the Ambassador] have found it?" Certainly, the dead Ambassador could neither have sought nor found it. This though is supposed to be a posthumous work, so that we should not be too rigorous in censuring it.—See Dr. Pegge's *Anonymiana*, p. 428. N.

³ Camden, in his *Elizabeth*, anno 1583, when he was Agent in Muscovy, as afterward Ambassador. F.

not so good as Chrystal, which (some say) are prized as precious Pearls beyond the Seas. But I conclude all with the Character which my worthy (though concealed) Friend thus wrote upon him: "Lucubrationibus quas solebat edere profusissimas semper visus est plus sumere *laboris*, quam Populares nostri volebant *fructum*, quia hunc ferè negligebant, præ tædio legendi, & prejudicio quodam oleam perdendi operamque, ob CABALAM, quam scripta ejus dicebantur olere magis quam PERIPATUM, & ob ferventius hominis ingenium, in quo plerique requirebant Judicium." He died on the eighth of September, anno Domini 1637.

WILLIAM HARVEY, Son of Thomas Harvey, was born at Folkston in this County. His Father had a *Week* of Sons; whereof this William, bred to Learning, was the eldest; his other brethren being bound Apprentices in London, and all at last ended in effect in Merchants. They got great Estates, and made their Father the Treasurer thereof; who, being as skilful to purchase Land, as they to gain Money, kept, employed, and improved their gainings, to their great advantage; so that he survived to see the meanest of them of far greater estate than himself.

Our William was bred in Caius Colledge in Cambridge, where he proceeded Doctor of Physick. Five years also he studied at Padua, making a good Composition of *Forraign* and *Domestick* Learning; so that afterwards he was (for many years) Physician to King Charles the First; and not only *Doctor Medicinæ*, but *Doctor Medicorum*.

For this was he that first found out the *Circulation of the Blood*; an opinion which entred into the World with great disadvantages. For, first, none will be acquainted with Strangers at the first sight, as persons generally suspected; as if to be *unknown* were part of being *guilty*. Secondly, the Grandees of this Profession were of the opposite judgment, heavy enough without any *Argument* to *overlay* (and so to *stifle*) any Infant opinion by their authority.

But *Truth*, though it may be questioned for a *Vagrant*, carrieth a Passport along with it for its own vindication. Such have since shaken friendly hands with Doctor Harvey, which at first tilted *Pens* against him. And amongst the rest Riolanus, that learned Physician, if not *ambabus ulnis*, with *one arm* at the least, doth embrace his opinion, and partly consent thereunto.

This Doctor, though living a Batchelor, may be said to have left three hopeful Sons to posterity: his Books,

1. "*De Circulatione Sanguinis*," which I may call his *Son* and *Heir*; the Doctor living to see it at full age, and generally received.
2. "*De Generatione*;" as yet in its minority; but, I assure you, growing up apace into publick credit.
3. "*De Ovo*;" as yet in the nonage thereof, but infants may be men in due time.

It must not be forgotten, that this Doctor had made a good progresse, to lay down a Practice of Physick, conformable to his *Thesis* of the *Circulation of Blood*; but was plundered of his Papers in our Civil War. Unhappy dissentions, which not onely murdered many then alive; but may be said by this (call it *mischief* or *mischance*) to have destroyed more not yet born, whose Diseases might have been either prevented or removed, if his worthy pains had come forth into the publick; and I charitably presume that grateful Posterity will acknowledge the improvements of this opinion, as Superstructures on his Foundation; and thankfully pay the fruit to his memory, who *watered*, *planted* (not to say *made*) the *root* of this Discovery.

He hath since been a second Linacre and great Benefactor to the Colledge of Physicians in London¹, where his Statue stands with this Inscription:

¹ Who, in 1766, did themselves very great honour by editing a very handsome and correct Edition of the Works of this eminent Physician, in a Quarto Volume, which the Writer of this Note is proud of having printed. N.

“GULIELMO HARVEO,

Viro

Monumentis suis immortalis,

Hoc insuper

Coll. Med. London.

posuit.

Qui enim Sanguinis motum

(Ut & Animalis ortum) dedit

Meruit esse

Stator perpetuus.

He died in the eightieth year of his age, June 3, anno Domini 1657.

WRITERS.

JOHN of KENT, so called because born in this County¹; after he had studied at home with good proficiency, went over into France, where he became Canon in the Church of Saint Mary's in Angiers. But afterwards, being weary of *worldly wealth*, he quitted that place, and turned a *Franciscan Fryer*; and by Pope Innocent the Fourth, he was sent a *joynt Legate* into England. He flourished in the year of our Lord 1248.

HAIMO of FEVERSHAM both had his first *breath at*, and fetched his *name from*, Feversham in this County. When a man, he left the Land, and, repairing to Paris, applied his studies so effectually, that Leland saith “he was *inter Aristotelicos, Aristotelissimus.*”

He became a Franciscan in the Church of St. Denis itself; and, returning into England, was elected Provincial of his Order. Afterwards he was called to reside in Rome for his advice; where, quitting his *Provincialship* to his *Successor*, he was chosen General of the Franciscans. Surely he had much *real* or *reputed* merit, being so highly prized by the Italians, who generally do as much undervalue us English as they over-admire themselves. *Speculum honestatis*, “The Glasse of Honesty,” saith one², was the title given unto him; though *dark* and *false* this *Glasse*, if Bale may be believed, who taxeth him for being an *Inquisitor* after, and *Persecutor* of *good people*, especially when imployed by the Pope into Grecia³. Lying on his death-bed at Anagnia in Italy, the Pope in person came to visit him, which was no small honour unto him; but all would not prolong his Life, which he ended anno 1260; having first, at the command of Pope Alexander the Fourth, corrected and amended the Roman Breviary.

SIMON STOCK was born in this County; and, when but twelve years of age, went into the *Woods* (whereof this Shire then afforded plenty), and became a *Hermite*⁴. This Christian Diogenes had for his *Tub* the *Stock* of a *hollow Tree*, whence he fetched his name, and (abating his Sex) was like the Nymphs called *Hama-druides*, which were the *properties* of *Oak Trees*. “Here he had,” saith Leland, “*Water* for his *Nectar*, and *wild Fruits* for his *Ambrosia.*” One may admire how this man here met with Learning, except by Inspiration; and except Books (as at the Original) were written on *Barks* of *Trees*, where-with he conversed: yet the University of Oxford would force a *Batchelor-of-Divinity-ship* upon him: and many are the superstitious Writings he left to posterity.

Reader, behold here how the *roaring Lyon* hath translated himself into a *mimical Ape*, endeavouring a *mock Parallel* betwixt this *Simon* and *Simeon* in the Gospell.

¹ J. Pits, in *Angliæ Scriptoribus*, 1248.

² Idem, anno 1260.

³ Bale, de *Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Cent. iv. num. 27.

⁴ Bale, de *Scriptoribus Britannicis*, Cent. iv. num. 7. & Pits, in anno 1265.

Old *Simeon* had a *Revelation* that he should not die till he had seen our Saviour come in the Flesh ¹. This *Simon*, aged eighty years, had a *Revelation*, that, before his death he should behold a holy Order of Carmelites come out of Syria, which fell out accordingly ².

At their arrival in England, our Simon quitted his *Oak*, and advanced forward to meet them, as of whom, though he had no *Sight*, he had a *Vision* before, which is probably as true, as that he was fed *seven years* with *Manna* in Mount Carmel. He was chosen the *General Governour* of their Order all over Europe; and died in the *hundredth year* of his age, anno Domini 1265, and was buried at Burdeaux in France.

[AMP.] THOMAS HASELWOOD. I find the name very ancient in a worshipful Family in Northampton-shire; and professe not only my *inclination*, but *propensity*, to gain him for the credit of my *Native Country*. But that *needs not to be* (and I *ought not to make it*) rich with the wrong of others. Indeed I find a *Haselwood* (*Transposition* makes no *Mutation*) in *Suffolk*, and another in *Northumberland*: but their vast distance from the Monastery of Leeds in this County, wherein our Haselwood was bred an Augustinian Fryer (with some other insinuations, too long to report) prevail with me to fix him in this place. He was an excellent Scholar himself, and a fortunate *School-master* to teach others, and became a faithful and painful *Historian*. Bale (out of William Botiner, an industrious Collector of Antiquities) assigneth him to flourish under King Edward the Second, 1321 ³; but Mr. Weever lighted on a Manuscript of his making, in Sir Robert Cotton's Library, wherein he particularly speaks of the Atchievements of Edward the Black Prince ⁴, which I here thought fit to exemplifie:

“Edwardus filius Edwardi Tertii primogenitus, Princeps Walliæ fortunatissimus, & miles in bello audacissimus, inter validissima bella gesta militaria, magnificè ab eodem peracta, Johannem Regem Franciæ apud Poyteizes debellavit, & pluribus, tam nobiles quam aliis, de dicto regno captis, & interfectis, eundem Regem captivavit, & ipsum potenter in Angliam ductum Patri suo præsentavit. Henricum etiam intrusorem Hispaniæ potentissimè in bello devicit, & Petrum Hispaniæ Regem, dudum à regno suo expulsum, potenti virtute in regnum suum restituit. Unde propter ingentem sibi probitatem, & actus ipsius triumphales, memoratum Principem, inter regales Regum memorias, dignum duximus commendandum.”

Thus have I (not *kill'd two Birds with one bolt*, but) revived two men's *memories* with one *Record*, presenting the Reader (according to my *promise* ⁵) with the Character of this *Prince*, and Style of this *Writer*, speaking him (in my conjecture) to have lived about the Reign of King Richard the Second.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

SIR THOMAS WIAT, Knight, commonly called the *Elder*, to distinguish him from Sir *Thomas Wiat* raiser of the Rebellion (so all call it, for it did not succeed) in the Reign of Queen Mary, was born at Allyngton Castle in this County, which afterwards he repaired with most *beautiful Buildings*. He was Servant to King Henry the Eighth, and fell (as I have heard) into his disfavour, about the business of Queen Anna Bollen, till, by his *innocence, industry, and discretion*, he extricated himself.

He was one of admirable ingenuity, and truly answered his Anagram, *Wiat*, “A Wit.” Camden saith he was,

“*Eques auratus splendidè doctus* ⁶.”

¹ Luke ii. 26.

² Bale, *ibidem*.

³ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 20.

⁵ In our Description of Oxfordshire, in this Prince's Life. F.

⁴ Funeral Monuments, p. 206.

⁶ In Britannia, in Kent.

It is evidence enough of his Protestant Inclination, because he translated David's Psalms into English meter; and though he be lost both to Bale and Pits in the *Catalogue of Writers*, yet he is plentifully found by Leland¹, giving him this large commendation:

*Bella suum meritò jactet Florentia Dantem;
Regia Petrarchæ carmina Roma probat:
His non inferior Patrio Sermone Viattus,
Eloquii secum qui decus omne tulit.*

“ Let Florence fair her Dante's justly boast,
And Royal Rome her Petrarch's numbred feet:
In English WIAT both of them doth coast,
In whom all graceful eloquence doth meet.”

This Knight being sent Ambassador by King Henry the Eighth to Charles the Fifth Emperour, then residing in Spain; before he took shipping, died of the Pestilence in the West Country, anno 1541².

LEONARD DIGGS³, Esquire, was born in this County; one of excellent Learning and deep judgement. His mind most inclined him to *Mathematicks*; and he was the best Architect in that age for all manner of buildings, for conveniency, pleasure, state, strength, being excellent at Fortifications. Lest his Learning should die with him, for the publick profit he printed his “Tectonicon,” “Prognostick General,” “Stratitotick,” about “the ordering of an Army,” and other works. He flourished anno Domini 1556; and died, I believe, about the beginning of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Nothing else have I to observe of his name, save that hereditary Learning may seem to run in the veins of his Family; witnesse, Sir Dudley Diggs of Chilham Castle in this County, made Master of the Rolls 1636, whose abilities will not be forgotten whilst our age hath any remembrance. This Knight had a younger Son, Fellow of All Souls in Oxford, who, in the beginning of our Civil Wars, wrote so subtile and solid a Treatise, of the Difference betwixt King and Parliament, that such Royalists who have since handled that Controversie have written *plura, non plus*; yea, *aliter* rather than *alia* of that subject.

THOMAS CHARNOCK was born in the Isle of Thanet in this County, as by his own words doth appear⁴. He discovereth in himself a *modest Pride*; *modest*, stiling himself (and truly enough) the UNLETTERED SCHOLAR; *Pride*, thus immoderately boasting of his Book discovering the mysteries of the Philosopher's Stone:

“ For satisfying the minds of the Students in this Art,
Then thou art worthy as many Books as will lie in a Cart.”

However, herein he is to be commended, that he ingeniously confesseth the persons (viz. William Byrd, Prior of Bath, and Sir James, a Priest of Sarisbury) who imparted their skill unto him.

This Charnock, in the pursuance of the said Stone (which so many do *touch*, few *catch*, and none *keep*), met with two very sad disasters. One on New-year's day (the *Omen* worse than the *Accident*) anno 1555, when his work unhappily fell on fire. The other three years after, when a Gentleman, long owing him a grudge, paid him to purpose, and pressed him a Souldier for the relieving of Calice. Whence we observe two things; First, that this Charnock was no man of estate, seeing seldom, if ever, a *Subsidy-man* is pressed for a *Souldier*. Secondly, that though he practised Surgery⁵, yet he was not free of that Society, who, by the Statute 32 Hen. VIII. *are exempted from bearing armour*.

But the *spight* of the *spight* was, that this was done *within a Month*⁶ (according to his own *computation*, which none can confute) of the time wherein certainly he had been

¹ In suis Næniis.

² Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 853.

³ Leonard Digges resided at Wootton Court in this County, which was sold by his son Thomas, Father of Sir Dudley. E.

⁴ In his Breviary, p. 298.

⁵ *Theatrum Chymicum Britanniae*, p. 176.

⁶ In his Breviary of Philosophy, cap. 4.

made master of so great a treasure. Such miscarriages, frequent in this kind, the *Friends* of this Art impute to the envy of *evil Spirits* maligning mankind so much happiness; the *Foes* thereof conceive that *Chymists pretend* (yea, sometimes *cause*) such casualties to save their credits thereby. He was fifty years old anno 1574; and the time of his death is unknown.

FRANCIS THINNE was born in this County, and from his infancy had an ingenuous inclination to the Study of Antiquity, and especially of Pedigrees. Herein hee made such proficiency, that he was preferred, towards the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, to be an Herald, by the Title of *Lancaster*.

A Gentleman painful, and well deserving, not only of his own *Office*, but all the *English Nation*.

Whosoever shall peruse the Voluminous Works of Raphael Holinshed, will find how much he was assisted therein by the help of Mr. Thinne, seeing the Shoulders of *Atlas* himselfe may bee weary, if sometime not beholden to *Hercules* to relieve him. He died 15...

ROBERT GLOVER, Son to Thomas Glover and Mildred his Wife, was born at Ashford in this County¹. He addicted himself to the study of Heraldry, and in the reward of his pains was first made a *Pursuivant Porculis*, and then *Somerset Herald*.

When the Earle of Derby was sent into France to carry the Garter to King Henry the Third, Mr. Glover attended the Embassage, and was, as he deserved, well rewarded for his pains².

He by himselfe in Latine began a Book, called "The Catalogue of Honour of our English Nobility," with their Arms and Matches. Being the first work in that kind, he therein traced untrodden paths; and therefore no wonder if such who since succeeded him in that subject have found a nearer way, and exceed him in accurateness therein³.

Being old rather in *experience* than *years*, he died not forty-six years old, anno 1583; and lieth buried under a comely Monument in Saint Giles without Creplegate, London, on the South Wall of the Quire. Let Mr. Camden's commendation pass for his Epitaph: "Artis Heraldicæ studiosissimus, peritissimusque, qui in Fœcialium Collegio Somerseti titulum gessit, Robertus Gloverus⁴."

THOMAS MILLES, Sister's Son to Robert Glover aforesaid, was born at Ashford in this County, and, following his Uncle's direction, applied himself to be eminent in the Genealogies of our English Nobility.

If the expression were as properly predicated of a *Nephew* as of the *next Brother*, one might say, *he raised up seed* unto his Uncle Glover, in setting forth his "Catalogue of Honour" in English, as more useful therein, because chiefly of our Nationall concernment.

He was employed on a message of importance from Queen Elizabeth unto Henry the Fourth King of France, being then in Normandy; which trust he discharged with great fidelity, and incredible celerity, being returned home with a satisfactory answer to her Highness before she could believe him arrived there. In memory of which service, he had given him for the Crest of his Arms, a chapeau with wings, to denote the *Mercuriousnesse* of this *Messenger*. He died anno 16...

JOHN PHILPOT was born at Faulkston in this County, and from his childhood had a *genius* enclining him to the love of Antiquity. He first was made a *Pursuivant Extraordinary*, by the Title of *Blanch Lion*, then in *Ordinary*, by name of *Rouge-Dragon*, and afterwards *Somerset Herald*.

He made very pertinent Additions to the second Edition of Mr. Camden's Remains; and deserved highly well of the City of London, proving in a learned and ingenious Book, that Gentry doth not abate with Apprentiship, but only sleepeth during the time of their Indentures, and awaketh again when they are expired. Nor did he contribute a little to the setting forth of his Uncle's "Catalogue of Honour." He died anno 1645, and was buried in Bennet, Paul's-wharf.

¹ Out of his Epitaph on his Monument.

² Ralph Brooke, York; Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald.

³ Britannia, in his Description of Barkshire.

⁴ Weever's Funeral Monuments.

THOMAS PLAYFERD was born in this County, as some of his nearest Relations have informed me. He was bred Fellow of Saint John's Colledge in Cambridge, and chosen 1597 to succeed Peter Barrow in the place of Margaret Professor. His fluency in the Latine tongue seemed a wonder to many, though since such who have seen the *Sun* admire no more at the *Moon*; Doctor Collins not succeeding him so much in *age*, as exceeding him in *eloquence*.

The counsel of the Apostle is good, *Φρονεῖν εἰς τὸ σωφρονεῖν*. His *Foe-Friends* commending of him, and his own conceiting of himself, made too deep an impression on his Intellectuals. It added to his Distemper, that when his re-election to his place (after his last two years end) was put into the *Regent-House*, a great Doctor said "DETUR DIGNIORI." However, he held his Professor-ship until the day of his death, 1609; and lieth buried, with an hyperbolical Epitaph, in St. Botolph's in Cambridge.

JOHN BOIS, D. D. was descended of a right ancient and numerous Family in this County¹, deriving themselves from *J. de Bosco*, entring England with William the Conqueror, and since dispersed into eight Branches extant at this day in their several seats². Our John was bred Fellow of Clare-Hall in Cambridge, and afterwards preferred Dean of Canterbury, famous to posterity for his Postils in defence of our Liturgy. So pious his life, that his adversaries were offended that they could *not* be offended therewith. A great Prelate in the Church did bear him no great good-will for mutual animosities betwixt them, whilst Gremials in the University; the reason, perchance, that he got no higher preferment, and died (as I conjecture) about the year 1625.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK³.

Sir JOHN PHILPOT was born in this County, where his Family hath long resided at Upton-Court, in the Parish of Sibbertswood. He was bred a Citizen and Grocer in London, whereof he became Mayor, 1378.

In the second of King Richard the Second our English Seas wanted scouring, overrun with the rust of Piracies, but chiefly with a Canker fretting into them, one *John Mercer*, a *Scot*, with his fifteen Spanish Ships; to repress whose insolence, our *Philpot* on his own cost set forth a Fleet, a project more proportionable to the Treasury of a Prince, than the purse of a private Subject. His success was as happy as his undertaking honourable; and *Mercer* brought his Wares to a bad Market, being taken with all his Ships and rich plunder therein⁴.

Two years after he conveyed an English Army into Britaine, in Ships of his own hiring; and with his own money released more than 1000 Arms there, which the Souldiers formerly engaged for their victuals. But this industry of Philpot interpretatively taxed the laziness of others, the Nobility accusing him (*Drones* account all *Bees* pragmatical) to the King, for acting without a Commission. Yea, in that ungrateful age, under a Child-King, "pro tantorum sumptuum præmio, veniam vix obtinuit." However, he, who whilst living was the scourge of the *Scots*, the fright of the *French*, the delight of the *Commons*, the darling of the *Merchants*, and the hatred of some *envious Lords*, was at his death lamented, and afterwards beloved of all, when his memory was restored to its due esteem.

WILLIAM SEVENOCK was born at Sevenock in this County; in allusion whereunto he gave *Seven Acorns* for his Arms⁵, which if they grow as fast in the *Field of Heraldry* as in the *Common field*, may be presumed to be *Oaks* at this day. For it is more than 200 years since this William (bred a Grocer at London) became, anno 1419, Lord Mayor thereof. He founded at Sevenock a fair Free Schoole for poor people's Children, and an Alms House for twenty men and women, which at this day is well maintained⁶.

¹ The once spreading family of Boys are all extinct, except the issue of the late Antiquary of Sandwich, who are derived from a remote younger branch, Vincent Boys, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. B.

² Villare Cantianum, p. 251.

³ To the Benefactors to the Publick in this County should be added the name of William Caxton, who is placed by Dr. Fuller in Cambridgeshire. N.

⁴ Stow's Chronicle, p. 231.

⁵ Stow's Survey of London.

⁶ Idem, p. 88.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

SIR ANDREW JUD, Son of John Jud, was born at Tunbridge in this County, bred a Skinner in London, whereof he became Lord Mayor anno 1551. He built Alms-houses nigh Saint Ellen's in London, and a stately Free Schoole at Tunbridge in Kent, submitting it to the care of the Company of Skinners. This fair Schoole hath been twice founded in effect, seeing the defence and maintenance whereof hath cost the Company of Skinners, in suits of Law and otherwise, four thousand pounds¹. So careful have they been (though to their own great charge) to see the Will of the Dead performed.

WILLIAM LAMBE, Esquire, sometime a Gentleman of the Chappel to King Henry the Eighth, and in great favour with him, was born at Sutton-Valens in this County, where he erected an Alms-house, and a well-endowed Schoole². He was a person wholly composed of goodnesse and bounty, and was as general and discreet a Benefactor as any that age produced. Anno 1557, he began, and within five months finished, the fair Conduit at Holborn-Bridge, and carried the Water in Pipes of Lead more than two thousand yards at his own cost, amounting to fifteen hundred pound. The total summe of his several gifts, moderately estimated, exceeded six thousand pounds. He lies buried with his good works in Saint Faith's Church under Saint Paul's; where this Inscription (set up, it seems, by himself in his life-time) is fixed on a brasse plate to a pillar:

“ O *Lamb* of God, which sin didst take away,
And (as a *Lamb*) wast offered up for sin;
Where I (poor *Lamb*) went from thy flock astray,
Yet thou (good Lord) vouchsafe thy *Lamb* to win
Home to thy Fold, and hold thy *Lamb* therein,
That, at the day when *Goats* and *Lambs* shall sever,
Of thy choice *Lambs*, *Lamb* may be one for ever.”

The exact time of his death, I cannot meet with; but, by proportion, I conjecture it to be about 1580³.

FRANCES SIDNEY, Daughter of Sir William, Sister to Sir Henry (Lord Deputy of Ireland, and President of Wales), Aunt to the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, was born (and probably at Pensherst the ancient seat of the Sidneys) in this County. A Lady endowed with many Virtues, signally charitable, expending much in large Benefactions to the Publick. She bestowed on the Abby Church of Westminster a salary of twenty pounds *per annum* for a Divinity Lecture; and founded Sidney Sussex Colledge in Cambridge, of which largely in my “Church-History.” She was Relict of Thomas Ratcliff, the third Earl of Sussex. This worthy Lady died Childless (unlesse such Learned Persons who received their Breeding in her Foundation may be termed her Issue) on the ninth day of May, anno 1588, as appeareth by her Epitaph⁴.

Sir FRANCIS NETHERSOLE, Knight, born at Nethersole⁵ in this County, was bred Fellow of Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, and afterwards became Orator of the University. Hence he was preferred to be Ambassador to the *Princes of the Union*, and Secretary to the Lady Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; it is hard to say whether he was more remarkable for his *doings* or *sufferings* in her behalf. He married Lucy eldest Daughter of Sir Henry Goodyear of Polesworth in Warwick-shire, by whose encouragement (being free of himself to any good design) he hath founded and endowed a very fair School at Polesworth aforesaid, and is still living⁶.

¹ Dr. Willett, in his “Catalogue of good Works since the Reformation.”

² Stow's Survey of London, p. 93.

³ Mr. Lambe died in 1580. He was an especial Benefactor to the Company of Clothworkers, who annually attend divine service at his Chapel in Monkwell-street. He was also a Benefactor to Christ's Hospital, the Stationers Company, &c. &c. See his Portrait, and a full account of him, in the “History of Leicestershire,” Vol. III. p. 840. N.

⁴ On her Monument in Westminster Abbey. F.

⁵ Nethersole house was pulled down about 20 years ago. B.

⁶ He died in 1652. See Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. I. p. 1116. N.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

SIMON, Son of William Lynch¹, Gent. was born at Groves, in the Parish of Staple, in this County, December 9, 1562. But see more of his Character under this Title in *Essex*, where his Life and Death were better known.

MARY WATERS was born at Lenham, in this County; and how abundantly intituled to *Memorability*, the ensuing Epitaph in Markeshall Church in *Essex* will sufficiently discover:

“ Here lieth the Body of Mary Waters, the Daughter and Co-heir of Robert Waters of Lenham in Kent, Esquire, wife of Robert Honeywood² of Charing in Kent, Esquire, her only Husband, who had at her decease, lawfully descended from her, three hundred sixty-seven Children; sixteen of her own body, one hundred and fourteen Grand-children, two hundred twenty eight in the third Generation, and nine in the fourth. She lived a most pious life; and in a Christian manner died here at Markeshall, in the ninety-third year of her age, and in the forty-fourth year of her widowhood, the eleventh of May, 1620.”

Thus she had a *Child* for every *day* in the (though *Leap*) *year*, and *one* over. Here we may observe, that (generally) the *highest* in *Honour* do not spread the *broadest* in *Posterity*. For time was, when all the Earls in England (and those then *seventeen* in number) had not, put together, so many Sons and Daughters, as one of them had, viz. Edward Somerset, Earle of Worcester³. And yet of both Sexes he never had but thirteen⁴. But to return to *Mistresse Waters*: she since hath been much out-stript in point of fruitfulness by one still surviving⁵; and therefore this worthy Matrone (in my mind) is more memorable on another account, viz. for patient *weathering out* the tempest of a troubled conscience, whereon a remarkable story dependeth. Being much afflicted in mind, many Ministers repaired to her, and amongst the rest, Reverend Mr. John Fox, than whom no more happy an instrument to set the joynts of a broken spirit. All his counsels proved ineffectual, insomuch that, in the agony of her soul, having a Venice-glass in her hand, she brake forth into this expression, “ I am as surely damn'd, as this glasse is broken;” which she immediately threw with violence to the ground.

Here happened a wonder: the glasse rebounded again, and was taken up whole and entire. I confesse it is possible (though difficult) so casually to throw as brittle a substance, that, lighting on the edges, it may be preserved; but happening immediately in that juncture of time, it seemed little lesse than miraculous.

However the Gentlewoman took no comfort thereat (as some have reported, and more have believed); but continued a great time after (short is long to people in pain) in her former disconsolate condition, without any amendment; until at last, God, the *great Clock-keeper of Time*, who findeth out the fittest minutes for his own mercies, suddenly shot comfort like lightning into her soul; which once entred, ever remained therein (God doth no palliate cures, what he heals it holds); so that she led the remainder of her life in spiritual gladnesse. This she her self told to the Reverend Father Thomas Morton, Bishop of Duresme, from whose mouth I have received this relation.

In the days of Queen Mary she used to visit the Prisons, and to comfort and relieve the *Confessors* therein. She was present at the burning of Mr. Bradford in Smithfield; and resolved to see the end of his suffering, though so great the presse of people, that her shooes were trodden off, and she forced thereby to go barefoot from Smithfield to Saint

¹ The last of the Lynches of Grove were, Sir William Lynch, K. B. and his younger brother Dr. John Lynch, Dean of Canterbury. Sir William's Widow died at Grove in 1808. B.

² The last of the Markeshall branch of Honeywood was General Honeywood, who devised it to his remote collateral relation the late Filmer Honeywood, Esq. M. P. for Kent, on whose death it came to his nephew William Honeywood, Esq. M. P. younger brother to the late Sir John Honeywood, Bart. B.

³ Camden, in his Elizabeth, anno 1589.

⁴ Mills, in his Catalogue of Honour, p. 106.

⁵ Dame Hester Temple. See Memorable Persons in Buckinghamshire. N.

Martin's, before she could furnish herself with a new pair for her money. Her dissolution happened, as is aforesaid, anno 1620.

NICHOLAS WOOD was born at Halingborne in this County, being a Landed man, and a true Labourer. He was afflicted with a Disease called *Boulimia*, or *Caninus Appetitus*; insomuch that he would devour at one meal what was provided for twenty men, eat a whole Hog at a sitting, and at another time thirty dozen of Pigeons, whilst others make mirth at his malady¹. Let us raise our gratitude to the goodness of God, especially when he giveth us *appetite* enough for our *meat*, and yet *meat* too much for our *appetite*; whereas this painful man spent all his estate to provide Provant for his belly, and died very poor about the year 1630.

We will conclude this *Topick of Memorable Persons* with a *blanck mention* of him, whose name hitherto I cannot exactly attain, being an *ingenuous Yeoman* in this County, who hath *two Ploughs* fastened together so finely, that he plougheth two furrows at once, one under another, and so stirreth up the *Land* twelve or fourteen Inches deep, which in so deep ground is very good². Scholars know that *Hen-dia-duo* is a very *thrifty Figure* in *Rhetorick*; and how advantageous the improvement of this device of a *Twinne-Plough* may be to Posterity, I leave to the skilful in Husbandry to consider.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. William Sevenock	- William Rumshed	- Sevenock	- Grocer - - -	1418.
2. Thomas Hill - - -	William Hill - - -	Hillstone - - -	Grocer - - -	1484.
3. Richard Chawry - - -	William Chawry - - -	Westram - - -	Salter - - -	1494.
4. Andrew Jud - - -	John Jud - - -	Tonbridge - - -	Skinner - - -	1550.
5. John Rivers - - -	Richard Rivers - - -	Pensherst - - -	Grocer - - -	1573.
6. Edward Osburne - - -	Richard Osburne - - -	Ashford - - -	Cloth-worker - - -	1583.
7. Thomas Polloccil - - -	William Polloccil - - -	Footscary - - -	Draper - - -	1584.
8. William Rowe - - -	Thomas Row - - -	Pensherst - - -	Iron-Monger - - -	1592.
9. Cuthbert Aket - - -	Thomas Aket - - -	Dertford - - -	Draper - - -	1626.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY, OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

Henry Arch-Bishop of Canterbury,

Robert de Poynnyngs, Knight,

Richard Widvile,

John Perye,

} Knights for the Shire,

} Commissioners to take the Oaths.

Willielmi Prioris Ecclesie

Christi Canter.

Prioris de Rouchester.

Abbatis Sancte Radgundis.

Abbatis de Langedon.

Abbatis de Boxle.

Abbatis de Lesnes.

Prioris Sancti Georgii Cartur.

Prioris de Ledes.

Prioris de Tunbregge.

Prioris de Bilsington.

Prioris de Horton.

Rogeri Heron, magistri Coll.

de Maydston.

Thomæ Ward, Rectoris Ec-

clesie de Wroham.

Thomæ Mome, Rectoris Ec-

clesie de Dele.

¹ Sandys, in his Notes on the Eighth Book of Ovid's Metamorphoses, p. 162.

² Hartlib's Legacy, p. 6.

³ It is observable that some families of antiquity, as the Derings, Honywoods, and Boyeses, are not mentioned in this list.—There are still remaining out of this list, Oxenden, Finch, Monins (a younger branch), Twisden, Toke, Carter of Crundal, probably ancestor of William Carter of Canterbury, M. D.—The long-standing names of Haute, Cheyney, Clifford, Isaac, Septuans, Norton, Malmain, Apulderfield, Goldwell, Hadde, Wotton, Roberts of Goudhurst, Barham, Cobham, Brent, Fineaux, have been long extinct. And the following old families became extinct in the last century: Guilford, St. Leger, Walsingham, Digges, Aucher, Watton, Colepepper, Hardres, Engham, Lovelace, Monins, Godfrey. B.

- Henrici Benwortham, Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Bourne.
 Mathei Ashton, Prepositi Coll. de Wingham.
 Will. Palmer, Rectoris Eccl. de Smerden.
 Rich. Corden, Archidiaconi Roffensis.
 Johannis Gladwyn, magistri Collegii de Cobham.
 Will. Lyef, Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Heriettesham.
 Johan. Corwel, magistri de Stode.
 Roberti Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Redelègh.
 Fratris Andree Birchford Mil. de Swynfeld, magistri Hosp. de Osprenge.
 Simonis Chepynden Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Wornesel.
 Johannis Petthe, mil.
 Rogeri Chamberleyn, mil.
 Galfridi Louth.
 Johannis Darsel.
 Willielmi Haute.
 Willielmi Cheyney.
 Willielmi Clifford.
 Edwardi Gilfford.
 Rogeri Cliderowe.
 Thomæ Browne.
 Reignaldi Peckham.
 Johannis Seyntleger.
 Johannis Bamburgh.
 Lodewici Clifford.
 Willielmi Garnel.
 Johannis Cheyney.
 Thomæ Walsingham.
 Willielmi Warner.
 Johannis Dennis de Welle.
 Valentini Baret.
 Willielmi Manston.
 Johannis Berton.
 Johannis Isaac.
 Thomæ Ballard.
 Willielmi Septuans.
 Willielmi Pikhill.
 Thomæ Septuans.
 Johannis Greneford.
 Edmundi Hardes.
 Johannis Digges.
 Edwardi Lymsey.
 Johannis Shyngleton.
- Richardi Bamme.
 Richardi Chiche.
 Roberti Shandeford.
 Willielmi Frogenale.
 Richardi Combe.
 Thomæ Betenham.
 Johannis Kelsham.
 Edmundi Passhele.
 Henrici Horne de Apledre.
 Thomæ Achier.
 Johannis Cokeham de Hoo.
 Roberti Watten.
 Stephani Cossington.
 Willielmi Chanz.
 Rogeri Honyngton.
 Johannis Horne de Lenham.
 Walteri Colepepar.
 Nicholai Colepepar.
 Willielmi Burys.
 Willielmi Gullby.
 Johannis Norton.
 Johannis Feerby de Paulstrey.
 Johannis Erhithe.
 Stephani Norton.
 Willielmi Kereby.
 Rogeri Appulton.
 Roberti Mollyngton.
 Willielmi Isle de Sondrish.
 Willielmi Hodestle.
 Thomæ Hardes.
 Johannis Oxenden.
 Thomæ Brokhill de Saltwode.
 Nichol. Brokhill de Saltwode.
 Adomari Digge.
 Willielmi Bertyn.
 Edwardi Seint John.
 Richardi Malman.
 Roberti Cappes.
 Johannis Vinche.
 Richardi Horn de Westwell.
 Will. Lane de Cantnaria.
 Will. Chilton de eadem.
 Will. Benet de eadem.
 Will. Bellington de eadem.
 Joh. Rose de eadem.
 Will. Osborn de eadem.
 Rob. Stopingdon de eadem.
 Gilberti Germain.
 Thomæ Normayne de Cant.
 Johannis Fochunt de eadem.
 Willielmi Bryan de eadem.
 Richardi Curteler de eadem.
 Richardi Prat de eadem.
- Edmundi Wykes de eadem.
 Willielmi Baker de eadem.
 Rogeri Manston.
 Johannis Hetesle.
 Thomæ Salisbury.
 Johannis Carleton.
 Johannis Gotysle.
 Johannis Dandyllion.
 Willielmi Isaak.
 Thomæ Apuldrefeld.
 Willielmi Steveday.
 Johannis Moyne.
 Johannis Gerwinton.
 Johannis Feneaux.
 Will. Sutton de Northburne.
 Stephani Monyn.
 Johannis Broke de Snaxton.
 Johannis Petit de Chartham.
 Willielmi Valence.
 Tho. Hollys de Godmarsham.
 Johannis Rolling.
 Nicholai Hame.
 Roberti Yerde.
 Richardi Bruyn.
 Willielmi Brokman.
 Guidonis Elys.
 Thomæ Simond de Hertley.
 Johannis May.
 Thomæ Horden.
 Thomæ Burgeys.
 Johannis Golde.
 Johannis Hoigges.
 Thomæ Springet.
 Rogeri Twisden.
 Johannis Hore.
 Johannis Derby.
 Will. Collings de Thameto.
 Walteri Gore.
 Thomæ Champion.
 Johan. Chamberlain.
 Henr. Hicks de Rouchestre.
 Willielmi Sidenore.
 Radulfi Towke.
 Johannis Wareve de Wy.
 Will. Goldwell de Godyinton.
 Will. Goldwell de Chart.
 Richardi Sprot.
 Thomæ Chiterynden.
 Will. Enfynge.
 Will. Spert.
 Rob. Tropham de Wingham.
 Roberti Goodebarne.
 Thomæ Bevesle.

- Will. Iuenet.
 Johannis Iuenet.
 Johannis Brenchesle, sen.
 Johannis Brenchesle, jun.
 Laur. Betleston de Bydynden.
 Joh. Pitlesden de Tynderdi.
 Thomæ Hames de eadem.
 Thomæ Berkynden.
 Thomæ Gosebourne.
 Will. Gosebourne.
 Johannis Edyngham.
 Richardi Edyngham.
 Hugonis Godwyn.
 Peteri Colepeper.
 Walt. Baker de Maidston.
 Steph. Colney de eadem.
 Laur. Stonstreet de eadem.
 Will. Enton.
 Thomæ Mellere de Lenham.
 Caur. Mellere de eadem.
 Hen. Boycote.
 Will. Hadde.
 Roberti Purse.
 Johannis Laurence.
 Roberti Norton.
 Richardi Dawdemere.
 Willielmi Roger.
 Thomæ Grymston.
 Johannis Tuttesham.
 Galfrid Yong.
 Simonis Goldsmith.
 Johannis Croweche de Wateringbery.
 Joh. Reve.
 Joh. Westbery.
 Thomæ Stydolf.
 Tho. Hilles de Brenchesle.
 Laur. Hilles.
 Joh. Slyhand.
 Wil. Woadlond de West-gate.
 Joh. Philpot de eadem.
 Thomæ Tenham de Thaneto.
 Thome Pawlyn de Thaneto.
 Joh. Roger de Whitstaple.
 Johannis Salmon de Whitstaple.
 Will. Hall de Eastrey.
 Tho. Hunt de Cruddeswode.
 Will. Licheffeld de Norbourn.
 Henrici Bynton.
 Adde Chanceler.
 Thome Newman de Chistlet.
 Richardi Bomoure de eadem.
 Thome Causant de eadem.
 Will. Philip de Hierne.
 Thomæ Loucher.
 Roberti Lovelass.
 Thomæ Cadbery.
 Thomæ Rokesle.
 Roberti Virle.
 Joh. Rose de Shorham.
 Will. Holden de Hunten.
 Joh. Rolff de Wrotham.
 Johannis Swan de Southfleet.
 Johannis Mellere de Wimelingwelde.
 Johannis Eythorst de Tenham.
 Will. Blossme de Tenderden.
 Jacobi Budde de Whitresham.
 Richardi Combre.
 Willielmi Wotton de Denton.
 Johannis Biunham.
 Roberti Hothe de Ryvere.
 Thomæ Willok de Wy.
 Will. Willok de Wy.
 Johannis Atte Cambre de Bokton Aluph.
 Johannis Sandre de Bokton Aluph.
 Johannis Colman de Eastwell.
 Jo. Walter de Eastwell.
 Tho. Richard de Wy.
 Thomæ Cartere de Crundale.
 Will. Lucas de Essheford.
 Rich. Atte Sole Kenington.
 Johannis Roberd de eadem.
 Johannis Sandre de Conybroke.
 Thomæ Chapman.
 Johannis Ely.
 Will. Ixning.
 Nicholai Roger de Mersham.
 Nicholai Kenet.
 Johannis Weston.
 Henrici Tepynden.
 Barthol. Atte Boure.
 Will. Bregges de Ore.
 Reginaldi Drylonde.
 Nicholai Dane.
 Richardi Langedon.
 Stephani Hoigge.
 Simonis Harry.
 Willielmi Iden.
 Johannis Hewet de Chertham
 Willielmi Egerden.
 Johan. Bertlot de Cantuaria.
 Johannis Lynde de eadem.
 Rob. Becket de eadem.
 Johan. Edle de eadem.
 Joh. Edmond de eadem.
 Johan. Osburn de eadem.
 Johan. Pikerel de eadem.
 Laur. Winter de eadem.
 Will. Atte Wode de eadem.
 Thomæ Cherch de eadem.
 Johan. Bronns de eadem.
 Rob. Pycot de eadem.
 Rich. Galding de eadem.
 Thomæ Pollard de eadem.
 Johan. Pende de eadem.
 Thomæ Mott de eadem.
 Thomæ Lamsyn de eadem.
 Joh. Mallyng de eadem.
 Joh. Cosyn de eadem.
 Joh. Bertholt de eadem.
 David Marryes de eadem.
 Ade Body de eadem.
 Henrici Piers de eadem.
 Joh. Robart de Cranebroke.
 Will. Hert de Wodecherche.
 Richardi Fawconer.
 Johannis Bakke.
 Johannis Bereham.
 Johannis Bettenham.
 Johan. Watte de Hankherst.
 Will. Bernes de eadem.
 Richardi Hodingfold.
 Nicholai Piers.
 Willielmi Piers de Molash.
 Richardi Monyn.
 Willielmi Cobham.
 Johannis Baily de Hoo.
 Roberti Reynold.
 Henrici Rowe.
 Richardi Groucherst de Horsmonden.
 Johannis Jud.
 Walteri Fletcher de Tunbridge.
 Johannis Picot de eadem.
 Willielmi Randolf de eadem.
 Rich. Johnson de eadem.
 Simonis Fitzraufe.
 Tho. Barbour de Wrotham.
 Willielmi Menyware.
 Johannis Rowe.
 Richardi Ruxton.

Stephani Atte Bourn de Gontherst.
 Will. Robert de eadem.
 Joh. Thorp de Gillingham.
 Jo. Spencer de Melton.
 Joh. Spencer de eadem, jun.
 Jo. Petyge de Gravesend.
 Joh. Pete de eadem.
 Will. Doget de eadem.
 Roberti Baker de eadem.
 Joh. Igelynden de Bydinden.
 Richardi Smith de Shorne.
 Michaelis atte Dean.
 Richardi Lewte.
 Johannis Bottiler de Clyne.
 Thomæ Gardon de eadem.
 Thomæ Peverel de Cukston.
 Joh. Chambre de eadem.
 Will. Holton de Heo.
 Simonis Walsh de Creye.
 Johannis Mayor de Rokesle.
 Tho. Shelley de Farnburgh.
 Joh. Mellere de Orpington.
 Joh. Shelley de Bixle.
 Willielmi Bery.
 Johannis Bery.
 Thomæ Cressel.
 Johannis Manning de Codeham.
 Roberti Merfyn.
 Roberti Chesman de Greenwich.
 Philippi Dene de Wolwich.
 Radulphi Langle de Beconham.
 Will. Wolty de eadem.

Joh. Smith de Sevenock.
 Joh. Cartere de Nemesing.
 Tho. Palmer de Otford.
 Nich. Atte Bore de Bradest.
 Rog. Wodeward de eadem.
 Willielmi Rothel.
 Roberti Allyn.
 Johannis Knolls.
 Richardi Rokesle.
 Johannis Steynour.
 Radulphi Stanhall de Westerham.
 Rich. Yong de eadem.
 Rich. Paris de eadem.
 Tho. Martin de Edenbregge.
 Thomæ Peny.
 Joh. Denet de Edonbregge.
 Will. Kirketon de Fankham.
 Johannis Crepehegge.
 Johannis Hellis de Dernthe.
 Johan. Chympeham.
 Rob. Coats de Stone.
 Roberti Stonestrete de Ivesch.
 Johan. Hogelyn de eadem.
 Johannis Lewys.
 Petri Thurban.
 Thomæ Beausrere.
 Steph. Ive de Hope, sen.
 Will Newland de Brokland.
 Hen. Aleyne de eadem.
 Willielmi Wolbale.
 Johannis Creking.
 Stephani Wyndy.
 Henrici Dobil.
 Simonis Odierne.

Rob. Hollynden de Stelling.
 Will. Bray, de eadem.
 Petri Neal de Elmestede.
 Steph. Gibbe de Stonting.
 Rich. Shotwater de eadem.
 Rogeri Hincle de Elham.
 Andree Wodehil de eadem.
 Nicolai Campion.
 Will. Atte Berne de Lymyne.
 Johan. Cartere de Abyndon.
 Rich. Knight de Stelling.
 Will. Kenet de Bonyngton.
 Jacobi Skappe.
 Jacobi Godefray.
 Joh. Baker de Caldham.
 Roberti Dolyte.
 Roberti Woughelite.
 Joh. Chilton de Newington.
 Tho. Chylton de eadem.
 Tho. Turnour de Rouchester.
 Joh. Cust de eadem.
 Joh. Houchon de eadem.
 Stephani Riviel.
 Warini Wade.
 Thomæ Groveherst.
 Will. Berford de Newington.
 Joh. Grendon de Upcherche.
 Johannis Hethe de Bakchild.
 Rich. Groveherst de Syndingbourn.
 Joh. Sonkyn de eadem.
 P. Haidon de Borden.
 Thomæ Waryn de Lenham.
 Rich. Dene de Hedecrone.
 Walteri Terold.
 Hugonis Brent.

SHERIFFS.

Anno HEN. II.

1 Rualons.
 2 Radul. Picot, for six years.
 8 Hugo de Dovera, for seven years.
 15 Gerv. de Cornhilla, for six years.
 21 Gervat. & Rob. fil. Bernardi.

22 Rob. *filius* Bernardi, for eight years.
 30 Will. *filius* Nigelli.
 31 Alanus de Valoigns, for four years.

Anno RICH. I.

1 Regnal. de Cornhill, for six years.
 7 { Wil. de Sancta Mardalia.
 { Walt. *filius* Derman.

8 Reginald de Cornhill.
 9 *Idem*.
 10 *Idem*.

Anno REX. JOHAN.

1 Reginald de Cornhill, for eleven years.
 12 Johan. Fitz Vinon & Reginald. de Cornhill, for six years.

¹ The Cobhams, Colepeppers, Norwoods, and St. Legers, appear very early in the List of Sheriffs. Afterwards, among the principal, Septuans, Guilford, Digges, Darrell, Clifford, Haute, Cheyney, Waller, Fogge, Scott, Isaac, Roberts, Kemp, Walsingham, Wotton, Vane, Sonds, Poynings, Wyat, Hart, Sidley, Crisp, Tufton, Cromer, Hales, Boys, Baker, Fineux, Hardres, Leonard, Palmer, Twisden, Knatchbull, Aucher, Filmer, Dixwell, Lewknor, Polhill, Brockman, and Honeywood. B.

Anno HENR. III.

- 1 Hubert de Burgo, Hugo de Windlesore, *for seven years.*
 8 Hub. & Roger de Grimston, *for three years.*
 11 Huber. de Burozo & Will. de Brito, *for six years.*
 17 Bartholomeus de Criol, *for six years.*
 24 Humf. de Bohun, Comes Essex.
 25 *Idem.*
 26 Petrus de Sabaudia & Bertram de Criol.
 27 Bertram. de Criol & Joh. de Cobham.
 28 John de Cobham, *for five years.*
 33 Reginald de Cobham, *for eight years.*
 Walterus de Bersted.
 41 Reginaldus de Cobham.
 42 Fritho. Poysorer.
 43 *Idem.*
 44 Johannes de Cobham.
 45 *Idem.*
 46 *Idem.*
 47 Rob. Walerand, Tho. de la Wey.
 48 Rogerus de Layburne.
 49 *Idem.*
 50 Rog. & Hen. de Burne, *for three years.*
 53 Steph. de Penecester, & Henricus de Ledes, *for three years.*
 56 Henricus Malemeins.

Anno EDW. I.

- 1 Hen. Malemenis Mort.
 2 Will. de Hents.
 3 Will. de Valoigns, *for four years.*
 7 Robertus de Scochon.
 8 Robertus de Scochon.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 *Idem.*
 11 Petrus de Huntinfend.
 12 *Idem.*
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Hamo de Gatton.

- 15 Will. de Chelesend.
 16 *Idem.*
 17 *Idem.*
 18 Will. de Brimshete.
 19 *Idem.*
 20 Johan. de Northwod.
 21 Johannes & Johannes & Burne.
 22 Johan. de Burne.
 23 *Idem.*
 24 *Idem.*
 25 Will. Trussel.
 26 *Idem.*
 27 Hen. de Apuldrefeld.
 28 Johan. de Northwod.
 29 Hen. de Cobham.
 30 *Idem.*
 31 Warresius de Valoynes.
 32 *Idem.*
 33 Johan. de Northwod.
 34 *Idem.*
 35 Will. de Cosington.
 36 Galfridus Colepepar, *for four years.*

Anno EDW. II.

- 1 Henricus de Cobham.
 2 Johan. de Blound, *for five years.*
 7 Will. de Basings & Johannes de Haulo, jun.
 8 *Idem.*
 9 Hen. de Cobham.
 10 Johannes de Malemeyns de Hoo.
 11 *Idem.*
 Johannes de Fremingham.
 12 Johan. & Hen. de Sar-denue.
 13 Hen. & Will. Septuans.
 14 *Nul. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo.*
 15 Williel. Stevens & Radulphus Savage.
 16 *Nul. Tit. Com. in Rotulo.*
 17 Johannes de Shelvinge.
 18 Johannes de Fremingham.
 19 *Idem.*

Anno EDW. III.

- 1 Radulph. de Sancto Laur.
 2 Will. de Orlaston.
 3 Johannes de Shelvingges & Will. de Orlaston.

- 4 Johannes de Bourne, Johannes de Shelvingges.
 5 Johannes de Bourne.
 6 Tho. de Brockhull, Laur. de Sancto Laur.
 7 Tho. de Brockhull.
 8 Steph. de Cobham.
 9 *Idem.*
 10 *Idem.*
 11 Tho. de Brockhull.
 12 Will. Morants.
 13 *Idem.*
 14 Henricus de Valoyns.
 15 Johannes de Mereworth.
 16 Johannes de Widleston, Johannes de Mereworth.
 17 Johannes de Widleston, *for four years.*
 21 Williel. de Langele.
 22 Johan. de Fremingham.
 23 Williel. de Langele, Arnaldus Sauvage.
 24 *Nul. Tit. Com. in hoc Rotulo.*
 25 Will. de Langele.
 26 Jacobus Lapin.
 27 Will. de Apelderfeld.
 28 Jacobus Lapin.
 29 Reginal. de Duk, sive Dyk.
 30 Gilb. de Helles.
 31 Will. de Apelderfeld.
 32 Radulphus Fremingham.
 33 Williel. Wakenade.
 34 Will. de Apelderfeld.
 35 *Idem.*
 36 *Idem.*
 37 Willielmi Pimpe.
 38 Will. de Apelderfeld.
 39 Johannes Colepepar.
 40 *Idem.*
 41 Ric'us Atte Les.
 42 Johannes de Brockhull.
 43 Johannes Colepepar.
 44 Will. de Apelderfeld.
 45 Williel. Pimp.
 46 Johannes Barry.
 47 Galfr. Colepepar.
 48 Rob. Notingham.
 49 Williel. Pimpe.
 50 Nic. Atte Crouch.
 51 Henrici Apulderfeld.

HENRY III.

I. HUBERT DE BURGO & HUGO DE WINDLESORE.]

This is that *Hubert* so famous in our Chronicles, late Lord Chamberlain unto King John, and Lord Chief Justice of England. In this year of his Sherivalty, he not only valiantly defended the Castle of Dover against Lewis the French King's Son, but also in a naval conflict overthrew a new supply of Souldiers sent to him for his assistance. I behold this Hugo joyned with him (as the shadow to the substance) as his Under-Sheriff, acting the affairs of the County in his absence.

II. HUBERT DE BUROZO¹ & WILL. DE BRITO.]

This year, anno 1227, *Hugo de Burgo* (of whom immediately before) was, in the month of February, by the King made Earle of Kent; and, for a farther reward, had granted unto him the third penny of all the King's profits arising in the said County; and *Hubert de Burozo* succeeded him in his Office. But I humbly conceive him the same person, who was both *Comes* and *Vice-Comes* of Kent at the same time, a conjunction often pre-cedented in other Counties; the rather, because this *Hubert* lived many years after, till at last he got the King's ill-will for doing him so many good offices, not dying till the twenty-seventh year of his Raign, anno 1243.

EDWARD I.

20. JOHAN. DE NORTHWOD.]

This was a right ancient Family in this County, for I find in the Church of Minster in Shepy this Inscription:

“ Hic jacent Rogerus Norwod & Boan uxor ejus, sepulti ante Conquestum².”

Possibly they might be buried here before the Conquest; but the late Character of the Letter doth prove it a more modern Inscription. The chief residence of the Norwods was a house of their *own name* in the Parish of *Milton-Church*, where they have many fair Monuments, but with defaced Epitaphs. One of their Heirs was married into the Family of the *Nortons*, of whom hereafter³.

SHERIFFS.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	RICH. II.		
Anno			
1	Tho. de Cobham -	Roundall - - -	G. on a chevron O. three cressents, S.
2	Jo. de Fremingham	Freming.	
3	Jac. de Peckham -	Yaldham - - -	S. a chevron O. between three cross-crosets
4	Will. Septuans -	Milton.	[fitchée Arg.
5	Arnald. Savage -	Bobbing - - -	Arg. six lioncels, three, two, and one, S.
6	Tho. Brockhul -	Cale-Hill - - -	G. a cross engrailed, between twelve cross-cro-
7			[lets fitchée Arg.
8	Rob. Corby - -	Boughton.	
9	Arnald. Savage -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Rad'us Seintleger -	Ulcomb - - -	Az. fretée Arg.; a chief G.
11	Will. de Guldeford	Hempsted - - -	O. a saltyr betwixt four martlets S.
12	Jacobus Peckham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Will. Burcestre -	HANTSHIRE.	
14	Rich. de Berham -	Berham - - -	Arg. three bears S. two and one, muzzled O.
15	Tho. Chich - -	Dungeon - - -	Az. three lions rampant, within a border Arg.

¹ *Burozo* is but our English *Burrough*, barbarously Latinized, and the same with *Burgo*. F.

² See a Draught of this Tomb in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 1106, p. 43. N.

³ In the Fifth of King Henry the Eighth.

	Name.	Place:	Armes:
16	Will. Barry - -	Sevington.	
17	Joh. Fremingham.		
18	Tho. Colepeper - -	Pepenbury - -	Arg. a bend engrailed G.
19	Will. Haut - -	Waddenhal - -	O. a cross engrailed G.
20	Tho. Seintleger - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Nich. Potyne - -	Queen-Co.	
22	Joh. Botiller - -	Graveney - - -	Arg.; on a chief S. three cups covered O.
<i>Anno</i> HEN. IV.			
1	Rob. Clifford - -	Bobbing - - -	Checky O. and Az. a fess within a border G.
2	{ Tho. Lodelow - -	WILTSHIRE.	
	{ Joh. Diggs - -	Digs Court - -	G. on a cross Arg. five eaglets displayed S.
3	Tho. Hyach.		
4	Rich. Cliderow - -	Goldstanton - -	Arg. on a chevron G. betwixt three spread- [eagles S. five annulets O.
5			
6	Valent. Baret - -	Lenham.	
7	Hen. Horn.		
8	Edw. Haut - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Will. Snayth.		[lée of the first.
10	Reginald. Pimpe - -	Pimps Court - -	Arg. four barrulets G.; on a chief S. a bar nubi-
11	Joh. Darel - -	Cale-Hill - - -	Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.
12	Will. Notebeame.		
<i>Anno</i> HEN. V.			
1	Will. Clifford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Rob. Clifford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Will. Langley.		
4	Will. Darel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Joh. Darel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Rich. Cliderow - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. Burgh.		
8	Will. Haut - -	Hautsburn - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
9			
10	Joh. Darel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> HEN. VI.			
1	Joh. Darel - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Will. Cheney - -	Shutland - - -	Az. six lions rampant Arg. a canton Erm.
3	Joh. Rykeld - -	Eastlingham.	
4	Will. Clifford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Will. Culpeper - -	Preston - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Tho. Ellis - -	Burton - - -	O. on a cross S. five cressants A.
7	[AMP.] Will. Scot	Braborne.	
8	Joh. Peach - -	Lullingston.	
9	Joh. Seintleger - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Edward Gulfort - -	Halden - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Will. Burys - -	Bromeley.	
12	Rich. Wodveile - -	NORTHAMPTON - -	Arg. a fess and canton G.
13	Will. Clifford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Will. Manston - -	Manston.	
15	Jacobus Fienis - -	Kemsing - - -	Az. three lions rampant O. [Arg.
16	Rich. Waller - -	Grome-Bride - -	S. three walnut-leaves O. between two benlets
17	Edw. Guldeford - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
18 Gervasius Clifton -	Brabourn - -	S. semé de cinquefoyles, a lion rampant Arg.
19 Joh. Yeard - -	Denton.	
20 Joh. Warner - -	Fotescrey.	
21 Will. Mareys - -	Ufton.	[Arg.
22 Tho. Brown - -	SURREY - - -	S. three lions passant in bend, double cotised
23 Will. Crowmer -	Tunstal - - -	Arg. a cheveron betwixt three ravens S.
24 Joh. Thornbury -	Feversham.	
25 Will. Isley - -	Sundridge - -	Erm. a fesse G.
26 Will. Kene - -	Well-Hall.	
27 Steph. Seintleger -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Hen. Crowmer -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 Garvasius Clifton -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Rob. Horn - -	Horns-place.	
31 Tho. Ballard - -	Horton.	
32 Joh. Fogge - -	Repton.	
33 Joh. Cheyney, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Phil. Belknap, ar.	The Moat.	
35 Alex. Eden, arm. -	Westwell.	
36 Joh. Guldeford, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Gervas. Clifton, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Tho. Brown, mi. &	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Joh. Scot, ar. Vicis. vic.	Scots-Hall - -	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno EDW. IV.

1 Joh. Isaac, arm. -	Howlets.	
2 Will. Peach, mil.		
3 <i>Idem.</i>		
4 Joh. Diggs, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Alex. Clifford, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Will. Haut, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Joh. Colepeper, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Rad. Seintleger, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Hen. Ferrers, ar. -	WARWICK-SHIRE.	
10 Joh. Bromston, ar.	Preston.	
11 Rich. Colepeper, a.	Oxenhoath - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
12 Ja. Peckham, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Fogge, mil.		
14 Joh. Isley, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Will. Haut, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Joh. Green, ar. -	Scadbury - -	G. a cross croslet Erm. within a border gobony
17 Will. Cheyney, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[Arg. and S.
18 Rich. Haut, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Rich. Lee, ar. -	Delce.	
20 Joh. Fogge, mil.		
21 Geo. Brown, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22 Rich. Haut, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno RICHARD. III.

1 Will. Haut, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2 Joh. Banne - -	Grench.
3 Ri. Brakenbury, m.	The Moat.
& Will. Cheyney	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno HENR. VII.

1 Will. Cheyney -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2 Joh. Pymp, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
3	Hen. Ferrers, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Walt. Roberts -	Glastenbury.	[S. armed O.
5	Will. Boleyn, mil.	NORFOLK. - -	Arg. a chevron G. inter three bulls'-heads couped
6	Will. Scot, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Joh. Darel, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Tho. Kemp, ar. -	Ollantie.	
9	Rich. Gulford, mil.	Halden - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Joh. Peach, ar.		
11	Joh. Diggs, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Ja. Walsingham, a.	Scadbury - -	Paly of six Arg. and S. a fesse G.
13	Lodow. Clifford, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Rob. Wotton, ar. -	Bocton - - -	Arg. a saltire engrailed S.
15	Alex. Colepeper, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Tho. Eden, ar.		
17	Will. Scot, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Rad. Seintleger -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Will. Crowmer, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Joh. Langley, ar. -	Knowlton.	
21	Tho. Kemp, mil.		
22	Alex. Colepeper, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Henry Vaine - -	Tonbridge - -	Az. three gantlets sinister O.
24	Reginald. Peckham	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno HEN. VIII.

1	Will. Crowmer, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Jacobus Diggs, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Tho. Boleyn, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Tho. Kemp, mil.		
5	Jo. Norton, mil. -	Northwood.	
6	Alex. Colepeper, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Tho. Cheyney, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Will. Scot, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Tho. Boleyn, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Joh. Crisps, ar. -	Quekes.	
11	Joh. Wiltshire, m.	Stone.	[three roebucks'-heads erased of the second.
12	Joh. Roper, ar. -	Eltham - - -	Party per fesse Az. and O. a pale counterchanged,
13	Rob. Sonds, ar. -	Town-place - -	Arg. three black-moors'-heads couped proper,
14	Joh. Fogge, mil.		[between two chevronels S.
15	Geo. Guldeford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Will. Haut, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	Hen. Vane, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Will. Whetnal, ar.	Hextal - - -	V. a bend Erm.
19	Joh. Scot, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Will. Kemp, ar.		
21	Edw. Wotton, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Will. Waller, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Rich. Clement, m.	Ightham.	
24	Will. Finch, mil.	East-well - - -	Arg. a chevron between three griffins passant S.
25	Tho. Roberth, ar.	Glastenbury.	
26	Tho. Ponings, mil.	Ostenhanger -	Barry of six O. and V. a bend G.
27	Edw. Wotton, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Tho. Wyat, mil. -	Allington.	
29	Will. Haut, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
30	Will. Sidney, mil.	Pensherst	O. a pheon Az.
31	Ant. Seintleger, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Anth. Sonds, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Reginald. Scot, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34	Henry Iseley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Humph. Style, mil.	Langley-pa. - -	S. a fesse engrailed frettée between three flowers-
36	Joh. Fogge, mil.		[de lis O.
37	Percival Hart, mil.	Lullingstone.	
38	Hen. Crisps, ar.		
Anno EDW. VI.			[erased Arg. attired O.
1	Will. Sidley, ar. -	Scadbury - - -	Az. a fesse varyy between three goats'-heads
2	Geo. Harper, mil.	Sutton - - -	S. a lion rampant within a border engrailed G.
3	Tho. Culpeper, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Tho. Wyat, mil.		
5	Hen. Isley, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Joh. Guldeford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno PHIL. & MAR.			
M.1	Rob. Southwel, m.	Merworth.	
M.1&2	Wil. Roper, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 & 3	Tho. Kemp, mil.		
3 & 4			
4 & 5	Geo. Vane, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 & 6	Tho. Wotton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
Anno ELIZ. REG.			
1	Nich. Crisps, ar.		
2	Warh. Seintleger, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Joh. Tufton, ar. -	Hothfield - -	S. an eagle displayed Erm. a border Arg.
4	Rich. Baker, ar. -	Sisingherst - -	Az. a fesse O. between three swans'-heads
5	Tho. Walsingham, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[erased, beaked G.
6	Tho. Kemp, mil.		
7	{ Joh. Mayney, ar.		
	{ Will. Isley, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Joh. Sidley, ar. -	Southfleet.	
9	Will. Crowmer, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Joh. Brown, ar. -	Brown's-place - -	Az. a chevron between three escalops O. within
11	Edw. Isaac, ar. -	Patrick's-b.	[a border engrailed G.
12	Joh. Leonard, ar.	Chevening - -	O. on a fesse G. three flowers-de-lis of the first.
13	Wal. Mayne, sen. a.	Spilsil.	
14	Tho. Vane, sen. m.	Badsel - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Tho. Willoughby, a.	Bore-place - -	O. frettée Az.
16	Jacobus Hales, mi.	Woodchurch -	G. three arrows O. headed and feathered Arg.
17	Joh. Tufton, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Tho. Scot, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Edw. Boys, ar. -	Fredville - - -	O. a griffin sergreant S. within two borders G.
20	Tho. Wotton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Tho. Copinger, ar.	- - - - -	Bendy of six, O. and G. on a fesse Az. three plates.
	Tho. Vane, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Tho. Sonds, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Geo. Hart, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Rich. Baker, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Just. Champneys, a.	Hall-place - -	Per pale Arg. and S. a lion rampant within a
26	Nich. Sonds, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[border engrailed counterchanged.
27	Will. Cromer, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
28	Jacobus Hales, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29	Joh. Fineux, ar. -	Haw-Court - -	V. a chevron between three eaglets displayed O.
30	Rich. Hardres, ar.		
31	Will. Sidley, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32	Tho. Willoughby, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Sampson Leonard, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	[first quarter of the second.
34	Rob. Bing, ar. -	Wrotham - -	Quarterly S. and Arg. a lion rampant in the
35	Mich. Sond, ar. -	Throughley - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Edw. Wotton, mi.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Tho. Palmer, ar.		
38	Moile Finch, mil.	Eastwell - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffins passant S.
39	Tho. Kemp, ar.		
40	Martin Barnham, a.	- - - - -	S. a cross engrailed between four cressents Arg.
41	Rog. Twisden, ar.	East Peckham -	Gyrony of four Arg. and G. a saltire between as
42	Joh. Smith, ar. -	Ostenhanger.	[many croslets, all counterchanged.
43	Tho. Scot, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
44	Petr. Manwood, ar.	St. Stephen's.	
45	Ja. Cromer, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> J A C. R E X.			
1	Jacob. Cromer, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Tho. Baker, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3	Moilus Finch, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Nort. Knatchbul, m.	Mersham - -	Az. three croslets fitchée between two bend-
5	Rob. Edolph, mil.	Hinx-hill.	[lets O.
6	Edw. Hales, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Will. Withens, m.	South-end.	
8	Nich. Gilborn, mil.	Charing.	
9	Max. Dallison, mil.	Halling - - -	G. three cressents O. a canton Erm.
10	Will. Steed, mil. -	Steed-hill.	
11	Anth. Awcher, mi.	Hautsbourn.	
12	Edw. Filmer, mil.	East Sutton - -	S. three bars, and as many cinquefoils in chief O.
13	Edwin Sandis, mil.	Northborn - -	O. a fess dancy between three croslets G.
14	Will. Beswick, ar.	Spelmonden - -	G. six besants; a chief O.
15	Gabr. Livesey, ar.	Hollingborne -	Arg. a lion rampant G. between three trefoils V.
16	Tho. Norton, mil.	Bobbing.	
17	Edw. Scot, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	John Sidley, bar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Tho. Roberts, m. & b.	Glastenbury.	
20	George Fane, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Joh. Hayward, mi.	Hollingborne.	[martlets S. as many cinquefoils O.
22	Tho. Hamond, mil.	Brasted - - -	Arg. on a chevron engrailed betwixt three
<i>Anno</i> C A R. I.			
1	Isa. Sidley, m. & b.	Great Chart - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Basilus Dixwel, a.	Folkstone - -	Arg. a chevron G. between three flowers de lys S.
3	Edw. Engham, m.	Goodnestone -	Arg. a chevron S. between three ogresses; a
4	Will. Campion, m.	Combwel.	[chief G.
5	Rich. Brown, ar. -	Singleton - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Rob. Lewkner, mi.	Acris - - - -	Az. three chevrons Arg.
7	Nich. Miller, ar. -	Crouch.	
8	Tho. Style, bar. -	Watringbury -	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Joh. Baker, bar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Edw. Chute, ar. -	Surrenden.	
11	Will. Culpeper, ba.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
12 Geo. Sands, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Tho. Hendley, mi.	Courshorn.	
14 Edw. Maisters, m.	East Langdon.	
15 David Polhill, ar. -	Otford.	
16 Jacob. Hugeson, a.	Lingsted.	
17 { Will. Brokman, m.	Bithborow.	
{ Joh. Honywood, m.	Evington.	
18		
19		
20 Joh. Rayney, bar.		
21 Edw. Monins, bar.	Waldershare Court.	Az. a lion passant betwixt three escalops O.
22 Joh. Hendon, mil.		

RICHARD II.

5. ARNOLD SAVAGE.]

He was a Knight, and the third Constable of Queenborough Castle. He lieth buried in Bobbing Church, with this Inscription:

“Orate specialiter pro animabus Arnoldi Savage, qui obiit in vigil. Sancti Andreae Apost. anno 1410, & Domine Joanne uxoris ejus, quæ fuit fil. &c.”

The rest is defaced.

16. GULIELMUS BARRY.]

In the Parish Church of Sevington in this County, I meet with these two sepulchral Inscriptions:

“Orate pro anima Isabelle quondam uxoris Willielmi Barry, Militis.”

“Hic jacet Joanna Barry, quondam uxor Willielmi Barry, Militis.”

There is in the same Church a Monument, whereupon a man armed is portrayed, the Inscription thereon being altogether perished, which in all probability, by the report of the Parishioners, was made to the memory of Sir William Barry aforesaid.

HENRY IV.

6. VALENTINE BARRET.]

He lieth buried in the Parish Church of Lenham in this County, under a Grave-stone, thus inscribed:

“Hic jacet Valentine Barret, Arm. qui obiit Novemb. 10, 1440, & Cecilia uxor ejus, quæ obiit Martii 2, 1440, quorum animabus ——”

HENRY VI.

7. WILLIAM SCOT¹.]

He lieth buried in Braborne Church, with this Epitaph:

“Hic jacet Willielmus Scot de Braborne, Arm, qui obiit 5 Febr. 1433, cujus anim —
Sis testis, Christe, quod non jacet hic lapis iste,
Corpus ut ornetur, sed spiritus ut memoretur.
Quisquis eris qui transieris, sic perlege, plora,
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es, pro me precor ora.”

His Family afterwards fixed at Scot's Hall in this County, where they flourish at this day in great reputation.

¹ See the Ballad on Scott of Scott's Hall in the *World*, and in Peck. Scott's Hall was sold about thirty years ago to Sir John Honywood. B.

9. JOHN SEINTLEGER.]

I find him entombed in Ulcombe Church, where this is written on his Grave, "Here lieth John Seintleger, Esq. and Margery his Wife, sole Daughter and Heir of James Donnet, 1442." Wonder not that there is no mention in this Catalogue of Sir Thomas Seintleger, a Native and potent person in this County, who married Anne the Relict of Henry Holland Duke of Exeter, the Sister of King Edward the Fourth, by whom he had Anne, Mother to Thomas Manners, first Earle of Rutland; for the said Sir Thomas Seintleger was not to be confided in under King Henry the Sixth; and afterwards, when Brother-in-law to King Edward the Fourth, was above the Office of the Sherivalty.

16. RICHARDUS WALLER.]

This is that renowned Souldier, who, in the time of Henry the Fifth, took Charles Duke of Orleans, General of the French Army, Prisoner at the Battel of Agin-Court, brought him over into England, and held him in honorable restraint or custody at Grome-Bridge, which a Manuscript in the Heralds' Office notes to be *twenty-four* years¹. In the time of which his recess, he newly erected the house at Grome-Bridge upon the old Foundation, and was a Benefactor to the repair of Spelherst Church, where his Armes remain in stonework over the Church porch: but, lest such a signal piece of service might be entombed in the Sepulchre of unthankful forgetfulness, the Prince assigned to this Richard Waller and his Heirs for ever an additional Crest, viz. the Arms or Escoucheon of France, hanging by a Label on an Oak, with this Motto affixed, "Hæc Fructus Virtutis." From this Richard, Sir William Waller is lineally descended.

23. WILLIELMUS CROWMER.]

This year happened the barbarous Rebellion of Jack Cade in Kent. This Sheriff, unable with the *Posse Comitatus* to resist their numerousness, was taken by them, and by those wild Justicers committed to the Fleet in London; because, as they said (and it must be so if they said it), he was guilty of extortion in his Office. Not long after, these Reformers sent for him out of the Fleet, made him to be brought to Mile-end, where, without any legal proceedings, they caused his head to be smitten off, and set upon a long pole on London-bridge, next to the Lord Say aforesaid, whose Daughter he had married².

38. JOHN SCOT, *Arm. et vicissim Vic.*]

I understand it thus; that his Under-Sheriff supplied his place whilest he was busied in higher affairs. He was knighted, much trusted and employed by King Edward the Fourth. I read in a Record,

"Johannes Scot, Miles, cum C. C. Soldariis, ex mandato Domini Regis, apud Sandwicum, pro salvâ custodiâ ejusdem³."

The aforesaid King, in the twelfth year of his Raign, sent this Sir John (being one of his Privy Council, and Knight Marshall of Calis) with others, on an Embassie, to the Dukes of Burgundy and Britain, to bring back the Earls of Pembroke and Richmond, whose escape much perplexed this King's suspicious thoughts. But see his honourable Epitaph in the Church of Braborne:

"Hic jacet magnificus ac insignis Miles Johannes Scot, quondam Regis domûs, invictissimi Principis Edwardi quarti Controll. & nobilissima integerrimaque Agnes uxor ejus. Qui quidem Johannes obiit anno 1485, die mens. Octob. 17."

RICHARD THE THIRD.

3. RICHARDUS BRAKENBURY, Mil. & WILLIELMUS CHENEY.]

The former was of an ancient extraction in the North. I behold him as nearly allied (if not Brother) to Sir Robert Brakenbury, Constable of the Tower, who dipped his fingers so deep in the blood of King Edward the Fifth and his Brother. It concerned King

¹ Villare Cantianum, p. 320.

² Stow's Chronicle, p. 391.

³ Inter Bundell. Indent. de Guerrâ, apud Pelles Westm.

Richard in those suspicious times, to appoint his *Confident* Sheriff of this important County; but he was soon *un-Sheriffed* by the King's death, and another of more true integrity substituted in his room.

HENRY THE SEVENTH.

5. WILL. BOLEYN, Mil.]

He was Son to Sir Jeffery Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London, by his Wife, who was Daughter and Co-heir to Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings. This Sir William was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of King Richard the Third. He married one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond; by whom (besides four Daughters married into the worshipful and wealthy Families of *Shelton*, *Calthrop*, *Clere*, and *Sackvil*) he had Sir Thomas Boleyn, Earle of Wiltshire, of whom hereafter.

10. JOH. PEACH, Arm.]

This year Perkin Warbeck landed at Sandwich in this County, with a power of all Nations, contemptible, not in their *number* or *courage*, but *nature* and *fortune*, to be feared, as well of *Friends* as *Enemies*, as fitter to *spoil a Coast*, than *recover a Country*. Sheriff Peach (knighted this year for his good service), with the Kentish Gentry, acquitted themselves so *valiant* and *vigilant*, that Perkin shrunk his horns back again into the shell of his ships. About 150 of his men being taken, and brought up by this Sheriff to London, some were executed there, the rest on the Sea Coasts of Kent and the neighbouring Counties; for *Sea-marks* to teach Perkin's people to avoid such dangerous shoars¹.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

5. JOH. NORTON, Mil.]

He was one of the Captains, who in the beginning of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth went over with the 1500 Archers, under the conduct of Sir Edward Poynings, to assist Margaret, Dutchesse of Savoy (Daughter to Maximillian the Emperour, and Governesse of the Low-Countries) against the incursions of the Duke of Guelders; where this Sir John was knighted by Charles, young Prince of Castile, and afterwards Emperor. He lieth buried in Milton Church, having this written on his Monument:

“ Pray for the souls of Sir John Norton, Knight, and Dame Joane his Wife, one of the Daughters and Heirs of John Norwood, Esq. who died Feb. 8, 1534.”

7. THOMAS CHEYNEY, Arm.]

He was afterward knighted by King Henry the Eighth, and was a spritful Gentleman, living and dying in great honour and estimation; a Favourite and Privy Counsellor to four successive Kings and Queens, in the greatest turn of times England ever beheld; as by this his Epitaph in Minster Church, in the Isle of Shepey, will appear.

“ Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Cheyney, inclitissimi ordinis Garterii Miles, Guarduanus Quinque Portuum, ac Thesaurarius Hospitii Henrici Octavi ac Edwardi Sexti, Regum, Reginaeque Mariae ac Elizabethae, ac eorum in Secretis Consiliarius, qui obiit — mensis Decembris, anno Dom. M.D.L.IX. ac Reg. Reginae Eliz. primo.”

11. JOHN WILTSHIRE, Mil.]

He was Controller of the Town and Marches of Calis, anno 21 of King Henry the Seventh. He founded a fair Chappel in the Parish of Stone, wherein he lieth entombed with this Inscription:

“ Here lieth the bodies of Sir John Wiltshire, Knight, and of Dame Margaret his Wife; which Sir John died 28 Dec. 1526; and Margaret died — of —”

Bridget his sole Daughter and Heir was married to Sir Richard Wingfield, Knight of the Garter, of whom formerly in Cambridge-shire.

¹ Stow's Annals, p. 480.

12. JOHN ROPER¹, Arm.]

All the memorial I find of him, is this Inscription in the Church of Eltham :

“ Pray for the soul of Dame Margery Roper, late Wife of John Roper, Esquire, Daughter and one of the Heirs of John Tattersall, Esquire, who died Feb. 2, 1518.”

Probably she got the addition of *Dame* (being Wife but to an Esquire) by some immediate Court-attendance on Katharine first Wife to King Henry the Eighth.

KING JAMES.

3. MOILE FINCH, Mil.]

This worthy Knight married Elizabeth, sole Daughter and Heir to Sir Thomas Heneage, Vice Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster. She, in her Widowhood, by the special favour of King James, was honoured Vicountess Maidstone (unprecedented, save by one², for this *hundred* years); and afterwards by the great grace of King Charles the First, created Countesse of Winchelsey, both honors being entailed on the Issue-male of her body; to which her Grand-child, the Right Honourable Heneage (lately gone Ambassador to Constantinople) doth succeed.

THE FAREWELL.

Having already insisted on the *Courage* of the *Kentish-men*, and shown how in former Ages the leading of the *Van-guard* was intrusted unto their magnanimity, we shall conclude our Description of this Shire, praying that they may have an accession of *Loyalty* unto their *Courage* (not that the *Natives* of *Kent* have acquitted themselves less *loyal* than those of other Shires, but) seeing the *one* will not suffer them to be idle, the *other* may guide them to expend their ability for God's glory, the defence of his Majesty, and maintenance of true Religion.

CANTERBURY.

CANTERBURY is a right ancient City; and, whilst the Saxon Heptarchy flourished, was the chief seat of the Kings of Kent. Here Thomas Becket had his death; Edward surnamed the Black Prince and King Henry the Fourth their interment. The Metropolitan Dignity, first conferred by Gregory the Great on London, was, for the Honour of Augustine, afterwards bestowed on this City³. It is much commended by William of Malmesbury for its pleasant scituation, being surrounded with a fertile soil, well wooded, and commodiously watered by the River Stoure, from whence it is said to have had its name *Durwhern*, in British, a swift River⁴. It is happy in the vicinity of the Sea, which affordeth plenty of good Fish.

BUILDINGS.

CHRIST CHURCH⁵, first dedicated, and (after 300 years intermission to Saint *Thomas Becket*) restored to the honour of our *Saviour*, is a stately structure, being the performance

¹ The Roper House at St. Dunstan's Canterbury is now a brewhouse belonging to Mr. John Abbott. B.

² Mary Beaumont, or Villers, extraordinarily created Countess of Buckingham. F.

³ Camden's Britannia, de Cant.

⁴ By Mr. Somner, in his Description of Canterbury, p. 37.

⁵ Within the last ten or fifteen years much money has been expended in repairing the Cathedral. The painted glass has been made good by fragments from other windows; but I fear there has been little regard to the propriety of the junction, as to story, or chronology. B.

of several successive Arch-bishops. It is much adorned with Glasse Windows. Here they will tell you of a Foreign Ambassador, who proffered a vast price to transport the East Window of the Quire beyond the Seas. Yet Artists, who commend the *Colours*, condemn the *Figures* therein, as wherein Proportion is not exactly observed.

According to the maxime, "Pictures are the *Books*," Painted Windows were in the time of Popery the *Library* of *Lay-men*; and after the Conquest grew in general use in England. It is much suspected *Aneyling* of Glass (which answereth to *Dying in grain* in *Draperie*), especially of *Yellow*, is lost in our age, as to the perfection thereof. Anciently Colours were so incorporated in Windows, that both of them lasted and faded together: whereas our modern Painting (being rather *on* than *in* the Glass) is fixed so faintly, that it often changeth, and sometimes falleth away. Now, though some, being only for the innocent *White*, are equal enemies to the painting of Windows as Faces, conceiving the one as great a *Pander* to Superstition as the other to Wantonnesse; yet others, of as much *zeal* and more *knowledge*, allow the *historical uses* of them in Churches.

PROVERBS.

"*Canterbury Tales.*"]

So Chaucer calleth his Book, being a collection of several *Tales*, pretended to be told by Pilgrims in their passage to the Shrine of Saint Thomas in Canterbury. But, since that time, *Canterbury-Tales* are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ*, which are charactered, *Nec veræ, nec verisimiles*; meerly made to marre precious time, and please fanciful people. Such are the many miracles of Thomas Becket; some *helpful* (though but narrow, as only for private conveniency); as, when perceiving his old Palace at Otford to want water, he struck his staff into the dry ground (still called Saint Thomas's Well), whence water runneth plentifully to serve that house (lately re-built) unto this day. Others *spightful*; as when (because a Smith dwelling in that Town had clogged his Horse) he ordered, that no Smith afterwards should thrive within that Parish¹. But he who shall go about seriously to confute these *Tales*, is as very a *Fool*, as he was *somewhat else* who first impudently invented and vented them.

PRELATES.

[S. N.] STEPHEN LANGTON. Here we are at a perfect losse for the place of his birth, his surname affording us so much direction, in effect it is none at all. *Inopes nos copia fecit*, finding no fewer than twelve *Langtons* (though none very near to this place), which makes us fly to our marginal refuge herein. Stephen, born in England, was bred in Paris, where he became one of the greatest Scholars of the Christian World in his age. He was afterwards consecrated Cardinal of Saint Chrysogone; and then, by Papal power, intruded Arch-bishop of Canterbury, in defiance of all opposition which King John could make against him.

Many are his learned Works, writing Comments on all the Old, and on some of the New Testament. He was the first that divided the whole Bible into Chapters², as Robert Stephens, a French-man, that curious Critick and painful Printer, some six score years since, first subdivided into Verses.

A worthy Work, making Scripture more managable in men's memories, and the passages therein the sooner to be turned to; as any person is sooner found out in the most populous City, if methodized into Streets and Houses with *Signs*³, to which the Figures affixed do fitly allude.

Say not this was a presumption, incurring the curse denounced to such who adde to Scripture; it being no Addition, but an Illustration thereof. Besides, God set the first

¹ Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, p. 37.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. numb. 87.; and Matthew Parker, in the Life of Langton.

³ Since Dr. Fuller's time, almost universally removed; and their place supplied by numbering the houses, particularly in the Metropolis. N.

pattern to men's industry herein, seeing the distinction of some Verses may be said to be *Jure Divino*, as those in the *Lamentations* and elsewhere, which are Alphabetically modelled.

As causless their complaint, who cavil at the inequality of Chapters, the *eighth* of the *first* of *Kings* being *sixty-six*, the *last* of *Malachy* but *six verses*, seeing the entireness of the sense is the standard of their length or shortness. It is confessed, some few Chapters end, and others begin, abruptly: and yet, it is questionable whether the alteration thereof would prove advantageous, seeing the reforming of a small fault, with a great change, doth often hurt more than amend: and such alterations would discompose Millions of Quotations, in excellent Authors, conform'd to the aforesaid received divisions.

Here it must not be concealed, that, notwithstanding this general tradition of Langton's *chaptering* the Bible, some learned men make that design of far ancients date, and particularly that able Antiquary Sir Henry Spelman¹. This I am confident of, that Stephen Langton did something much material in order thereunto; and the *Improver* is usually called the *Inventor*, by a complemental mistake.

However, though I believe Langton² well employed in dividing the Bible, he was ill busied in rending asunder the Church and Kingdom of England, reducing King John to sad extremities. He died, and was buried at Canterbury, anno Domini 1228.

SOULDIERS.

WILLIAM PRUDE, Esquire, (vulgarly called *Proud*) was born in this City, where his stock have continued for some hundreds of years; bred a Souldier in the Low Countries, where he attained to be Lieutenant-Colonel. He was slain July 12, 1632, at the siege of Mastrich. His body (which I assure you was no usual honour) was brought over into England, and buried in the Cathedral of Canterbury, in Saint Michael's Chappel, on the South side of the Quire, with this Inscription on his Monument:

“Stand, Souldiers; ere you march (by way of charge)
 Take an example here, that may enlarge
 Your minds to noble Action: Here in peace
 Rests one whose Life was War, whose rich encrease
 Of Fame and Honour from his Valour grew,
 Unbegg'd, unbought, for what he won he drew
 By just desert: having in service been
 A Souldier, till near *sixty* from *sixteen*
 Years of his active Life, continually
 Fearless of Death; yet still prepar'd to die
 In his Religious Thoughts: for, 'midd'st all harmes,
 He bare as much of Piety as Armes.
 Now, Souldiers, on; and fear not to intrude
 The Gates of Death by th' example of this *Prude*.”

He married Mary Daughter of Sir Adam Sprackling, Knight; and had Issue by her four Sons and three Daughters; to whose memory his surviving Son Searles Prude hath erected this Monument.”

WRITERS.

OSBERN of CANTERBURY, so called because there he had his *first birth*, or *best Being*, as *Chanter* of the Cathedral Church therein. An admirable Musitian, which quality endeared him (though an Englishman) to Lankfrank, the lordly Lombard, and Arch-bishop of Canterbury. He was the English *Jubal*³, as to the curiosity thereof in our Churches.

¹ In Glossario, verbo *Heptateuchus*.

² I think Dr. Johnson mentions Bennet Langton, his friend, as of the same family with the Archbishop. B.

³ Genesis iv. 21.

An Art, which never any *spake* against who *understood* it; otherwise Apollo is in a sad case, if Midas's ears must be his Judges. However, in Divine Service, all Musick ought to be tuned to edification (that all who *hear* may *understand* it); otherwise it may tend to *delight* not *devotion*; and true *zeal* cannot be *raised* where *knowledge* is *depressed*. This Osborn wrote the life of Saint Dunstan in pure Latine, according to that age, flourishing under William the Conqueror, anno 1070.

[S. N.] SIMON LANGTON was, by his Brother Stephen Langton the Arch-bishop, preferred Arch-deacon of Canterbury; who, *Carne & sanguine revelante* (saith the Record¹) made the place much better, both to him and his Successors, in Revenue and Jurisdiction. A troublesome man he was, and, on his Brother's score, a great adversary to King John, even after that King had altered his Copy, and became, of a fierce Foe, a *Son-Servant* to the Pope, by resigning his Crown unto him. But our Simon could not *knock off* when he should, having contracted such an habit of hatred against King John, that he could not depose it, though commanded under the pain of Excommunication. This caused him to trudge to the Court of *Rome*, where he found little favour. For, such who will be the Pope's *white Boys*, must watchfully observe his signals, and not only charge when he chargeth, but retreat when he retreateth. This Simon (beside others) wrote a Book of "the Penitence of Magdalene," in relation (it seems) to himself, though she found more favour in the Court of *Heaven*, than he at *Rome*. He died anno Domini 12...

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

JOHN EASDAY was Alderman and Mayor of this City anno 1585. He found the Walls thereof much ruined; and, being a man but of an indifferent estate, began the reparation thereof at Ridingate, and therein proceeded so far as his name is inscribed on the Wall²; whose exemplary endeavours have since met with some to commend, none to imitate them³.

THOMAS NEVILE⁴, born in this City of most honourable extraction, as his *name* is enough to notifie and avouch. He was bred in Cambridge, and Master first of Magdalen, then of Trinity Colledge, and Dean of Canterbury. He was the first *Clergyman* (sent by Arch-bishop Whitgift) who carried to King James tidings of the *English Crown*; and it is questionable whether he brought *thither* or *thence* more welcome news (especially to the Clergy), acquainting them with the King's full intentions to *maintain Church-Discipline*, as he found it *established*⁵.

But the main matter commending his memory is his *magnificency* to Trinity College, whose Court he reduced to a spacious and beautiful Quadrangle. Indeed he plucked down as good building as any erected; but such as was *irregular*, intercepting the sight, disturbing the intended *uniformity* of the Court, whereby the beauty at this day is much advanced: for, as the *intuitive knowledge* is more perfect than that which insinuates it self into the *Soul gradually* by discourse; so more beautiful the prospect of that Building, which is all visible at one view, than what discovers it self to the sight by parcels and degrees. Nor was this Doctor like those Poets, good only at *Translation*, and bad at *Invention*; all for *altering*, nothing for *adding* of his own; who contributed to this Colledge (I will not say a *Widow's Mite*, but) a *Batchelour's Bounty*; a stately new Court of his own expence, which cost him three thousand pounds and upwards⁶. Much enfeebled with the Palsie, he died, an aged man, May 7, 1615⁷.

¹ Somner, in his Catalogue of the Arch-deacons of Canterbury.

² Somner, in his Survey of Canterbury, p. 15.

³ The late Alderman Simmons, who died M. P. for this City in 1806, has by his munificent expences on the Dane-John, &c. proved (if no other has) that this remark is no longer applicable. B.

⁴ He had a brother Alexander, a poet and scholar. B.

⁵ Sir George Paul, in the Life of Arch-bishop Whitgift.

⁶ Dean Nevile's beautiful little Chapel was removed (I think wrongly) about twenty years ago. B.

⁷ See Todd's Lives of the Deans of Canterbury. In the Dean's house is a series of Portraits of the Deans of that Cathedral from the time of the Reformation, many of them very curious. B.

THE FAREWELL.

I am heartily sorry that the many laudable endeavours for the scouring and enlargement of the River Stoure (advantagious for this City) have been so often defeated, and the Contributions given by well-disposed Benefactors (amongst whom Mr. Rose, once an Alderman of Canterbury, gave three hundred pounds) have missed their ends; praying that their future enterprises in this kind may be crowned with success.

For the rest, I refer the Reader to the pains of my worthy Friend Mr. William Somner, who hath written *justum volumen* of the Antiquities of this City. I am sorry to see him *Subject-bound* (betrayed thereto by his own modesty); seeing otherwise, not the *City*, but *Diocesse of Canterbury* had been more adequate to his abilities. I hope others, by his example, will undertake their respective Counties; it being now, with our age, the third and last time of asking the Banes, whether or no we may be wedded to skill in this kind, seeing now “*use, or for ever hold your Pens;*” all *Church Monuments*, leading to knowledge in that nature, being daily irrecoverably imbezeled.

. It would gratify the departed spirit of Dr. Fuller, could he know that KENT has had a superabundant share of eminent Topographers; insomuch that it will be only necessary to record their Names—beginning with the “*Perambulation of William Lambarde*” in 1576; followed by Kilburne 1657; Philipott, 1659; Somner, 1693; Harris, 1719; Seymour, 1776; Hasted, the most complete and regular History of the County, 1778, &c.; and Henshall, 1798; besides “*The Kentish Traveller’s Companion*,” and several separate Guides.—Canterbury and Rochester, with their venerable Cathedrals, have also had several able Historians; and their Monuments, from the pencils particularly of Carter and Schnebelie, and the burin of Basire, form beautiful embellishments in the “*Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain*” by Mr. Gough. The Isle of Thanet has been described by Mr. Lewis; and the antient Roman Stations of Reculver and Richborough have been investigated; as have the antient Towns of Dover, Faversham, Maidstone, Sandwich, Tunstall, Gravesend, &c. &c. and the famous Mineral Waters of Tunbridge Wells.—Several Kentish Tracts are printed in the “*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*,” and the titles of numerous detached Pamphlets are given in Mr. Gough’s “*Anecdotes of British Topography*.”—Brayley’s Account of Kent in the “*Beauties of England*” is executed with great industry, and worth consulting.—See also the “*Magna Britannia*,” “*The Environs of London*,” by the Rev. Daniel Lysons; and Mr. Gough’s Additions to Camden.

I cannot resist the temptation of annexing to this County the ideas of my very able and judicious friend Sir Egerton Brydges (to whom I am indebted for the Notes on Kent signed B.) on the subject of *a Continuation of Fuller’s Worthies*; a task for which, if he had leisure to undertake it, I know not the man who is better qualified, being peculiarly gifted by Nature, and from the general turn of his literary pursuits, for a work which requires great patience of research, extensive reading, and no inconsiderable share of taste and discrimination. N.

ADDITIONS TO KENT.

“The County of Kent has been remarked for its provinciality; that is, for its local attachments, and prejudices. This probably arises from its peninsularity; it being principally bounded by the sea, or a great river. It runs up to London at a point; but all on which it abuts besides are parts of Surrey and Sussex to the South.

It was observed by Lambarde, that the Gentry are not so ancient as in more remote Counties. But I doubt if this observation be any longer just, unless perhaps in Cheshire: the permanence of its families is out of all comparison beyond that of any of the other Counties surrounding London, as Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, Bucks, Hertfordshire, or Essex. New settlers therefore are not attracted to Kent; or, if they are, are generally anxious to re-transplant themselves. This is not said in commendation of the County; but to its dispraise. The families, which have worked themselves into local consequence, have done it, with one or two exceptions, by slow steps. They have arisen either from an ancient male line; or from an accumulation of the representation and fortune of several small houses. Still several of the houses, as Bridges of Goodnestone, Robinson of Horton, Brydges of Wootton, Papillon of Acrise, Taylor of Bifrons, Mann¹, Sawbridge, Geary, Hawley, Plumptre of Fredville, are not indigenious. But, as there have been neither trade nor manufactures in the province, no inundation of new wealth has sprung within themselves to disturb the old establishments. Whether there be something depressive of exertion in this state of society, or from whatever cause it may have arisen², the County has of late years rarely produced genius, or even great talents. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Carter passed the greater part of every year of a very long life, verging on ninety, among neighbours who must have been insensible of her acquirements and unemulous of her fame. Her contemporary Mrs. Montagu, whose brilliant genius can only be unfelt by disgraceful dullness or infatuated envy, spent a considerable portion of her childhood and early youth not twenty miles from her; and the intimacy between them, which commenced so early, was only terminated by Mrs. Montagu's death at the age of eighty. But they seem neither of them to have found their intellectual intimates in this province.

In other Counties it generally happens, that two or three overgrown Houses of vast wealth hold the sway. Here wealth is more distributed; and there is more general polish of manners and luxury of living. But there is evil, as well as good, in this: a great House is often a rallying point; a sort of minor court, where those of good education but smaller fortunes may meet without the necessity of rivalry. There is a sort of independence, which, being incompatible with the fortunes of the majority, only tends to drive them into unsocial solitude, or ruinous expence.

It were to be wished that such institutions as a great Cathedral richly endowed could be brought back nearer to the purposes for which they were founded; and from which they have departed by such slow degrees, in the course of centuries, that they would now think it a hardship not to be endured. For surely they were meant as a standard round which the dispersed Parochial Clergy were to gather, and to draw light and hospitality. A library amply supplied, a liberal and cheerful table, and literary conversation intermixed with the knowledge and manners of the world, would cheer the heart, inform the understanding, and break the monotonous life, of the remote Parish Priest. Books and cultivated conversation are a food without which the mind in a polished state of society cannot exist.

The late amiable Bishop Horne was Dean of this metropolitical church of his own County. He would willingly have drawn literary circles around him; but they were not the fashion of this place; and with his characteristic mildness and ductility he submitted to the existing habits. At the same time the amiable son of the once illustrious Bishop of

¹ Sprung from Suffolk; and Contractors for Clothing the Army under Sir Robert Walpole.

² On the coast alone a considerable House, with the industry of the country from whence it sprung; the Dutch House of Fector at Dover, has risen into mercantile eminence and vast wealth.

Cloyne, to whom Pope has attributed "every virtue under heaven," by a love of exuberant talking, which tired even his most willing hearers, added to the ill inclination to abstract or remote discussions. But as merit will sometimes, though rarely, work its way with little collateral aid, the present Dean (Dr. Gerrard Andrewes) seems well qualified to answer the most sanguine purposes of the office.

In the School here, of Royal foundation, was educated one, who for many years of the present reign sat on the Woolsack with uncommon dignity and power. Thurlow, more remarkable as a boy for his whimsical sagacity, and directness and manliness of understanding, than for his application or acquirements, was, as is reported, brought hither out of Suffolk, for the purpose of annoying and thwarting the Head Master, who had offended one of the Prebendaries. Here afterwards presided one of the most elegant and correct classical scholars of his day, the Rev. Osmund Beauvoir, afterwards D. D. a man of real genius, who educated many men of eminence, among the first of whom must be recorded the present learned Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; and to whom the present Writer owes all that he knows or ever has known of the learned languages. In taste, in precision, in facility, he has never since seen his equal. And for English poetry, had he cultivated it, he had a most pure and beautiful talent; as a few existing specimens clearly evince. In his latter years a most extraordinary fortune befell him by the accepted offer of an heiress of large property, young enough to be his daughter. He died in 1789. The change perhaps came too late; and too much accustomed to the habits of nearly forty years, he seemed less to enjoy his splendid days than those of an humbler establishment. But the marriage has finally proved a noble endowment to his eldest daughter by a former marriage, which has enabled her to enrich one of the long-established, and highly respectable families of the County.

Many Prelates may be added: among whom Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough.

To the Statesmen may be added Dean Wotton; Sir Henry Wotton; and many others. Above all, the illustrious William Pitt.

To the Lawyers may be added Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

To the Soldiers, General Wolfe and Lord Amherst.

For the Seamen, see Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*.

To the Physicians may be added Sir George Ent, born at Sandwich, 1604.

To the Writers may be added Sir Philip Sidney, Sir John Mennes, Colonel Richard Lovelace, Basil Kennet, Reginald Scott, some of the Sackvilles, Sir John Finet, Sir Robert Filmer, Mrs. Behn, Sir Charles Sedley, Nicholas Amhurst, Lewis Theobald, Dr. Stephen Hales, Christopher Smart, Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, Mrs. Macaulay, &c.

To the Antiquaries, Lambarde, Kilburne, Somner, Sir William Twysden, and Sir Edward Dering.

The learned Sir Roger Twysden, and his brother Sir Thomas the Judge, should not be omitted to be memorialized. The former edited the "*Decem Scriptorum*," 1652. He died 1672, aged 75. Sir Thomas died 1683, aged 81.

Many more Memorable Persons might be added.

The following is a List of eminent Natives of the County, most of whose Lives are in the *Biographical Dictionary*.

William Caxton, circ. 1412.	Leonard Digges.	Sir Henry Wotton.
Dean Wotton.	Thomas Digges, ob. 1595.	Richard first Earl of Corke,
Sir Thomas Wyat.	Edward Dering, 16th cent.	1566.
Sir Henry Sidney.	Bp. Rich. Fletcher, ob. 1596.	Sir Dudley Digges, 1573.
Sir F. Walsingham.	Dr. Giles Fletcher, Civilian,	W. Lambard.
Sir Philip Sidney.	father of Phineas and Giles	Robert Glover.
Reginald Scott.	the poets.	Thomas Milles.
		Fr. Thynne.

Fr. Thynne.	Sir E. Dering ³ , sen. 17th cent.	Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.
Samps. Lennard ¹ , ob. 1633.	Bishop Gunning, 1613.	Lewis Theobald.
John Philipot.	Sir Robert Filmer.	Major-General Wolfe, 1726.
W. Somner.	Laurence Rooke.	Lord Amherst.
Sir Richard Baker, born at Sisinghurst, 1568.	Afra Behn.	Christoph. Smart, Poe 1722.
Dr. W. Harvey ² , 1578. His brother was ancestor of the present Admiral Eliab Har- vey of Chigwell, Essex, M.P.	Dr. White Kennett, 1660.	Mrs. Eliz. Carter, Poetess.
Sir George Ent, M. D. 1604.	Basil Kennett, 1674.	Woollet the Engraver.
Sir John Finet, 1571.	Dr. Plot, 1641.	Mrs. Macaulay.
Sir Henry Vane.	Sir Charles Sedley.	William Pitt.
Algernon Sidney.	Dr. John Wallis, 1616.	Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich.
	Dr. Stephen Hales, 1677.	William Boys, Historian of Sandwich.
	Dr. Harris.	
	Admiral Byng.	
	Sir George Rooke.	

The ancestors of Waller the Poet were of consequence and antiquity near Tunbridge.

The ancestors of Cowper the Poet were seated at Ratling Court in Nonington.

The ancestors of Gibbon the Historian were seated at Westcliff near Dover.

The celebrated Richard Hooker lived and died at Bishopsbourne. This house, in which Hooker wrote his "Polity," is still remaining as the Rectorial House, and inhabited by the Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, son-in-law of the Archbishop.

The celebrated Sir Edwin Sandys lived at Northbourne near Deal. For an interesting description of Northbourne, see Mrs. Carter's Letters. There resided Sir Edwyn's descendants.

The ancestors of James Hammond the Poet were seated at St. Albans' Court in Nonington, where the elder branch still remains.

The Ancestor of Dean Swift was Rector of Kingston next Bishopsbourne on Barham Down. See Kentish Genealogical Notes in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. where see the Pedigree of the Gibbon Family, as well as in vol. LXVII.

Simon Yorke, the grandfather of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was a Dover Merchant; and before that the family held landed property in Alkham, &c. Chilton Farm in the latter parish, of 400 acres, still belongs to Lord Hardwicke. The Chancellor was brought up in the office of Salkeld an Attorney, not a clerk to Serjeant Salkeld: but was always designed for the Bar. He was an elegant classical scholar.

¹ See Collins's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 573, new edition.

² He with a natural partiality called Folkestone the Montpellier of England.

³ See the Appendix to Hearne's Preface to *Sprotti Chronicon*, containing, a Letter defending the Memory of Sir Edward Dering. The learned Thomas Baker's copy, now in Lee Library, has a note in Baker's writing at p. xlv. upon the words "loyal subject" in these words: "Sure this Gentleman had never seen Sir Edward Dering's Declaration and Petition to the Honourable House of Commons with 'Imprimatur Jo. White, Martii 28, 1644,' and printed April 1, 1644, where he professeth his sorrow for bearing arms against the Parliament, and shows his reasons for rendring himself, with a clear, candid, and hearty integrity and duty to the House, &c. He came into the protection of the House, Feb. 2, 1643, and could hardly be with the King at Oxford that month."

"On Sunday, June 23, 1644, dyed Sir Edward Dering, at his house not far from Canterbury in Kent, leaving behind him (besides his former prints) a learned discourse published not a week before his death concerning *The Proper Sacrifice*, wherein he no less solidly than eloquently confutes Popish Transubstantiation. See Rushworth's Collect. part 3. vol. 2. p. 384. See Heylin's Observations on H. E. Esq. History of King Charles, p. 176, 177, where it is sayd, he mayd suyt to be Dean of Canterbury, which being denyed by the King, in great discontent he return'd to the Parliament."

"2 Feb. 1641, Resolved that this Book of Sir Edward Dering entitled "A Collection of Speeches, &c." is against the honour and privilege of this House; and shall be burnt by the hand, &c. Resolved that Sir Edward Dering shall be disabled to sitt as a Member of this House during this Parliament. Sent to the Tower during pleasure. See MS. vol. 35. p. 116, 117. See Lord Clarendon's History, vol. 1. p. 187, 188.

Sir Edward Dering (perhaps the son) occurs as a writer of Songs, in Lawes's *Airs*. See *The British Bibliographer*, vol. 1.

The late celebrated Mrs. Montagu spent some part of her early days at Monk's Horton near Hythe, then her father's seat; but which had been inhabited for one or two summers by Dr. Conyers Middleton, who married his wife's mother. She has described with admirable vivacity and wit its manners, and that of its neighbourhood, in some of her early Letters, lately published. Horton Court (formerly the Rookes) was thrown by the late Lord Rokeby into his Park. See that Nobleman's character in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXX. p. 1219.

The great Lord Buckhurst must not be omitted, as one of the Glories of the County.

Sir John Marsham, the Antiquary, ancestor of Lord Romney, should be mentioned among the Kentish Worthies.

John Lewis, the Antiquary, of Margate, though not a native, should be commemorated as a resident.

See the Tale of the Wizard in *Censura Literaria*, vol. II. for a hint of some eminent Kentish characters.

The family of Dr. Brook Taylor resided, and still reside, at their seat at Bifrons near Canterbury.

The celebrated John Evelyn passed much of his time at Says Court in this County.

Richard Knolles, the Historian, was a Schoolmaster at Sandwich. As was Thomas Farneby, the Critic, at Sevenoaks.

The learned Meric Casaubon had a Prebend of Canterbury, and was Rector of Ickham, in Kent.

The ingenious and industrious antiquary, Dr. Pegge, resided some years on his preferment at Godmersham, in Kent. See an ample Memoir of him by his Son, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVI.

The Rev. James Cawthorne, the Poet, was a Schoolmaster at Tunbridge.

Of modern Kentish Antiquaries, Dr. Thorpe, the Father, ob. 1750. John Thorpe, F.A.S. ob. 1792. William Gostling, A.M. ob. 1777. Edward Jacob, ob. 1788. Rev. S. Denne, ob. 1799. William Boys, F.A.S. ob. 1803.

Dr. Hawkesworth resided at Bromley in Kent.

From division of property, the estates do not run so large in this County as many others; though from the astonishing rise in the value of land within ten or fifteen years, some are become very considerable. Among the best are Lord Darnley's (partly by late purchases), Lord Guilford's (formerly the Furneses), Lord Sondes's, Finch Hatton's, Sir Horace Mann's (now somewhat lessened). But in the middle of the last century Sir Edward Hales's, Sir Edward Dering's, &c. The Scotts were long declining before they sold Scott's Hall¹. Sir John Honeywood's was greatly augmented above thirty years ago, but is again lessened. There was an old saying among the people in the neighbourhood of Ashford, which has turned out true:

" Somerfield²
Shall quickly yield;
Scott's Hall³
Shall have a fall:
Mersham Hatch
Shall win the match."

Mersham-Hatch has in truth won the match. Its ancient owners still reside there. Sir Edward Knatchbull, its present possessor, has fought four severe contests for the County, in 1790, 1796, 1802, 1806, and lost it only in 1802. In 1807 he was returned with William Honeywood without opposition.

The Derings are supposed to be among the oldest of those which may be called the indigenous families. One branch of the Derings, John Thurlow Dering, Esq. is now

¹ See the Ballad on their ancestor in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," and in the "World."

² In Sellinge, the seat of the Gomeldons.

³ In Brabourne or Smeeth.

seated at Crow Hall in Norfolk; he still possesses a fragment of the Kentish property at Charing near Surrenden. His grandfather was Dean of Ripon; and was author of a Latin poem on that place.

The last of the Palmers (Barts.) of Wingham College is recorded by Pope:

“To Palmer’s bed no actress comes amiss;
He weds the whole *Personæ Dramatis*.”

His last wife re-married Mr. Hey, and was mother of the Rev. Thomas Hey, D. D. to whom Wingham College at length came by devise; and whose widow now resides in it.

Sir Henry Oxenden has a good property at Wingham and in that neighbourhood. His Elizabethan mansion at Deane in Wingham still remains; but he resides at Broome in Barham, formerly the Dixwells’.

East-Kent, particularly the neighbourhood of Barham Down, is most thickly inhabited by Gentry, who elbow one another. But the Isle of Thanet does not now contain a single Country Gentleman’s Mansion, in its usual strict sense. There the residents are principally rich farmers. The Wingham Division is full of seats: the Elham Division contains but three or four; as Sir John Honeywood, Mr. Brockman, Mr. Deedes, and Captain Honeywood, M. P. for the County.

We have few old Nobility amongst us: the Sackvilles are the most illustrious; the Norths are late comers into this County; the Finches are of the time of James I. as are the Ropers. The Neviles have no longer a residence in the County.

Ramsgate Harbour, of which Smeaton has given an account, deserves commemoration, as a magnificent and an useful national work: and the immense military works at Dover, where many think much public money has been wasted by the Engineers; and the Military Canal from Shorncliff, cutting off the flat marshland from the foot of the hills to the North, must not be forgotten. Of Canals for Inland Navigation more than one, particularly that from Canterbury to St. Nicholas Bay, is in agitation, but in too incipient a state to be particularized. If completed, it will much improve the trade of Canterbury.

The Agriculture of the County has been well described by Mr. Boys of Betshanger, near Deal, who has shewn to what a productive state the light lands of his own neighbourhood may be brought by the sheep-system. Many parts of Kent are now so beautifully tilled, that they appear like a garden. The Farmers make great incomes; but they are also very luxurious, especially the younger class of them; no order appear to live in so much plenty.

In short, in point of Agriculture, Population, Polish of Manners, Refinement of Living, and perhaps we may add the Beauties of Natural Scenery, Kent is among the foremost of the Kingdom. It has its faults; but still natives must ever love, and strangers ever admire it.

A beautiful description of the face of the country from London to the Sea-coast, especially the neighbourhood of Barham-downs, may be found in one or two of the letters of Gray the poet, about 1766 and 1767, when he visited the late Rev. William Robinson, then resident at Denton Court.

E. B.

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE hath the Irish Sea on the West, Yorkshire on the East, Cheshire (parted with the River Mersey) on the South, Cumberland and Westmerland on the North. It rangeth in length, from Mersey to Wenander-Mere, full fifty-five miles, though the broadest part thereof exceedeth not one and thirty. The Ayre thereof is subtil and piercing (being free from Foggs saving in the Mosses); the effects whereof are found in the fair complexions and firme constitutions of the Natives therein, whose bodies are as able as their minds willing for any laborious employment. Their soyle is tolerably fruitful of all things necessary for humane sustenance: and, as that *Youth* cannot be counted a *Dunce*, though he be *ignorant*, if he be *docible*, because his lack of Learning is to be scored on the want of a *Teacher*; so *Sterilitie* cannot properly be imputed to some places in this County, where little Graine doth grow, because capable thereof (as daily experience doth avouch) if it were husbanded accordingly.

This Shire, though sufficiently *thick of People*, is exceedingly *thin of Parishes*, as by perusing this Parallel will plainly appear:

Rutland hath in it *Forty-eight* Parishes¹. *Lancashire* hath in it *Thirty-six* Parishes².

See here how *Rutland*, being scarce a *fifth* part of *Lancashire* in greatness, hath a *fourth* part of Parishes more therein.

But, as it was a fine sight to behold Sir Thomas More, when Lord Chancellour of England, every morning in Term time, humbly ask blessing in Westminster-hall of Sir John More, his Father, then a Puisne Judge³; so may one see in this Shire some Chapels, exceeding their Mother-Churches in fairness of structure and numerousness of people; yet owning their filial relation and still continuing their dutiful dependance on their Parents. But for numerosity of Chapels, surely the Church of Manchester exceedeth all the rest, which (though anciently called but *Villa de Manchester*) is for Wealth and Greatnesse cor rival with some Cities in England, having no lesse than *nine* Chapels, which, before these our Civil Wars, were reputed to have *five hundred* communicants apiece. Insomuch that some Clergymen, who have consulted God's *honour* with their own *credit* and *profit*, could not better desire for themselves, than to have a *Lincoln-shire Church*, as best *built*; a *Lancashire Parish*, as largest bounded; and a *London Audience*, as consisting of most *intelligent People*.

The people, generally devout, are (as I am informed) *Northward* and by the *West Popishly* affected; which in the other parts (intended by *antiperistasis*) are zealous *Protestants*. Hence is it that many *subtile Papists* and *Jesuits* have been born and bred in this County, which have met with their *matches* (to say no more) in the Natives of the same County; so that thereby it hath come to passe, that, "the house of *Saul* hath waxed weaker and weaker, and the house of *David* stronger and stronger⁴."

¹ Camden's Britannia, in Rutland.

² Stapleton, in his Life.

³ Idem, in Lancashire. Speed (I think mistaken) says but 29.

⁴ 2 Sam. iii. 1.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

OATES.

If any ask why this *Graine*, growing commonly all over England, is here entered as an *eminent Commodity of Lancashire*? let him know, that here is the *most and best* of that kind; yea *Wheat* and *Barlie* may seem but the *adopted*, whilst *Oates* are the *natural issue* of this County; so inclined is its genius to the production thereof. Say not *Oates* are *Horse-graine*, and fitter for a *Stable* than a *Table*: for, besides that the *Meal* thereof is the distinguishing *form* of *Gruel* or *Broth* from *Water*, most *heartly* and *wholsome* Bread is made thereof. Yea, anciently, *North of Humber*, no other was eaten by people of the *primest quality*: for we read, how William the Conquerour bestowed the Mannour of Castle Bitham in Lincoln-shire upon Stephen Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, chiefly for this consideration, that thence he might have *Wheaten Bread* to feed his *Infant Son*, *Oaten Bread* being then the Diet of Holderness and the Counties lying beyond it¹.

ALLUME.

I am informed that *Allume* is found at Houghton in this County, within the Inheritance of Sir Richard Houghton, and that enough for the use of this and the neighbouring Shires, though not for Transportation, But, because far greater plenty is afforded in *York-shire*, the larger mention of this *Mineral* is referred to that place.

OXEN.

The fairest in England are *bred* (or, if you will, *made*) in this County, with goodly heads, the tips of whose horns are sometimes distanced *five* foot asunder. *Horns* are a commodity not to be slighted, seeing I cannot call to mind any other substance so hard, that it will not break; so solid, that it will hold liquor within it; and yet so clear, that light will pass through it. No *mechanick* Trade, but hath some *utensils* made thereof: and even now I recruit my pen with Ink from a vessel of the same. Yea it is useful *cap-a-pie*, from *Combs* to *Shooing-horns*. What shall I speak of the many Gardens made of Horns, to garnish houses? I mean, artificial flowers of all colours. And, besides what is spent in England, many *thousand* weight are shaven down into leaves for Lanthorns, and sent over daily into France. In a word, the very Shavings of Horn are profitable, sold by the sack, and sent many miles from London for the manuring of ground. No wonder then that the *Horners* are an ancient Corporation, though why they and the *Bottle-makers*² were formerly united into one Company passeth my skill to conjecture. The best Horns in all England, and freest to work without flaws, are what are brought out of this County to London, the Shop-general of English Industry.

THE MANUFACTURES.

FUSTIANS.

These anciently were creditable wearing in England for persons of the *primest quality*, finding the *Knight* in Chaucer thus habited:

“Of Fustian he weared a Gippon
All besmottred with his Haubergion³.”

But it seems they were all Forreign Commodities, as may appear by their modern names:

1. *Jen Fustians*, which I conceive so called from *Jen*, a city in Saxony.
2. *Ausburgh Fustians* made in that famous City in Swevia.
3. *Millaine Fustains*, brought over hither out of Lumbardy.

¹ Camden's *Britannia*, in Lancashire.

² Stow's *Survey of London*, p. 638.

³ Chaucer, in his Prologue.

These retain their *old names* at this day, though these several sorts are made in this County, whose Inhabitants, buying the *Cotton, Wool, or Yarne*, coming from beyond the Sea, make it here into *Fustians*, to the good *employment* of the *Poor*, and great *improvement* of the *Rich* therein, serving *mean* people for their *outsides*, and their *bettors* for the *lineings* of their garments. Bolton is the *Staple-place* for this Commodity, being brought thither from all parts of the County.

As for Manchester, the *Cottons* thereof carry away the credit in our Nation, and so they did *an hundred and fifty years* agoe¹. For when learned Leland², on the cost of King Henry the Eighth, with his Guide, travailed Lancashire, he called *Manchester the fairest and quickest Town* in this County; and sure I am, it hath lost neither *spruceness* nor *spirits* since that time.

Other *Commodities* made in Manchester are so small in themselves, and various in their kinds, they will fill the *shop* of an *Haberdasher of small wares*. Being, therefore, too many for me to reckon up or remember, it will be the safest way to wrap them all together in some *Manchester-Tickin*, and to faster them with the *Pinns* (to prevent their falling out and scattering), or tye them with the *Tape*, and also (because sure *bind* sure *find*) to bind them about with *Points* and *Laces*, all made in the same place.

THE BUILDINGS.

MANCHESTER, a Collegiate as well as a Parochial Church, is a great ornament to this County. The Quire thereof, though but small, is exceeding beautiful, and, for *Wood-work*, an excellent piece of Artifice.

THE WONDERS.

About Wigan and elsewhere in this County, men go a-fishing with Spades and Mathooks³; more likely, one would think, to catch *Moles* than *Fishes* with such Instruments. First, they pierce the *turffie* ground, and under it meet with a black and deadish water, and in it small Fishes do swim. Surely these *Pisces Fossiles*, or *subterranean* Fishes, must needs be unwholesome, the rather because an *unctuous matter* is found about them. Let them be thankful to God in the *first place* who need not such meat to feed upon. And next them let those be thankful which have such meat to feed upon when they need it.

PROVERBS.

“*Lancashire fair Women.*”]

I believe that, the God of Nature having given fair complexions to the Women in this County, Art may save her *pains* (not to say her *sinnes*) in endeavouring to better them. But let the Females of this County know, that though in the Old Testament express notice be taken of the beauty of many Women,

*Sarah*⁴, *Rebekah*⁵, *Rachel*⁶, *Abigail*⁷, *Thamar*⁸, *Abishag*⁹, *Esther*¹⁰;

yet in the New Testament no mention is made at all of the fairness of any Woman; not because they wanted, but because Grace is chief Gospel-beauty. *Elizabeths unblameableness*¹¹; the *Virgin Maries pondering God's word*¹²; the *Canaanitish Womans faith*¹³; *Mary Magdalens charity*¹⁴; *Lydia her attention to Paul's preaching*¹⁵; these *soul-piercing Perfections* are far better than *skin-deep Fairness*.

¹ And to this day, it may be added, *an hundred and fifty years later*. N.

³ Camden's Britannia, in Lancashire.

⁶ Gen. xxix. 17.

¹⁰ Esther ii. 7.

¹⁴ John xii. 3.

⁷ 1 Sam. xxv. 3.

¹¹ Luke i. 6.

¹⁵ Acts xvi. 14.

⁴ Gen. xii. 11.

⁸ 2 Sam. xiii. 1.

¹² Luke ii. 19.

² In his Itinerary.

⁵ Gen. xxiv. 16.

⁹ 1 Kings i. 4.

¹³ Matth. xv. 28.

“ It is written upon a Wall in Rome,

RIBCHESTER was as rich as any Town in Christendome ¹.”

And why on a Wall? Indeed the Italians have a Proverb, “ A Wall is the Fool’s Paper,” whereon they scribble their fancies. But, not to be over curious in examining hereof, we suppose some *Monumental Wall* in Rome, as a Register, whereon the names of principal places were inscribed, then subjected to the Roman Empire: and probably, this *Ribchester* anciently was some *eminent Colony* (as by pieces of *Coins* and *Columns* there dayly digged out doth appear). However, at this day, it is not so much as a *Mercate Town*; but whether *decaied by age*, or *destroyed by accident*, is uncertain.

Here, Reader, give me leave. The *Historian* must not devour the *Divine* in me, so as to debar me from *spiritual Reflections*. What saith St. Paul? “ We have here no *continuing City*; and no wonder, seeing *mortal Men* are the *efficient*, *moldring Buildings* the *material*, and *mutable Laws* the *formal cause* thereof. And yet St. Paul was as well stocked with *Cities* as any man alive; having *three*, which in some sort he might call his *own*; *Tarsus*, where he was born ², *J.usalem*, where he was *bred* at the feet of *Gamaliel*, and *Rome*, whereby he *received the Priviledge* of *Freedome* ³. All which he waved as nothing worth, because of no *abiding* and *continuance*.

MARTYRS.

JOHN ROGERS was born in this County, and bred in the University of Cambridge ⁴; a very able Linguist and general Scholar. He was first a zealous Papist, till, his eyes being opened, he detested all Superstition, and went beyond Seas, to Witenberg, where (some years after Tindal) he translated the Bible, from Genesis till the Revelation, comparing it with the Original. Coming to England, he presented it in a fair Volume to King Henry the Eighth, prefixing a Dedicatory Epistle, and subscribing himself (those dangerous dayes required a disguise) under the name of Thomas Matthew ⁵.

And now, Reader, that is *unriddled* unto me which hath puzzled me for some years; for I finde that King James, in the Instructions which he gave to the Translators of the Bible, enjoyned them to peruse the former Translations of

1. Tindal. 2. Matthews. 3. Coverdale. 4. Whitchurch. 5. Geneva ⁶.

Now at last I understand who this *Matthews* was (though unsatisfied still in *Whitchurch*); believing his Book never publickly printed, but remaining a Manuscript in the King’s Library.

Yet this present could not procure Mr. Rogers his security, who, it seems, for fear of the Six Articles, was fain to fly again beyond Seas; and, returning in the Raign of King Edward the Sixth, became a Preacher of London. He and Mr. Hooper were the two greatest Sticklers *against Ceremonies*, though otherwise allowing of Episcopal Government. He was the first Martyr who suffered in Smithfield in Queen Mary’s dayes, and led all the rest; of whom we may truly say, that, “ if they had not been flesh and blood, they could not have been burnt: and if they had been no more than flesh and blood, they would not have been burnt.”

The Non-Conformists account it no small credit unto them, that one of their opinion (as who would not flinch from the faith) was chosen by Divine Providence the *first* to encounter the *fire*. Such may remember, that no *Army* is all *FRONT*; and that as *constant* did come *behinde* as went *before*. Had those of an opposite judgment been called *first*, they had come *first* to the stake; and in due time the *Defenders of Ceremonies* were as *substantial* in their Sufferings. This John Rogers was martyred Feb. 4, 1555.

JOHN BRADFORD was born at Manchester in this County ⁷; and bred first a Lawyer in the Inns of Court, and for a time did sollicite Suits for Sir John Harrington: afterwards

¹ Camden’s Britannia, in Lancashire.

² Acts xxii. 3.

³ Acts xxii. 27.

⁴ J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 83, and Fox, Acts and Monuments.

⁵ J. Bale, ut prius.

⁶ See my Church History, 10th Book, 17th Century, p. 47.

⁷ Fox, Acts and Monuments.

(saith my Authour¹, *ex rixoso Causidico mitissimus Christi Apostolus*: going to Cambridge a man in maturity and ability, the University by special grace bestowed on him the degree of Master of Arts: and so may he be said to commence, not only *per saltum*, but *per volatum*. The Jesuit doth causlesly urge this his *short standing* for an argument of his *little understanding*; whereas he had alwayes been a hard Student from his youth; and his Writings and his Disputings give a sufficient Testimony of his Learning.

It is a demonstration to me that he was of a sweet temper, because Persons², who will hardly afford a good word to a Protestant, saith, "that he seemed to be of a more soft and milde nature than many of his fellowes." Indeed he was a most holy and mortified man, who secretly in his closet would so weep for his sinnes, one would have thought he would never have smiled again; and then, appearing in publick, he would be so harmlesly pleasant, one would think he had never wept before. But Mr. Fox's pains have given the pens of all Posterity a *Writ of ease*, to meddle no more with this Martyr, who suffered anno Domini 1555.

GEORGE MARSH was born at Dean in this County³; bred a good Scholar in a Grammer-School, and then lived in the honest condition of a Farmer: after the death of his Wife, he went to Cambridge⁴, where he followed his studies very close; and afterwards solemnly entering into Orders, became a profitable Preacher and Curate to Mr. Lawrence Sanders, the worthy Martyr. Causlesly therefore doth Persons⁵ asperse him, that he of a Farmer turned a Preacher, as if he had done it immediately (with many of our age leaping from the Plough to the Pulpit), concealing his Academical breeding; such is the charity of his Jesuitical reservation.

As little is his charity for condemning him for answering dubiously and fearfully at first to such who examined him about the Sacrament of the Altar, seeing the said Marsh condemned himself for doing it, as therein too much consulting carnal respects to save his life, as appears in Master Fox, whence the Jesuite fetcheth all his information. But Marsh made amends for all these failings with his final constancy, being both *burnt* and *scalded* to death (having a barrel of pitch placed over his head, an *accent of cruelty* peculiar to him alone) when he was martyred at Westchester, April 24, 1555.

CARDINALS.

WILLIAM ALAN was born in this County (saith my Authour⁶) *nobilibus parentibus*, of *gentile Parentage*. He was bred in Oriel Colledge, in the University of Oxford, and became Head of St. Mary's Hall therein. Then, going beyond the Seas, he became King's Professor at Doway, Canon of Cambray and Rhemes; and at last, by Pope Sixtus Quintus, made Cardinal Priest of Martin's in Rome, 1587; and deserved his *red hat* by his *good service* the year after against his *native Country*. But hear what *different characters* two Authours of *several persuasions* bestow upon him.

"He was somewhat above an ordinary man in stature, comly of countenance, composed in his gait, affable in all meetings; and for the gifts of his mind, pious, learned, prudent, grave, and, though of great authority, humble, modest, meek, patient, peaceable; in a word, beautified and adorned with all kinds of virtues⁷."

"He was the last of our English Cardinals in time, and first in wickedness; deserving not to be counted among Englishmen, who, as another *Herostratus*, to atchieve himself a name amongst the Grandees of Earth, endeavoured to fire the Church of England, the noblest (without envy be it spoken) in the Christian World; so that his memory deserveth to be buried in oblivion⁸."

¹ J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 87.

² Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1561.

³ In his Examination of Fox's Martyrs.

⁴ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 792.

⁵ In his Examination of J. Fox's "Martyrs."

⁶ Idem, ibidem.

⁷ Pits, p. 792.

⁸ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals, p. 479.

He collected the *English Exiles* into a *Body*, and united them in a COLLEDGE, first at Doway, then at Rhemes; so great an *Advancer*, that we may behold him as *Founder* of that *Seminary*. He dyed at Rome, anno 1594; and preferred rather to be buried in the English School, than in the Church of St. Martin's, which gave him the Title of Cardinal.

PRELATES.

HUGH OLDHAM, born in this County, at Oldham, a village some six miles from Manchester, bred in Queen's Colledge in Cambridge, was *no ill Scholar*, and a *good man*, most pious according to and above the devotion of the age he lived in. He was afterwards Bishop of Exeter; a Foe to Monkish Superstition, and a Friend to University Learning. Brazen-Nose Colledge in Oxford, and Corpus-Christi Colledge therein, will for ever bear witness of his bounty, to advance Religion and Learning. Besides, the Town of Manchester have good cause to remember him, who founded and endowed a School therein, with large Revenue, appointing the Warden of the Colledge therein *Caput Scholæ*.

This Bishop, having a tough contest with the Abbot of Tavestock, was excommunicated for refusing to stand to the decision of the Court of Rome. He had formerly built a Chapel in the South side of his Cathedrall; and, dying excommunicate (on the aforesaid account), was buried, not in the very Church, but *brink* thereof, and body of the *Wall*. He dyed anno Domini 1520.

JAMES STANLEY, D. D. brother of Thomas Earl of Darby, was born in this County; and was by King Henry the Seaventh (his kinsman by marriage) preferred Bishop of Ely 1506; a man more *memorable* than *commendable*, who never resided at his own Cathedral. I can partly excuse his living all the *Summer* with the Earl his Brother in this County; but must condemn his living all the *Winter* at his Mannour at Somersham in Huntingtongshire¹, with one who was not his Sister, and wanted nothing to make her his Wife save marriage. However, if Jehu allowed a Burial to his most profest Enemy, on this account, that she was a *King's Daughter*², none, I hope, will grudge his memory a room in this Book, were it only because he was an *Earle's Brother*. He dyed anno 1515.

HENRY STANDISH was, as I have just cause to conclude, extracted from the Standishes of Standish in this County; bred a Franciscan, and Doctor of Divinity in Cambridge, and afterwards made Bishop of St. Asaph. I neither believe him so *good* as Pits doth *character* him, *pietate et doctrinâ clarum*; nor so *bad* as Bale doth decry him, making him a *doteing Fool*. Sure I am, there was *impar congressus* betwixt him and *Erasmus*; as unequal a *contest* as betwixt a *Childe* and *Man*, not to say *Dwarf* and *Gyant*. This Standish is said to have fallen down on his knees before King Henry the Eighth, petitioning him to continue Religion established by his Ancesters; and, entring into matters of *Divinity*, he cited the *Colossians*³ for the *Corinthians*; which, being but a *Memory-mistake* in an *aged person*, need not to have exposed him so much as it did to the laughter of the Standers-by. After he had sate sixteen years Bishop of St. Asaph, he died, very aged, 1535.

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON was born in this County⁴; bred first in Pembroke-Hall, then Fellow of St. John's, and afterwards Master of Trinity Colledge, in Cambridge: an *excellent Scholar*, and *Linguist* especially. I have seen a Greek Tragedy, *made* and *written* by his own hand (so curiously that it seemed printed), and presented to King Henry the Eighth. He no lesse *elegantly* (if *faithfully*) translated Philo and Eusebius into Latine. Besides his own benefaction to the Master's Lodgings and Library, he was highly instrumental in moving Queen Mary to her magnificent bounty to Trinity Colledge. In the visitation of Cambridge he was very active in burning the bones of Bucer, being then elect Bishop of Chichester, scarcely continuing a year in that place.

¹ Godwin, in his Bishops of Ely, and Camden's Britannia, in the Description of Huntingtong.

² 2 Kings ix. 34.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 3.

⁴ Bale, Pits, and Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Chichester.

All expected that, at his first coming into his Diocesse, he should demean himself *very favourably*. For why should not the Poet's Observation of *Princes* be true also of *Prelates*?

“ ———— *Mitissima sors est
Regnorum sub Rege novo ————*”

Subjects commonly do finde
New-made Sovereigns most kinde.

But he had not so much mercy as Nero, to begin courteously, having no sooner put on his *Episcopal Ring*, but presently he washed his hands in the blood of poor *Martyrs*; whereof in due place¹. In the first of Queen Elizabeth he was deprived, and kept in some restraint; wherein he dyed, about the year 1560.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JAMES PILKINTON, D. D. was the third Son of James Pilkinton of Rivington in this County², Esquire, a right ancient Family; being informed by my good Friend Master William Ryley, Norroy, and this Countryman, that the Pilkintons were Gentlemen of repute in this Shire before the Conquest³, when the chief of them, then sought for, was fain to disguise himself, a Thresher in a barn. Hereupon, partly alluding to the *head* of the *flail* (falling sometime on the one, sometime on the other side), partly to himself embracing the safest condition for the present, he gave for the Motto of his Armes, “Now thus, Now thus.”

This James, bred Fellow of St. John's in Cambridge, was in the first of Queen Mary forced to fly into Germany, where he wrote a Comment on Ecclesiastes and both the Epistles of St. Peter⁴. After his return, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, he was chosen Master of St. John's; and, March the 2d, 1560, was consecrated Bishop of Durham.

Nine years after, the Northern Rebels came to Durham, and first tore the Bible, then the English Liturgy, in pieces⁵. Unhappy (though most innocent) Book, equally odious to opposite parties; such who account the Papists Heretiques esteeming it *Popish*, whilst the *Papists* themselves account it heretical. The Bishop had fared no better than the Book, could he have been come by. But, when the Rebellion was suppress'd, the Bishop commenced a Suit against Queen Elizabeth for the Lands and Goods of the Rebels attainted in the Bishoprick, as forfeited to him by his Charter; and had prevailed, if the Parliament had not interposed, and, on special consideration, *pro hoc tempore*, adjudged them to the Queen. He dyed anno Domini 1576⁶.

EDWIN SANDYS was born at Conisby in this County; whose good actings, great sufferings, pious life, and peaceable death, 1588, are plentifully related in our “Church-History.”

RICHARD BARNES was borne at Bolde near Warrington in this County⁷; bred in Brasen Nose Colledge in Oxford, and afterwards advanced Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham; thence he was preferred to Carlile, 1570, and seven years after to Durham. He was himself one of a *good nature* (as by the sequele will appear), but abused by his *credulity* and *affection* to his Brother John Barnes, Chancellour of his Diocesse.

“A man, of whom it is hard to say, whether he was more lustfull, or more covetous: who, whereas he should have been the man who ought to have reformed many enormities in the Diocess, was indeed the Authour of them, permitting base and dishonest persons to escape scot-free for a piece of mony, so that the Bishop had a very ill report every where⁸.”

By the suggestion of this *ill instrument*, the *patriarchall* man Mr. Gilpin fell into this Bishop's displeasure, and by him was suspended from his Benefice.

But the good Bishop afterwards restored him; and, visiting him at his house, took him aside into the parlour, and thus accosted him;

¹ See Martyrs, in Sussex.

³ Others make this of far later date. F.

⁵ Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1569.

⁷ Out of a Manuscript of the great Antiquary, Mr. Dodsworth.

⁸ Bishop Carleton, in the Life of Mr. Gilpin.

² Parker's Scel. Cant. MS. in the Masters of St. John's.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, pagina penult.

⁶ Camden's Britannia, in Bishops of Durham.

“Father Gilpin, I acknowledge you are fitter to be Bishop of Durham, then myself to be Parson of this Church of yours: I ask forgiveness for errors passed; forgive me, Father; I know you have hatched up some chickens that now seek to pick out your eyes; but, so long as I shall live Bishop of Durham, be secure, no man shall injure you¹.”

This Bishop sate about eleven years in his See, and dyed a very aged man, a little before the Spanish Invasion, anno Domini 1588.

JOHN WOOLTON was born at Wigan in this County, of honest parents, and worshipful by his mother's side². He was bred a short time in Oxford; and in the Reign of Queen Mary, attended his Unkle Alexander Nowell in his flight beyond the Seas. Returning into England, he was made first Canon Residentiary; and after, anno 1579, Bishop of Exeter, being an earnest assertor of Conformity against opposers thereof. He met (whilst living) with many hard speeches; but after his death (when men's memories are beheld generally in their true colours) he was restored to his deserved esteem, even by those who formerly had been his adversaries. He indited Letters full of *Wisdom* and *Piety*, becoming the strength of one in health, not *two* hours before his death, which happened March the 13th, 1593. It is a part, though not of his praise, of his happiness, that his Daughter was married to Francis Godwin Bishop of Hereford, whose learned pen hath deserved so well of the Church of England.

MATTHEW HUTTON. I have given a large account of him formerly, in my “Ecclesiastical History.” However, having since received an exact *Annarie* (as I may so say) from his nearest relation, of his life, I will here insert an Abridgement thereof.

1. Being Son to Matthew Hutton of Priest Hutton in this County, he was born anno Domini 1529.

2. He came to Cambridge in the 17th year of his age, anno 1546, the 38th of King Henry the Eighth.

3. commenced { Bachelor } of Arts { 1551
Master } { 1555

4. Chosen Margaret Professor of Divinity, December 15 anno 1561, in the 4th of Queen Elizabeth.

5. In the same year commenced Bachelour of Divinity.

6. Elected Master of Pembroke-hall May the 12th, and the same year, September the fifth, admitted Regius Professor, anno 1562.

7. Answered a publick Act before Queen Elizabeth and her Court at Cambridge, anno 1564.

8. Married in the same year Katharine Fulmetby (Neice to Thomas Goodrick, late Bishop of Ely) who died soon after.

9. Made Dean of York anno 1567.

10. Married for his second Wife Beatrix Fincham, Daughter to Sir Thomas Fincham of the Isle of Ely.

11. Resigned his Mastership of Pembroke-hall, and his Professour's place to Dr. Whitgift, April 12, anno 1567.

12. Married Frances, Widow of Martin Bowes, son of Sir Martin Bowes, Alderman of London, Nov. 20, 1583.

13. Chosen Bishop of Durham, June 9, anno Domini 1589.

14. Confirm'd by the Dean and Chapter July 26.

15. Consecrated by John Arch-bishop of York, July 27.

16. Translated to York, and consecrated at Lambeth, anno 1594, the thirty-seventh of Queen Elizabeth, by John Arch-bishop of Canterbury and others, March 24.

17. He dyed in January, anno 1605, in the *seventie-sixth* year of his age³.

He gave an hundred marks to Trinity-Colledge in Cambridge; and founded an Hospital at Wareton in this County. In a word, he was a learned Prelate, lived a pious man, and left a precious memory.

MARTIN HETON was born in this County (as by his Epitaph on his Monument lately set up by his Daughters in the Church of Ely may appear) and bred first a Student, then a

¹ Bishop Carleton, in the Life of Mr. Gilpin.

² Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter.

³ Dr. Fuller seems to have mistaken in saying that Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, died aged 76. Granger and Sir William Musgrave (in his Biographical Adversaria) say 80, I believe from the Archbishop's Epitaph. N.

Canon of Christ-Church, on whom Queen Elizabeth bestowed the Bishoprick of Ely, after twenty-nine years vacancie thereof. Now although his memory groweth under the suspicion of *simoniacal* compliance, yet this due the Inhabitants of Ely do unto him, that they acknowledge him the best *House-keeper* in that See within man's remembrance. He dyed July 14, 1609, leaving two Daughters, married in those Knightly Families of *Fish* and *Filmer*.

RICHARD BANCROFT was born at in this County¹; bred in Jesus Colledge in Cambridge; and was afterwards, by Queen Elizabeth, made Bishop of London; by King James, Arch-bishop of Canterbury. Indeed he was in effect *Archbishop* whilst *Bishop*, to whom Doctor Whitgift in his *decrepitate* age remitted the managing of matters; so that he was the *Soul of the High Commission*.

A great Statesman he was, and grand Champion of Church Discipline, having well hardned the hands of his soul, which was no more then needed for him who was to meddle with *Nettles* and *Bryers*, and met with much opposition. No wonder if those who were *silenced* by him in the *Church* were *loud* against him in other places.

David speaketh of "poison under men's lips²." This Bishop tasted plentifully thereof from the mouths of his Enemies, till at last (as Mithridates) he was so *habited* to Poisons, they became food unto him. Once a Gentleman, coming to visit him, presented him a Lyebell, which he found pasted on his Dore, who, nothing moved thereat, "Cast it," said he "to an hundred more which lye here on a heap in my chamber."

Many a *Lyebell* ("Lye," because *false*; "Bell," because *loud*) was made upon him. The aspersion of *covetousnesse*, though cast, doth not stick on his memory; being confuted by the estate which he left, small in proportion to his great preferment.

He cancelled his first *Will*, wherein he had bequeathed much to the *Church*; which gave the occasion for scurrilous pens to passe on him:

"He who never repented of doing *ill*,
Repented that once he made a good *Will*."

Whereas indeed, suspecting an *impression* of *popular violence* on *Cathedralls*, and fearing an *alienation* of what was bequeathed unto them, he thought fit to *cancel* his own, to prevent others *cancelling* his *Testament*.

This partly appears by his *second Will*, wherein he gave the *Library* at *Lambeth* (the *Result* of his own and three *Predecessors' Collections*) to the *University of Cambridge* (which now they possesse), in case the *Archi-episcopal See* should be extinct.

How came such a jealousy into his mind? What fear of a *Storm*, when the *Sun* shined, the *Skye* clear, no appearance of *Clouds*? Surely his skill was more then ordinary in the *Complexion* of the *Common-wealth*, who did foresee what afterward (for a time) came to pass. This *Clause*, providentially inserted, secured this *Library* in *Cambridge* during the vacancy of the *Archiepiscopal See*; and so prevented the *embeselling*, at the least the *dis-membring* thereof, in our late *Civil Distempers*. He dyed anno Domini 1610; and lyeth buried at the Church in *Lambeth*.

THOMAS JONES was born in this County; bred Master of Arts in Cambridge, but commenced Doctor of Divinity in the University in Dublin³. He was first Chancellour, then Dean of St. Patrick's in that City; and thence was made Bishop of Meath, anno 1584, and the next Month appointed by Queen Elizabeth one of her Privy Council in Ireland. Hence he was translated to be Archbishop of Dublin, anno 1605; and at the same time was by King James made Chancellour of Ireland, which office he discharged thirteen years, dying April 10, 1619.

As he was a good Officer for the King, he was no bad one for himself, laying the Foundation of so fair an Estate, that Sir Roger Jones his Son was by King Charles created Viscount Ranelagh. Thus, whilst the Sons of the Clergymen in *England* never

¹ So I find in the Manuscript of Mr. Dodsworth; and so Mr. Richard Line (this Archbishop's servant lately deceased) did inform me. F.

² Psal. cxl. 3.

³ Sir James Ware, de Præsulibus Lageniæ, p. 40.

mounted above the degree of *Knighthood*, two¹ of the Clergymen in *Ireland* attained to the dignity of *Peerage*. I say no more, but, "Good success have they with their honour," in their *Persons* and *Posterity*!

RICHARD PARR was born in this County²; bred Fellow of Brazen-Nose Colledge in Oxford. Whilst he continued in the University, he was very painfull in reading the *Arts* to young Scholars; and afterwards, having cure of Souls, no lesse industrious in the Ministry.

He was afterwards preferred to be Bishop of Man, by the Earl of Derby, Lord thereof: for the Lords of that Island have been so absolute Patrons of that Bishoprick, that no Lease made by the Bishop is valid in Law without their confirmation. This Prelate excellently discharged his place, and died anno Domini 1643.

SOULDIERS.

SIR WILLIAM MOLINEUX, Knight, of Sefton in this County. He was, at the Battel of Navarret in Spain, made Knight Banneret by Edward the Black Prince, anno 1367; under whose command he served in those Warrs, as also for a long time in the Warrs of France. From whence returning homewards, he dyed at Canterbury, anno 1372; on whom was written this Epitaph:

"Miles honorificus MOLINEUX subjacet intus;
Tertius Edwardus dilexit hunc ut amicus:
Fortia qui gessit, Gallos Navarosque repressit,
Sic cum recessit, morte feriente decessit,
Anno Milleno trecento septuageno,
Atque his junge duo: sic perit omnis homo³."

His Monument is not extant at this day; and it is pity that so good a *Sword* did not light on a better *Pen*; and that Pallas (so much honoured by him in her military relation) did not more assist in his Epitaph in her poetical capacity.

SIR WILLIAM MOLINEUX, junior, Knight, descendant from the former, flourished under King Henry the Eighth, being a man of great command in this County, bringing the considerable strength thereof to the seasonable succour of the Duke of Norfolk, with whom he performed signal service in Flodden Field.

It is confessed on all sides, that the Scots lost the day by not keeping their ranks; but not agreed on the cause thereof⁴. Buchanan (who commonly makes the too much Courage of his Countrymen the cause of their being conquered) imputes it to their indiscreet pursuing of the English, routed at the first. Others say, they did not *break* their Ranks; but they were *broken*, unable to endure the Lancashire *Archers*, and so forced to sunder themselves. In this Battail the Scotch King and chiefest Gentry were slain; the *English* losing scarce any of, the *Scots* scarce any *but* of, prime note. The King afterwards wrote his gratulatory Letter to Sir William Molineux, in forme following:

"Trusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well; and understand, as well by the Report of Our Right Trusty Cousin and Counsellor the Duke of Norfolk, as otherwise, what acceptable service you amongst others lately did unto us, by your valiant towardnesse in the assisting of Our said Cousin, against our great Enemy the late King of Scots; and how courageously you, as a very hearty loving Servant, acquitted yourself for the overthrow of the said late King, and distressing of his malice and power, to our great honour, and the advancing of your no little fame and praise: for which we have good cause to favour and thank you, and so we full heartily do; and assured may you be, that We shall in such effectual wise remember your said service in any your reasonable pursuits, as you shall have cause to think the same right well imployed to your comfort and weal hereafter. Given under Our Signet, at Our Castle at Windsore, the 27th of November⁵."

¹ The other, Viscount Ely, son to Archbishop Loftus. F.

² Mr. James Chaloner, in his Description of the Isle of Man, p. 7.

³ Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 234.

⁴ Paulus Jovius.

⁵ Stow's Chronicle, p. 495.

It appears by our Authour, that the like Letters, *mutatis mutandis*, were sent unto Sir Edward Stanley and some other men of principal note in Lancashire and Cheshire. I have nothing more to observe, save that these two worthy Sir Williams were Ancestors unto the truly honourable the Lord Molineux, Viscount Maryborough in Ireland, lately deceased.

WRITERS.

HUGH of MANCHESTER was, saith my Authour¹, when *Adolescens* [a youth] a Dominican; but when *Juvenis* [a young man] he *changed his Copy*, and turned a Franciscan. Say not he degraded himself, choosing a *later order* then he left, for it seems that amongst them the last is counted the best, as of a more refined perfection. He was a *great scholar*, and highly esteemed in that *age* for his *severity* and *discretion*.

An *Imposter* happened at this time, pretending himself first *blind*, then *cured* at the *Tomb* of King Henry the Third², so to get *coine* to himself, and *credit* to the dead King. But our Hugh discovered the *cheat*; and, writing a Book “*De Fanaticorum Diliriis*,” dedicated it to King Edward the First, who kindly accepted thereof, preferring that his Father’s memory should appear to posterity with his true face, than painted with such *false Miracles*. This Hugh, with another Franciscan, was imployed by the same King to Philip King of France, to demand such Lands as he detained from him in Aquitaine. Such who object, that fitter men than *Friers* might have been found for that service, consider not how in that *Age* such *mortified men* were presumed the most *proper Persons*, peaceably to compromise differences between the *greatest Princes*. This *Embassie* was undertaken anno Domini 1294.

RICHARD ULVERSTON was born in this County, at Ulverston, a well-known Market in Loynsday Hundred³. A great Antiquary⁴ (ambitious of all learned men’s acquaintance) complained, that he knew him not so well as he desired. He was bred in Oxford; and wrote a Book, intituled, “*The Articles of Faith, or the Creed of the Church*.” This lay latent a good while, till John Stanberry Bishop of Hereford rescued it from the Moaths some thirty years after the Authour’s death, and bestowed a *double Light* upon it; *one* in producing it into the publick, the *other* illustrating it with a *Commentary* he wrote thereon. Say not this was *false Heraldry*, but *true Humility*, to see a Bishop commenting (which is not usual) on the Book of a Priest. Bale concludeth all thus:

————— *longum*
Non doctrina potest obscuro carcere claudi.

“ ————— nor will Worth

Long be confin’d, but make its own way forth.”

The *time* and *place* of his death are equally uncertain; but, by probability, about 1434, under the Reign of King Henry the Sixth.

THOMAS PENKETH⁵, so was his true name (though wrested by some Latinists into *Penchettus*, and miswritten *Penthly* and *Penker*, by some English), taken from a Village in this County. He was bred an Augustinian in Warrington, and a Doctor of Divinity in Oxford; a deep Scotist, and of so great a memory, that Foreigners⁶ (amongst whom he lived) report of him, that, had all the Books of Scotus been lost, he could easily have restored every word of them. He was called to be Professor at Padua, and, returning into England, became Provincial of his Order.

But his last act stained his former life, who promoted the *bastardizing* of the *Issue* of King Edward the Fourth; and, as Dr. Shaw ushered, his *Flattery* held up the train of the *Usurper’s* praises, in a Sermon at St. Paul’s; in preaching whereof, he who had formerly

¹ Pits, de Scriptoribus, in anno 1294.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, 1430.

³ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 47.

⁴ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 62.

⁵ Leland.

⁶ Ambrosius Coriolanus & Jacobus Bergomensis.

forfeited his *Honesty*, lost his *Voice*¹; a proper punishment for a Parasite. His *Disgrace* had some influence on his *Order*, which, then *verticall* and *numerous*, dayly decayed in England, to their *Dissolution*. This Thomas dyed, and was buryed in London, 1487.

JOHN STANDISH. Short mention shall serve him, who might have been left out without losse. He was Nephew to Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph, of no mean Family in this County. One would suspect him not the *same man* called by Bale a *scurrillous Fool*, and admired by Pits for *piety* and *learning*, *jealous* lest another man should be more *wise to Salvation* than himself. He wrote a Book against the *Translation* of Scripture into English, and presented it to the Parliament. His death happened seasonably for his own safety, 1556, a little before the death of Queen Mary.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS LEAVER was born in this County², where his Family and Name still remains, at two Villages called *Leaver* at this day. He was bred Fellow and Batchelour of Divinity of St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, whereof he was chosen Master 1552. He was also preferred Master of Sherburn House, or Hospital, in the Bishoprick; a place it seems of good profit and credit, as founded by Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, and Earle of Northumberland.

In the beginning of Queen Mary he was forced to fly beyond the Seas, and became the principal Pastour (for they had three other) of the English Exiles at Arrow in Switzerland; which Congregation I behold, as the least, so the freest from Factions of any in that age of our Nation. He was, saith my Author³, *Virtutum in omni mansuetudine seminator*; and, besides some Sermons and a "Comment on the Lord's Prayer," he wrote a Book, intituled, "The Right Pathway to Christ."

After the death of Queen Elizabeth, coming over into England, he took a Journey to Durham; to visite his old Hospital at Sherburne; and, falling sick by the way, dyed at Ware, anno 1558, in that very juncture of time when what Church Preferment he pleased courted his acceptance thereof⁴. I finde two more of his name, *Ralph Leaver* and *John Leaver* (probably his Kinsmen) Exiles for their Conscience in Germany in the Reign of Queen Mary.

WILLIAM WHITACRE⁵ was borne at Holme in this County, whose Life hath been formerly twice written by me⁶. He dyed anno 1596.

ALEXANDER NOWELL was born 1510, of a knightly Family at Read in this County⁷; and at thirteen years of age being admitted into Brasen-nose College in Oxford, studied thirteen years therein⁸. Then he became School-master of Westminster.

It happened in the first of Queen Mary he was fishing upon the Thames, an exercise wherein he much delighted, insomuch that his Picture kept in Brasen-nose Colledge is drawn with his *lines*, *hooks*, and other *tackling*, lying in a round on one hand, and his *angles* of several sorts on the other. But, whilst *Nowel* was catching of *Fishes*, *Bonner* was catching of *Nowel*; and, understanding who he was, designed him to the Shambles, whither he had certainly been sent, had not Mr. Francis Bowyer, then Merchant, afterwards Sheriffe of London, safely conveyed him beyond the Seas.

Without offence it may be remembred, that leaving a *Bottle of Ale* (when fishing) in the *Grasse*, he found it some dayes after, no *Bottle*, but a *Gun*, such the sound at the opening thereof: and this is believed (*Casualty is Mother of more Inventions than Industry*) the original of *Bottled-Ale* in England.

Returning the first of Queen Elizabeth, he was made Dean of St. Paul's; and, for his meek Spirit, deep Learning, Prudence, and Piety, the then Parliament and Convocation

¹ Speed's Chronicle, p. 717.

² Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ix. num. 86.

³ Idem, ut prius.

⁴ Parker, in his Seclet. Cantab. MS. in the Masters of St. John.

⁵ Ancestor of the present Rector of Holme, the learned and elegant Historian of Whalley and Craven. N.

⁶ In my "Holy State," and "Church History."

⁷ See the Latine Life of his Nephew Dr. Whitaker, near the beginning.

⁸ In his Epitaph on his Monument in St. Paul's. F. — Printed in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's. N.

both chose, enjoined, and trusted him, to be the man to make a *Catechisme* for publick use, such a one as should stand as a Rule for Faith and Manners to their Posterity.

Catechising (by the way) is an ancient Church-Ordinance, as appears by Theophilus¹ and Apollos², both exercised therein. It remained in *state* during the Primitive Church, and did not decline till Popery began to encrease: for, had Catechising continued, it had made the Laity more wise in Religion than would well have stood with the interest of the Church of Rome. It was therefore outed by *School-Divinity*; and then a *fruitfull Olive* was cut down, to have a *Bramble* set in the room thereof. In the first Reformation, Protestants revived this Ordinance; and by the use thereof, Religion got the speed, and great ground of Superstition; till the Jesuits, sensible thereof, have since outshot us in our own bow, most carefull to catechise their *Novices*; whilst *English* Protestants (for I will not condemn *Foreign Churches*) grew negligent therein. What is the reason that so much *Cloth* so soon *changeth colour*? even because it was never well *woaded*. And why do men so often *change their opinions*? even because they were never well *catechised*.

He was Confessour to Queen Elizabeth, constantly preaching the first and last Lent Sermons before her. He gave two hundred pounds *per annum* to maintain thirteen Schollars in Brasen-Nose Colledge³. He died, being ninety years of age, not decayed in sight, February 13, 1601.

[S. N.] JOHN DEE, where born I cannot recover, was a man of much motion, and is mentioned in this place, where he had his (though last) best fixation. He was bred (as I believe) in Oxford, and there *Doctorated*, but in what Faculty I cannot determine.

He was a most excellent *Mathematitian* and *Astrologer*, well skilled in *Magick*, as the Antients did, the Lord Bacon doth⁴, and all may accept the sence thereof, viz. in the lawfull knowledge of *Naturall Philosophie*.

This exposed him, anno 1583, amongst his ignorant Neighbours, where he then lived, at Mortlake in Surrey, to the suspicion of a *Conjurer*; the cause, I conceive, that his Library was then seized on, wherein were *four thousand* Books, and *seven hundred* of them *Manuscripts*⁵. This Indignity, joyned with the former Scandal, moved him to leave the Land, and go over with Sir Edward Kelly into Bohemia, as hereafter shall be more fully related⁶.

Returning to Mortlake, 1592, the same Scandal of being a *Conjurer* haunted him again. Two years after, viz. 1594, he was under a kinde of restraint, which caused him to write to the Lady Scydemore, to move Queen Elizabeth, either that he might declare his case to the *Council*, or have liberty under the *Broad Seal* to depart the Land. Next year he wrote an *apologetical* Letter to Archbishop Whitgift, which, it seems, found good reception: yea, at last he gave such satisfaction of the *lawfulness* and *usefulness* of his *Studies*, that the Queen (besides many considerable *New-Year's Gifts* sent unto him) presented him Warden of Manchester in this Countie, 1596, where he had many *contests* and *suits* with the Fellows of that Colledge.

The last mention I find of him is in Mr. Camden, to whom he presented an ancient Roman Inscription found about Manchester; and Mr. Camden, in his requital, presented him with this Commendation⁷:

“Hanc mihi descripsit, qui vidit, Cl. Mathematicus, J. Dee, Collegij Manchestransis custos.”

And indeed all the Books he hath left behind him speak him a *learned*, as those “*De Usu Globi Terrestris*,” “*De Nubium, Solis, Lunæ, ac Planetarum distantiiis*,” &c. an *aged man*, being dedicated to King Edward the Sixth, and he dying about the beginning of King James.

¹ Luke i. 4. περί ἧν κατήχηθης.

² Acts xviii. 25. ἕως ἧν κατήχημένος.

³ An excellent Life of Dean Nowell, by Mr. Archdeacon Churton, a worthy member of that College, was published in 1809. N.

⁴ In his “*Advancement of Learning*.”

⁵ See Sir Edward Kelly's Life, in Worcestershire.

⁶ Theatrum Chymicum, p, 480.

⁷ In his *Britannia*, in Lancashire.

ROGER FENTON, D. D. Fellow of Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge; was born in this County, as appeareth by his Epitaph in St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, being the painfull, pious, learned, and beloved Minister thereof. Little is left of him in print, save a sollid Treatise against Usury. Great was his intimacy with Dr Nicholas Felton, being Contemporaries, Collegiates, and City-Ministers together, with some *similitude* in their *Sirnames*, but more *sympathy* in their *Natures*.

Once my own Father gave Dr. Fenton a visite, who excused himself from entertaining him any longer. "Mr. Fuller," said he, "hear how the passing-bell tows at this very instant, for my dear Friend Dr. Felton, now a-dying; I must to my Study, it being mutually agreed upon betwixt us in our healths, that the Survivor of us should preach the other's Funerall Sermon." But see a strange change. God, "to whom belongs the issues from death¹," was pleased (with the Patriarch Jacob blessing his Grandchildren) "wittingly to guide his hands across, reaching out death to the living and life to the dying²." So that Dr. Felton recovered, and not only performed that *last office* to his Friend Dr. Fenton, but also survived him more than *ten* years, and dyed Bishop of Ely. Roger Fenton dyed in the fiftieth year of his age, anno Domini 1615, buryed in his own Church, under a Monument at the expence of the Parish.

ROBERT BOLTON was born at Blackborne in this County, on Whitsunday 1572; a year as infamous for the Massacre of many Protestants in France, so for the birth of some eminent in England. His Parents, having a narrow estate, struggled with their necessities, to give him liberal Education; and he was bred first in Lincoln, then in Brazen-Nose Colledge, in Oxford. He had Isocrates's six marks, or properties of a good Scholar:

Ἐυφυής, Μνήμων, Ζητειτικός, Φιλομαθής, Φιλόπρονος, Φιλήκοος³.

His want of means proved an advancement unto him: for, not having whence to buy Books, he borrowed the best Authours of his Tutor, read over, abridged into Note-books, and returned them. He was as able to express himself in Latine or Greek, as English; and that *Stylo Imperatorio*. He was chosen one of the Disputants before King James, at his first coming to the University; and performed it with great applause.

Thus far I have followed my Authour mentioned in the Margine; but now must depart from him a little in one particular. Though Mr. Bolton's parents were not overflowing with wealth, they had a competent Estate (as I am informed by credible intelligence) wherein their Family had comfortably continued long time in good repute.

Sir Augustine Nicolls presented him to the Rectory of Broughton in Northamptonshire; sending him his *Presentation* unexpectedly, from his Chamber in Sergeant's Inn, where Dr. King, Bishop of London, being accidentally present, thanked the Judge for his *good choice*, but told him withall, that he had deprived the University of a singular *Ornament*. Besides his constant Preaching, he hath left behind him many usefull Books, the Witnesses of his Piety and Learning; and dyed, in the 59th year of his age; December 17, 1631.

JOHN WEEVER was born at _____ in this County; bred in Queen's Colledge, in Cambridge, under Dr. John Person, his worthy Tutor. He was very industrious in the Studie of Antiquity; and composed a usefull Book of "Funeral Monuments" in the Diocesse of Canterbury, Rochester, London, and Norwich. He dyed in London in the fifty-sixth year of his age; and was buried in St. James, Clerkenwell, where he appointed this Epitaph for himself:

"Lancashire gave me *Breath*,
And Cambridge *Education*.
Middlesex gave me *Death*,
And this Church my *Humation*.
And Christ to me hath given
A place with him in *Heaven*."

¹ Psal. lxxviii. 20.

² Gen. xlviii. 14.

³ See the particulars justified in his Life at large, written by my worthy Friend Edward Bagshaw, Esquire. F.

The certain date of his death I cannot attain; but, by proportion, I collect it to be about the year of our Lord 1634.

RALPH CUDWORTH, D. D. the second Son of Ralph Cudworth, of Wernith-hall near Manchester, Esquire, chief Lord of Ouldham, was bred Fellow of Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge. A most excellent Preacher, who continued and finished some imperfect Works of Mr. Perkins, and, after his Decease, supplied his place in St. Andrew's in Cambridge. He was at last presented by the Colledge to the Parish of Aller in Somersetshire, anno 16...¹

LAWRENCE CHADERTON was born at Chaderton in this County, of ancient and wealthy Parentage; but much nuzled up in Popish Superstition. He was intended for a Lawyer; and, in order thereunto, brought up some time in the Inns of Court, till he changed his profession, and admitted himself in Christ's Colledge in Cambridge. His Father, hearing that he had altered his place, studies, and Religion, sent him a Poke with a groat therein, for him to go a begging therewith; disinheriting him of that fair estate which otherwise had descended upon him. But God, who taketh men up "when their Fathers and Mothers forsake them," provided him a comfortable subsistence, when chosen Fellow of the Colledge. He was for many years Lecturer at St. Clement's in Cambridge, with great profit to his Auditors; afterwards made, by the Founder, first Master of Emanuel. He was chosen by the Non-conformists to be one of their four Representatives in Hampton Court conference, and was afterwards employed one of the Translators of the Bible. He had a *plain* but *effectual* way of Preaching. It happened that he, visiting his friends, preached in this his Native Countrey, where the Word of God (as in the dayes of Samuell) was very pretious; and concluded his Sermon, which was of two hours continuance at least, with words to this effect, "That he would no longer trespasse upon their Patience." Whereupon all the Auditory cried out (wonder not if hungry people craved more meat), "For God's sake, Sir, go on, go on." Hereat Mr. Chaderton was surprised into a longer Discourse, beyond his expectation, in satisfaction of their importunity, and (though on a sudden) performed it to their *contentment* and his *commendation*. Thus, *constant Preachers*, like *good House-keepers*, can never be taken so unprovided, but that (though they make not a *plentiful Feast*) they can give *wholsome Food* at a short warning.

He commenced Doctor in Divinity, when Frederick Prince Palatine (who married the Lady Elizabeth) came to Cambridge. What is said of Mount Caucasus, "that it was never seen without Snowe on the Top," was true of this Reverend Father, whom none of our Father's generation knew in the Universitie before he was gray-headed, yet he never used Spectacles till the day of his death, being ninety-four years of age.

He was not disheartned with that common saying, "He that resigneth his place before his death, buryeth himself alive;" but put off his clothes long before he went to bed; divested himself of the Mastership of Emanuel Colledge, that so he might see a worthy Successor in his life-time. The blessing which befell Job, was in some sort appliable unto him: he saw his Successors to "the fourth generation²." I mean, Doctor Preston, and after his death Doctor Sancroft, and after his death Doctor Holesworth, who preached his Funeral Sermon anno 1640, about the ninety-fourth year of his age.

GEORGE WALKER was born at Hauxhead in Fournifells, of religious Parents. Being visited, when a child, with the Small-poxe, and the standers-by expecting his dissolution, he started up out of a Trance with this Ejaculation, "Lord, take me not away till I have shewed forth thy praises!" which made his Parents devote him to the Ministry after his recovery.

He was bred B. D. in St. John's Colledge in Cambridge, where he attained to be well skilled in the Oriental Tongues, an excellent Logician and Divine. Mr. Foster (formerly his Tutor) resigned unto him his living of St. John the Evangelist, London, wherein Mr. Walker continued the painfull Preacher well nigh forty years, refusing higher

¹ His son, the celebrated Dr. Ralph Cudworth, was born at Aller in 1617. The father died in 1624. N.

² Job xlii. 15.

preferment often profered him. Dr. Felton (the same morning he was elected Bishop of Ely) made him his Chaplain; and Dr. Featley chose him his second in one of his Disputations against Father Fisher; yea, Mr. Walker alone had many encounters with the subtillest of the Jesuiticall party.

He was a man of an holy life, humble heart, and bountiful hand, who deserved well of Sion Colledge Library; and, by his example and perswasion, advanced about a thousand pounds towards the maintenance of preaching Ministers in this his Native County. He ever wrote all his Sermons, though making no other use of his Notes in the Pulpit, than keeping them in his pocket, being wont to say, "that he thought he should be out if he had them not about him." His Sermons, since printed, against the Prophanation of the Sabbath, and other practises and opinions, procured him much trouble, and two years imprisonment, till he was released by the Parliament. He dyed, in the seventieth year of his age, anno Domini 1651.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

EDWARD RISHTON was born in this County¹, and bred some short time in Oxford, till he fled over to Doway, where he was made Master of Arts. Hence he removed to Rome; and, having studied Divinity four years in the English Colledge there, was ordained Priest, 1580. Then was he sent over into England to gain Proselites; in prosecution whereof he was taken and kept Prisoner three years. Yet was the *severity* of the State so *mercifull* unto him, as to spare his *life*, and only condemn him to *banishment*.

He was carried over into France, whence he went to the University of Pontmuss in Lorraine, to ply his studies. During his abode there, the place was infected with the Plague. Here Rishton forgate the Physicians' Rule, "*Citò, Procul, Longè, Tardè,*" Flye away soon, live away far, stay away long, come again slowly: for he remained so long in the Town, till he carried away the infection with him, and, going thence, dyed at St. Manhow, 1585. I presume no *ingenuous Papist* will be *ensorious* on our *painful Munster, learned Junius, godly Greenham*, all dying of the *Pestilence*, seeing the most conscientious of their own *Perswasion* subject to the same; and indeed neither *Love* nor *Hatred* can be collected from such *Casualties*.

THOMAS WORTHINGTON was born in this County², of a gentile Family; was bred in the English Colledge at Doway, where he proceeded Bachelour in Divinity, and a little before the Eighty-eight was sent over into England as an *Harvinger* for the *Spanish Invasion*, to prepare his *Party* thereunto. Here he was caught, and cast into the Tower of London; yet found such favour, that he escaped with his life, being banished beyond the Seas.

At Triers he commenced Doctor in Divinity; and, in process of time, was made President of the English Colledge at Rhemes. When, after long expectation, the *Old Testament* came out in English at Rhemes (permitted with some cautions for our *Lay-Catholicks* to read) this Worthington wrote his Notes thereupon, which few Protestants have *seen*, and fewer have *regarded*. He was alive in 1611; but how long after is to me unknown.

If not the same (which, for his vivaciousness³, is improbable) there was a Father Worthington, certainly his *Kinsman* and *Countryman*, very busie to promote the *Catholic cause* in England, about the beginning of King Charles. He dining, some thirty years since, with a Person of Honour in this Land (at whose Table I have often eaten) was very obstreperous in arguing the *case* for *Transubstantiation*, and the *Ubiquitariness* of *Christ's body*: "Suppose," said he, "Christ were here." To whom the Noble Master of the House (who till then was silent) returned, "If you were away, I believe he would be here." Worthington, perceiving his *Room* more wellcome than his *Company*, embraced the next opportunity of departure.

¹ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 787.

² Idem, Etate 17, p. 808.

³ "See his One Foot out of the Snare."

— ANDERTON, whose *Christian name* I cannot recover, was born in this County, and brought up at Blackborne School therein; and (as I have been informed¹) he was bred in Christ's Colledge in Cambridge, where for his *Eloquence* he was commonly called *Golden-mouth Anderton*; afterwards he went beyond the Seas, and became a Popish Priest, and one of the *learnedst* amongst them.

This is he, who, improving himself on the *poverty* of Mr. Robert Bolton, sometime his School-Fellow (but then not fixed in his Religion, and Fellow of Brazen-Nose Colledge), perswaded him to be reconciled to the Church of Rome, and go over with him to the *English Seminary*, promising him *Gold enough*, a *good argument* to *allure an unstable mind to Popery*; and they both appointed a meeting. But it pleased the God of Heaven, who holdeth both an *Hour-glass* and *Reed* in his hand to measure both time and place, so to order the matter, that, though Mr. Bolton came, Mr. Anderton came not accordingly; so that Rome lost, and England gained, an able *Instrument*. But now I have lost J. Pits to guide me; and therefore it is time to knock off, having no direction for the *date* of his *Death*.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

WILLIAM SMITH was born at Farmeworth in this County¹; bred Fellow in Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge; and at last, by King Henry the Eighth, preferred Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. That *Politick Prince*, to ease and honour his Native Country of Wales, erected a Court of *Presidency*, conformable to the *Parliaments* of France, in the *Marshes* thereof; and made this *Bishop* first *President*, those Parts lying partly in his Diocese. He discharged the place with *singular Integrity*, and *general Contentment*, retaining that Office (till the day of his *Death*) when he was removed to be Bishop of Lincoln.

“A good name is an Ointment poured out,” saith Solomon; and this man, wheresoever he went, may be followed by the perfume of *Charity* he left behind him.

1. At *Lichfield*, he founded an Hospital, for a Master, two Priests, and ten poor people.

2. In the same place, he founded a School, procuring from King Henry the Seventh, that the Hospital of Downholl in Cheshire, with the Lands thereunto belonging, should be bestowed upon it. Say not this was *robbing the Spittle*, or at the best *robbing Peter to pay Paul*; seeing we may presume so charitable a Prelate would do nothing unjust, though at this distance of time we cannot clear the particulars of his proceedings.

At *Farmeworth*, where he was born, he founded a *School*, allowing ten pounds annually (in that age no *mean salary*) for the Master thereof.

The University of Oxford discreetly chose him (*Oxford* being in his Diocese of *Lincoln*) their Chancellour, and lost nothing thereby; for he proved a more *loving Nephew* than *Son*; so bountiful to his *Aunt Oxford*, that therein he founded Brazen-Nose Colledge; but dyed 1513, before his Foundation was finished².

— MOLINEUX, a famous Preacher about Henry the Eighth's time, descended of the house of Sefton in the County of Lancaster, builded the Church at Sefton anew, and houses for Schools about the Church-yard; and made the great Wall about Magdalen Colledge in Oxford⁴.

EDWARD HALSALL, in the County of Lancaster, Esquire, sometime Chamberlain of the Exchequer at Chester, founded a Free-school in Halsall, and endowed it with competent Revenue, for the maintenance of a Schoolmaster there for ever. When this party lived, I cannot as yet recover.

THOMAS WEST was younger Brother to the Lord de la Ware, and Parson of Manchester; on whom the Barony was devolved, his Brother dying Issuelesse. The Pope allowed him

¹ In the Life of Mr. Bolton.

² Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Lincoln.

³ This worthy Benefactor has also found an able Biographer in the worthy Scholar of his Foundation already noticed in p. 548. N.

⁴ Both these Notes were taken out of a Manuscript of Mr. Roger Dodsworth. F.

to marry for the continuance of so honourable a Family, upon condition that he would build a Colledge for such a number of Priests (Fellows under a Warden) as the Bishops of Durham and Lichfield should think fit; which he did accordingly, in Manchester. The Endowment of this *Collegiate and Parochiall Church* were the Gleab and Tithes of the Parsonage of that Parish; and besides them, scarce any other considerable Revenue.

I say the Gleab, esteemed about 800 acres of that County (half as much more as the Statute) Measure; besides a considerable part of the Town, commonly called The Dean's Gate, corruptly for St. Dionise Gate (to whom, with the Virgin Mary and St. George, Manchester Church was dedicated), built upon the Gleab Land belonging to the Church. As for the Tythes of the Parish, they lye in *two and thirty Hamblets*, wherewith the Collegiats were to be maintained, which were, *one Warden* and *four Fellows*; the integrated and incorporate Rector, unto whom the Parsonage was appropriated. There were also *two* Chaplains, Singing-men, Queristers, and Organists.

This Colledge hath passed many Dissolutions and Re-foundations; but was lately dissolved, and the Lands thereof sold by the late Act for Sale of Dean and Chapters' Lands: some, skilful in the *Gospel*, much bemoaning it; and some, learned in the *Law*, conceiving, that, being but the Gleab of that Rectory, it came not within the compasse of that Act. But, blessed be God, it since hath *reverted* to its *former condition*.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN SMITH was born at in this County; bred in Magdalen Colledge in Cambridge; whereof he became Fellow, and Proctor of the University, when past sixty years of age; when the *Prevaricators* gave him this *homonymous Salute*, "Ave, Pater."

This man could not fidle, could not tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies: but he could, and did, make that *little Colledge great*, wherein he had his Education.

The Poets fain how Bacchus, by reason of his Mother Semele her untimely death, was taken out of his Mother's womb, and sewed into the thigh of Jupiter his Father, where he was bred untill the full time of his Nativity: a Fiction which finds a Morall in this Magdalen Colledge, whose Mother may be said to decease before the Infant was fit to be borne; and that Mr. Smith performed the rest of the Parent's part thereunto.

Indeed Edmund Stafford Duke of Buckingham, the first Founder thereof, gave it little more than a Name. The Lord Audley bestowed on it a new name, with little buildings and lesse indowment. Magnificent Dr. Nevil for a time was Master thereof; but (according to the fashion of the World, the rich shall still have more) his affections were all for Trinity Colledge, to which he was after removed.

Onely Mr. Smith, by his long life and thrifty living, by what he gave to, and what he saved for the Colledge, so improved the condition thereof, that, though he left it *lateritium* as he found it, yet what he found *poor* and *empty*, he left *rich* and *full* of Scholars.

Nor must we forget his *painfulnesse*, when, with Dr. Gouge he sollicitated the Suit called *Magdalen Colledge Case*: nor yet his *patience*, when he lay so long in the *Fleet*, for refusing to submit to an Order of Chancery (fearing their cause would be prejudiced thereby); so that he may be called the *Confessor of the Colledge*. From *inconsiderable income*, he raised by his carefulnesse *considerable profit* to the Fellows of that House; and, by observing the Statutes, brought the Colledge into such reputation for Learning, that yearly it afforded *one or more eminent Scholars*. In a word, he was a true Servant to the Colledge all his life, and at his death, to which he bequeathed all he had, *six hundred pounds* at least, and dyed anno Domini 163..

GEORGE CLARKE, Haberdasher, a plain honest man, just, temperate, and frugal; and, according to his understanding (which, in the World's esteem, was not great), devout, a daily frequenter of the Prayers in the Colledge Church, and the hearer of Sermons there. Not long before the breaking forth of our civil dissentions, dying without issue, he

made the Poor his Heir; and did give them *one hundred pounds per-annum* in good lands, lying in a place called Crompsall, within a mile from Manchester. I have not yet attained the certain date of his death.

HUMPHREY CHETHAM, third Son of Henry Chetham of Crompsall, Gentleman, is thought (on just ground) to descend from Sir Jeffrey Chetham of Chetham (a man of much remark in former dayes); and some old Writings, in the hands of worshipful persons not far remote from the place, do evidence as much: but the said Sir Jeffrey falling in troublesome times into the King's displeasure, his Family (in effect) was long since ruined.

But it seems his Posterity was unwilling to fly far from their *old* (though destroyed) *Nest*; and got themselves a handsome habitation at Crompsall hard by, where James, elder Brother of this Humphrey Chetham, did reside. The younger Brethren, George, Humphrey, and Ralph, betook themselves to the Trading of this County, dealing in Manchester commodities sent up to London; and Humphrey signally improved himself in piety and outward prosperity. He was a diligent Reader of the Scriptures and of the Works of sound Divines; a respecter of such Ministers which he accounted truly godly, upright, sober, discreet, and sincere. He was High-Sheriffe of this County, 1635, discharging the place with great honour; insomuch that very good Gentlemen of Birth and Estate did wear his Cloth at the Assize, to testify their unfeigned affection to him; and two of them, of the same profession with himself, have since been Sheriffs of the County¹.

Grudge not, Reader, to go through so long a Porch; for, I assure thee, it leads unto a fair Pallace; to as great a Master-piece of Bounty as our age hath afforded. This Mr. Chetham, by his Will, bearing date the 16th of January 1651, gave £7000, to buy a Fee-simple Estate of £420 for ever, for the Education of forty poor Children in Manchester at School, from about six till fourteen years of age, when they are to be bound out Apprentizes. They must be the Children of poor, but honest Parents; no bastards, nor diseased at the time wherein they are chosen; not lame or blind; in regard the Town of Manchester hath ample means already (if so employed) for the maintenance of such Impotents. Indeed, he intended it for a Seminary of Religion and Ingenuity, where the aforesaid Boyes were to have Diet, Lodging, Apparel, and Instruction. He gave £1000 for Books to a Library, and £100 to prepare a Place for them. He bequeathed £200 to buy Books (such as he himself delighted in) for the Churches of Manchester, Bolton, and other Chapels thereabouts. He gave the Remainder of his Estate (Debts and Legacies first paid) to the encrease of the Books in the Library.

Now as the Loaves in the Gospel multiplied in the breaking; so Mr. Chetham's Estate did not *shrink*, but *swell*, in the calling of it in; insomuch that the aforesaid Surplusage is known to be the better part of *two thousand* pounds. Dying a Bachelour, he appointed George Chetham, Esquire, Citizen and Grocer of London (whereof he was chosen Alderman 1656, and fined for the same), and Edward Chetham, Gentleman, Executors of his Will and Testament. *God send us more such men, that we may dazle the eyes of the Papists with the light of Protestant good works!* And know, Reader, I am beholding for my exact information herein, to my worthy Friend Mr. Johnson, late Preacher of the Temple, and one of the Feoffees appointed by Mr. Chetham for the uses aforesaid.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

Sir EDMUND DE TRAFFORD, } Knights, were persons of high esteem, as anciently
 Sir THOMAS DE ASHTON, } descended, and richly revenued in this County. How
 great their skill was in Chemistry, will appear by the following Patent (faithfully transcribed.

¹ John Huntley and H. Wrigley, Esquires. F.

with mine own hand out of the Original in the Tower) granted unto them by King Henry the Sixth, in the four and twentieth year of his Reign :

R E X omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis, quod cum dilecti & fideles nostri, Edmundus de Trafford, Miles, & Thomas Ashton, Miles, Nobis per quandam supplicationem monstraverint, quod quamvis ipsi super certis metallis, per *Artem sive Scientiam Philosophiæ*, operari vellent, metalla imperfecta de suo proprio genere transferre, & tunc ea per dictam *Artem sive Scientiam*, in *Aurum sive Argentum perfectum* transubstantiare, ad omnimodas probationes & examinationes, sicut aliquod *Aurum sive Argentum* in aliqua *Minera crescens*, expectandum & induendum, ut dicunt; nihilominus certæ personæ, illis malevolentes & malignantes, supponant ipsos per *Artem illicitam operari*, & sic ipsos in probatione dictæ *Artis sive Scientiæ* impedire & perturbare possunt. Nos præmissa considerantes, ac conclusionem dictæ operationis sive *Scientiæ* scire volentes, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus & licentiam dedimus iisdem *Edmundo & Thomæ*, & ipsorum *Servientibus*, quod ipsi *Artem sive Scientiam prædictam* operari & probare possint licitè & impunè, absque impetitione Nostrâ vel *Officiorum nostrorum quorumcunque*; aliquo *Statuto, Actu, Ordinatione, sive Provisione in contrarium facto, ordinato, sive proviso, non obstante. In cujus, &c. T. R. apud Westmonast. septimo die Aprilis*¹.

“The King to all unto whom, &c. greeting. Know ye, that whereas Our beloved and loyal Edmund de Trafford, Knight, and Thomas Ashton, Knight, have by a certain Petition shown unto Us, that although they were willing, by the Art or Science of Philosophie, to work upon certain Metalls to translate imperfect Metalls from their own kind, and then to transubstantiate them by the said Art or Science, as they say, into perfect Gold or Silver, unto all manner of proofs and trials, to be expected and indured, as any Gold or Silver growing in any Mine; notwithstanding, certain persons, ill willing and maligning them, conceive them to work by unlawful Art, and so may hinder and disturb them in the triall of the said Art and Science. We, considering the premisses, and willing to know the conclusion of the said Working or Science, of Our special grace have granted and given leave to the same Edmund and Thomas, and to their Servants, that they may work and trie the aforesaid Art and Science, lawfully and freely, without any hinderance of Ours, or of Our Officers whatsoever; any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Provision, made, ordained, or provided to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof, the King at Westminster, the 7th day of April.”

Mr. KIDSON. Reader, I presume not now to direct thee, who myself am at a losse, and grope for a Guide. Leland, in his Itinerary, speaking of Warton, a Village in this County, observeth, that Mr. Kidson was born there; a passage which never had fallen from his Pen, had he not been one of signal remark. Who this Mr. Kidson was, where he lived, what he did, where he dyed, I shall be thankful to such as give me satisfaction.

RICHARD ROTHWELL was born at or near Bolton in the Mores, in this County². Taking the Ministry (after his Education in Cambridge) upon him, he disposed his temporal estate to his friend to *live of the Gospell*. I remit the Reader to his Life extant at large in print, wherein this most remarkable, viz. his dispossessing of John Fox near Nottingham of a Divel, there passing betwixt them a large discourse, by way of Question and Answer. I know that such *Confabulations* are common in the Church of Rome; to whose Exorcists, Satan's language is as familiar as Erasmus's *Dialogues* are well known to men, or those of Corderius to School-boys. But such accidents amongst Protestants are very rare, and therefore the more to be observed. There are, I confess, more *Thomases* than myself, much given to mistrust (whose faith will be *at a stand*.

¹ Pat. 24 of Hen. VI. memb. 14.

² Mr. Clark, in his Lives of Modern Divines, p. 450.

herein). However, finding it attested by an honest and able person¹, I dare not deny the truth thereof. All I will say is this, *That is the best belief*, which is neither *over-forward*, nor *over-froward*; which, as it will not run itself out of breath with too much speed, will not be like a *restiffe horse*, which no force can make to go farther. He dyed at Mansfield in Nottingham-shire, 1627, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Nor could I write lesse of him, whom one termeth *Orbis Terrarum Anglicarum Oculum*, "The Eye of our English World²;" and my Book would seem *dark* and *blind*, if passing him over in silence.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1. Nicholas Mossey	- Edward Mossey -	- Hough -	- Cloth-worker -	1599.
2. James Pemberton	- James Pemberton -	- Ecclestone -	- Goldsmith -	1611.

Reader, Lancashire is one of the twelve *pretermitted* Counties, the Names of whose Gentry were not returned into the Tower in the twelfth year of King Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i> ELIZ. REG.		
1 Johan. Talbot, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. three lions rampant Purple.
2 Rob. Worseley, m.		
3 Joh. Atherton, m.	Atherton - - -	G. three falcons O.
4 Joh. Southworth.		
5 Tho. Hesketh, m.	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend S. three garbs O.
6 Tho. Houghton, a.	Houghton - - -	S. three bars Arg.
7 Edw. Trafford, ar.	Trafford - - -	Arg. a griffin rampant G.
8 Ric. Mollineux, m.	Sheffton - - -	Az. a cross moline O.
9 Tho. Laughton, m.	- - - - -	Arg. three chevrons G.
10 Edw. Holland, ar.	- - - - -	Az. a lion rampant, semée de fleurs-de-lis Arg.
11 Joh. Preston, arm.	- - - - -	Arg. two bars on a canton G. a cinquefoil O.
12 Tho. Butler, arm.		
13 Edw. Trafford, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Fran. Holt, arm. -	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend engrailed S. three flowers-de- [luce of the first.
15 Rich. Hoiland, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Will. Boothe, arm.	- - - - -	Arg. three boars'-heads erased and erected S.
17 Fran. Holt, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18 Rich. Bold, arm. -	- - - - -	Arg. a griffin rampant S. lozengée of the field [and Sables.
19 Rob. Dalton, arm.		
20 Johan. Fleetwood	Rossehall - - -	{ Party per pale nebule Az. and O. six martlets { counterchanged.
21 Rad. Ashton, arm.	- - - - -	Arg. a mullet S.
22 Edw. Trafford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Joh. Byron, miles	- - - - -	Arg. three bendlets G.
24 Rich. Holland -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25 Joh. Atherton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
26 Edwar. Trafford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

¹ Mr. Stanly Gower, Minister of Dorchester, who penned his Life full of many Observables. F.

² Idem, ibidem.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
27 Tho. Preston, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
28 Richard. Asheton -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
29 Johan. Fleetwood	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
30 Tho. Talbot, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
31 Rich. Mollineux -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
32 Rich. Bold, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
33 Jac. Asheton, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
34 Edw. Fitton, ar.	- - - - -	Az. on a bend Arg. three garbs O.
35 Richard. Asheton -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
36 Radulph. Asheton	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
37 Tho. Talbot, arm.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
38 Richard. Holland -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
39 Rich. Molleneux -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
40 Richard. Asheton -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
41 Rich. Houghton -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
42 Robert. Hesketh -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
43 Cut. Halsall, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. three griffins' heads erased Az.
44 Edward. Trafford -	-	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno J A C. R E X.

1 Nic. Moseley, mil.	- - - - -	S. a chevron betwixt three pick-axes Arg.
2 Thom. Baker, mil.	-	
3 Edw. Fleetwood, a.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
4 Rich. Ashton, mil.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
5 Rob. Hesketh, ar.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
6 Edw. Trafford, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
7 Roger. Nowell, a.	- - - - -	Arg. three cups covered S.
8 Johan. Fleming, a.	-	
9 Cut. Halsall, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
10 Rob. Bindlose, a.	Borwick - - -	Quarterly per fess indented G. and on a bend O.
11 Rich. Shirborn, a.	-	
12 Edw. Stanley, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend Az. three stags' heads caboshed O.
13 Rolan. Moseley, a.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
14 Edw. Trafford, m.	-	<i>ut prius.</i>
15 Ric. Shutleworth -	- - - - -	S. three weavers' shuttles Arg.
16 Leonar. Ashawe, a.	-	
17 Edw. Moore, ar.	- - - - -	V. ten trefoils, four, three, two, and one, Arg.
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		

Anno C A R. R E X.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

Courteous Reader, do not behold these *vacuities* as the effect of my *Lazinessse*. Nor will I *excuse myself* by *accusing of others*. The rather, because *in gratuitis nulla est injusticia*; it was no *wrong* in any to *deny*,
 what

Name.	Place.	Armes.
8		what was <i>bounty</i> in them to <i>bestow</i> on me.
9		But know, all my industry and importunity
10		could not procure the seasonable sight of the
11		Records of this County (not kept, as the
12		rest, in the Exchequer, but in a proper place
13		by themselves), thereby to supply the <i>begin-</i>
14		<i>ning</i> and <i>finishing</i> of this our Catalogue.
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
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21		
22		

THE BATTLES.

At Preston in Andernesse, August 17th, 1648, Duke Hambleton, resolving to play an *Aftergame of Loyalty*, entred England with an Army more *numerous* than well *disciplined*. Most beheld him as one rather *cunning* than *wise*; yet rather *wise* than *valiant*. However, he had Officers who did *ken* the *War-craft* as well as any of our age. He would accept of no English assistance, so to engrosse all the work and wages to himself. Some suspect his Officers' trust was *undermined* (or *over-moneyed* rather); whilst others are confident they were *betrayed* by none save their own security. Indeed, the common Souldiers were perswaded that the Conquest would be easy; rather to be *possessed* than *purchased*. Their Van and Rear were many miles asunder, and they met the resistance of Major General Lambert before they expected it. He at Preston gave the Scotch Army such a *Blow*, as *settled* or *stun'd* it, though it *reeled* on some miles more Southward into Staffordshire, where, at Ulceter, the Duke was taken prisoner, and utterly defeated¹.

As for the defeat of James Earl of Derby in this County, at the end of August anno 1651, it amounted not to a *Battle*; which properly is the Engagement of two formed Armies. Whereas the Forces of the Earl were scattered before *fully* gathered to a firm consistency. Yet this had been a *Battle* if not prevented by the vigilancy of Colonel Lilburn and others, whose seasonable service to the Parliament was not so great in itself, as in the most considerable consequences thereof.

THE FAREWELL.

I am informed that *Pillyn-Mos* is the Fountain of *Fewell* [*Turfe*] in this County, and is conceived inexhaustible by the Vicinage. May it prove so! But, if it should chance to fail, may *God's Grace* (which the *Vulgar* in their *profane Proverb* *unequally yolk* therewith) I say may *God's Grace* never be drained to those that stand in need thereof!

And because this County may be called the *Cock-pit* of *Conscience*, wherein *constant Combates* betwixt *Religion* and *Superstition*, may the *Contest* betwixt them prove like the *Morning Twilight*, wherein (after some equal *Conflict* betwixt them) the *Light* gaineth the final *Conquest* of the *Darkness*.

One word more to this Shire, and I have done. Let me be the Remembrancer, that Hugh of Manchester² in this County wrote a Book in the Reign of King Edward the First, intituled,

“ *De Fanaticorum Deliriis.*”

Of the Doteages of Fanaticks.

¹ By Colonel Waite.

² Vide supra, p. 546, titulo WRITERS.

At which time an *Impostor* had almost made Elianor the Queen Mother mad, by reporting the *Posthume-Miracles* done by her Husband King Henry the Third, till this our Hugh settled her judgement aright¹. I could wish some worthy Divine (with such Lancashire doth abound) would *resume* this *subject*, and shew how *Antient* and *Modern Fanaticks*, though differing much in their wild Fancies and Opinions, meet together in a mutual *madness* and *distraction*.

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. numb. 62.; & Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1294.

* * * LANCASHIRE is a County which remains at present undescribed; with the exception of its two very capital Towns of Manchester and Liverpool; of both which very ample Histories have been published; and Dr. Aikin's "History of Manchester" includes also the surrounding parts of the country. Mr. West's "Antiquities of Furness," and a few small Tracts, very nearly complete the List. The "Magna Britannia," however, Mr. Gough's "Additions to Camden," and "The Beauties of England," may all be consulted; and, above all, as a publication deserving the highest praise, Dr. Whitaker's "History of the original Parish of Whalley, and Honor of Clitheroe, in the Counties of Lancaster and York;" who thus introduces the subject now under consideration: "Topography has charms for a writer, and those too resulting even from her want of dignity and of distance: to exalt scenes of daily observation into subjects of literary enquiry; to account for striking but obscure appearances in his own vicinity; to reconcile apparent contradictions in antient dates or facts, of which the objects are familiar; to trace some neighbouring work of antient art, which is now magnificent in decay, to its perfection or its commencement; to compare some great revolution of a kingdom with its effects upon private property, provincial dialect, or domestic manners: to develop the progress of parochial endowments, in which himself has an interest; to trace the origin and alliances, the advancement or decline of families, with whom he is connected; and to combine them all with objects endeared by early habit and long association; cannot but afford a mingled exercise, to the powers of reason and fancy, of observation and memory, gratifying in a high degree to the Topographical Writer." N.

LEICESTER-SHIRE.

THIS County is (though not exquisitely) circular in the form, whilst Leicester the Shire-Town is almost the exact Center thereof; and the River Soare, Diameter-like, divides it into two equal halves; having Lincolne and Rutland-shire on the East, Darby and Nottingham-shire on the North, Warwick-shire on the West, and Northampton-shire on the South. It extendeth from North to South thirty and three miles (measured from the utmost angle); but exceedeth not twenty-seven in the breadth thereof.

Here, to avoid all offence, we will collect the Quality of this Soyle¹ from a Native thereof²; who may be presumed exact in this Quadri-Partition.

South-West.	North-West.	North-East.	South-East.
Rich ground, plentiful in Corn and Pasture, but wanting Wood; forcing the Inhabitants to make use of Straw, Cowshern, &c.	For the most part hard and barren, yielding Fruit not without labour and expence, but well stored with Wood and Pit-Cole.	Good Soyle, apt to bear Corn and Grass, and sufficiently provided with Fuell.	Much like the last for fruitfulness, and of the two, better furnished with Fuel.

However, these *four Quarters*, being put together into the Body of one Shire, competently supply their mutual defects.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

BEANS.

Plenty of these in this County, especially about *Barton in the Beans*³, in the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, where they appear like a Forrest toward the time of Harvest. Wherefore the Scouts of Charles Duke of Burgundie, who mistook a Field full of *high Thistles* near unto Paris, for the Army of the King of France with their *Lances held upright*⁴, might here commit the like mistake with more probability. Though Beans be generally beheld but as *horse* and *hog-graine*, yet were they *man's-meat* even in the plentiful Country of Canaan⁵, called *Pholl* in the Hebrew, whence some deduce the word *Pulse*, though none dare affirm that *Daniel's Pulse* was made thereof. But more of this Grain hereafter⁶.

COLE.

These are digged up plentifully at *Cole-Orton*⁷, in the Hundred of West Goscote. I say *Cole-Orton*, for there is another Village called *Cold-Orton*⁸ in this Shire: an addition which no lesse truly than sadly would be prefixed to most Towns in this County, if not warmed in Winter with this under-ground Fewell, that above-ground is so much decayed⁹.

¹ On this head the wonderful improvements occasioned by the numerous Inclosures, and the skilful management of modern Farmers, render it necessary to refer to the Agricultural Reports published by Authority. N.

² Burton, in his Description of Leicester-shire, p. 2.

³ There is a Village also in Nottinghamshire so denominated. N.

⁴ Phil. Comineus, lib. i. cap. 11.

⁵ 2 Sam. xvii. 28, and Ezek. iv. 9.

⁶ In the Proverb of *Beanbelly Leicestershire*, see p. 561.

⁷ The Coal-Mines in this neighbourhood continue to be very extensively and very profitably worked. At Cole-Orton, Sir George Beaumont, Bart. has lately built a very elegant house, from a plan of my worthy Friend George Dance, Esq. N.

⁸ At Cold Orton is a good old Family Mansion, the property of John Frewen Turner, Esq. N.

⁹ It is evident that Dr. Fuller never saw the fine Oaks in Donington Park, Beaumanor Park, &c. &c. N.

I confess, *Θησαυρὸς ἀνθρακῶν*, a *Treasure of Coles*, passeth both in the Greek and Latine Proverb for a *frustrated Expectation*; and his hopes fall very low, who, looking for *Gold*, either in *Specie* or in *Oare*, lighteth only on a *heap of Coles*, which anciently used to be buried in the Earth, for boundaries or limits of lands¹. However, such Mines of *Coles* as these, without any help of *Alcumy*, are quickly turned into *Gold* and *Silver*, sold at good rates to the Countryes round-about.

MANUFACTURES

In this County are not to be expected²; for, where the Husbandman's *Acre-staffe* and the *Shepherd's-hook* are, as in this County, in *State*, there they engross all to themselves, and command *Manufactures* to observe their distance from them.

THE BUILDINGS.

This County affordeth no Cathedrals; and as for the Parish Churches therein, they may take the eye, not ravish the admiration of the beholder³. *Bottesford* is one of the primest, very fair and large, with a high Spire Steeple. At the suppression of Abbeyes, many ancient Monuments of the *Albanies* and *Rosses* were removed hither out of the *Priory of Belvoir*⁴, by the command of Thomas Earl of Rutland⁵; and pity it was that his commendable care was not imitated in other places.

As for Civil Structures, there is a seeming parity betwixt many fair Houses in this Shire; only something *Monarchical* (above the ordinary *Aristocracy* of *Fabricks*) appears in the heighth, strength, and workmanship of the Stone Tower⁶ built by William Lord Hastings at *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*. Also the fair, large, and beautifull Pallace built at *Broadgate*⁷ by Thomas Grey Marquess of Dorset challengeth the preheminnence above the rest⁸.

¹ Austin, de Civitate, lib. xxi. c. 4.

² The Manufacture of Stockings was successfully established in this County soon after the death of Dr. Fuller; and has since been the means of enriching several families, and of affording employment to many thousand industrious persons. The Navigable Canals also, which now cross this County in every direction, have infused a spirit of commercial industry, which gives life and animation to its numerous inhabitants. N.

³ Dr. Fuller never could have seen the very beautiful Churches of Melton Mowbray, or St. Margaret's at Leicester, both of them Cathedrals in every thing but name; not to mention many other beautiful Parochial Churches; all which I have personally visited; and Engravings of all of them may be seen in the "History of Leicestershire." N.

⁴ The Monuments brought from this Priory are all engraved in the "History of Leicestershire," Vol. II. pp. 23, 29, 78. N.

⁵ A beautiful series of the Monuments of eight successive Earls of Rutland may still be seen in Bottesford Church; thanks to the good taste and the industry of the Rev. William Mounsey, vicar of Saltby and Sproxton; who, with his own personal skill and labour, restored them from a state of approaching ruin to their original beauty. I am sorry not to be able to add that these also are engraved. But admirable drawings of them have been taken by Mr. Blore, junior; an Artist of uncommon fidelity and elegance of taste. N.

⁶ This noble Tower still remains, a stupendous monument of the fatal effects of the Civil War in the seventeenth century. Various views of these fine ruins are given in the "History of Leicestershire," Vol. III. p. 610. N.

⁷ This noble edifice, honoured by the residence of Lady Jane Grey, was reduced to a skeleton by a fire at the close of the seventeenth century. See Views of it, both in its former and present state, *ibid*, Vol. III. p. 680. To avoid repetition, however, and the continual appearance of egotism, that History is now in general referred to, as a Voucher for most of the additional Notes on this County. N.

⁸ Groby Castle might in 1650 have been mentioned; now dismantled, but proudly standing as a fine ruin. *Ibid*. Stapleford Hall also was in Dr. Fuller's time a noble mansion; as may be judged by the fine *Léitrim* Building, which still forms a part of the modern house of the Earl of Harborough. Beaumanor Park Hall also, the residence of Sir William Heyrick, as it had before been of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, was worthy notice.—Of the Houses since built, Staunton Harold, the seat of the Earl Ferrers; Castle Donington, Earl Moira's; and Kirkby Malory, Lord Viscount Wentworth's; claim pre-eminence: and many others, engraved in the "History of Leicestershire," (particularly Mr. Phillipps's at Garendon, and Mr. Cradock's at Gumley) are highly interesting. N.

THE WONDERS.

There is a Village in this County named *Carleton*, surnamed *Curley*; and all that are born therein have an harsh and wratling kind of Speech, uttering their words with much difficulty and wharling in the throat, and cannot well pronounce the Letter *R*. Surely this proceedeth not from any natural imperfection in the Parents (whence probably the Tribual *Lisp*ing of the *Ephraimites*¹ did arise); because their children born in other places are not haunted with that infirmity. Rather it is to be imputed to some occult quality in the *Elements* of that *Place*. Thus a learned Author informeth us, that some Families at Labloin in Guyen in France do naturally stut and stammer, which he taketh to proceed from the nature of the *Waters*².

As for the inability distinctly to pronounce *R*, it is a catching disease in other Counties. I knew an *Essex* man³, as great a Scholar as any in our age, who could not for his life utter *Carolus Rex Britanniae* without stammering. The best was, the King had from him in his *heartly prayers* what he wanted in his *plain pronunciation*.

My Father hath told me, that, in his time, a Fellow of Trinity Colledge, probably a Native of *Carleton* in this County, sensible of his own imperfection herein, made a speech of competent length, with select *words* both to his *Mouth* and for his *Matter*, without any *R* therein, to shew that *Men* may speak without being beholden to the *Dog's Letter*.

PROVERBS.

“*Bean-belly* Leicester-shire.”]

So called from the great plenty of that grain growing therein. Yea, those in the neighbouring Counties use to say merrily, “Shake a Leicester-shire Yeoman by the collar, and you shall hear the Beans rattle in his belly⁴;” but those *Yeomen* smile at what is said to *rattle in their bellies*, whilst they know good *Silver ringeth* in their *Pockets*.

Indeed I read a Latine Proverb, *A Fabis abstineto*, “Forbear Beans;” whereof some make a *civil* interpretation, *Meddle not with matters of State*; because anciently men cast in a Bean, when they gave their suffrages in publick elections. Others expound it physically, because Beans are windy, and discompose the tranquillity of men's minds by their flatuous evaporation; the reason assigned for the general report that Pythagoras prohibited the eating of them to his Scholars. Yet an excellent Authour informs me, that Pythagoras had his repast on Beans more than on any kind of Pulse⁶.

However, nothing will put Leicester-shire men out of conceit of their beloved Beans; the rather because their plenty argueth the goodnesse of their ground: for, whereas lean land will serve for *puling Pease* and *faint Fetches*, it must be a strong and fruitful soyle indeed, where the masculine *Beans* are produced.

“If *Bever* have a capp,

You Churles of the Vale look to that⁷.”]

That is, when the Clouds (as he expoundeth it) hang over the Towers of the Castle, it is a prognostick of much rain and moisture, to the much indamaging of that fruitful Vale, lying in the three Counties of *Leicester*, *Lincoln*, and *Nottingham*. But, alas! though the *Cap* may be there still, the *Head* (or the *Crown* thereof) I am sure is not there [I mean *Bever Castle* itself], being lately demolished in our Civil Wars, though I hear some part thereof is in rebuilding. I wish the *Workmen* good success, though I suspect the *second Edition* (to use a *Scholar's Metaphor*) of this Castle will not be so *full* and *fair* as the *former*⁸.

¹ Judges, xii. 6.

² Jo. Bodin, Method. Hist. cap. 5.

³ Mr. Joseph Mede.

⁴ The Proverb of *Hogs Norton*, which Dr. Fuller appropriates to Oxfordshire, is equally applied to *Norton* juxta Twycross in this County N.

⁵ To this a Leicestershire-man would answer, “But who dares shake him?” N.

⁶ Aristoxenus apud Aulum Gellium, lib. iv. cap. 11.

⁷ Burton's Description of Leicestershire, p. 9.

⁸ Without being able to judge comparatively, enough may be seen in the several Views given of this fine Castle in the “History of Leicestershire,” (Vol. II. pp. 22. 24.) to enable the Reader to admire the beauties of the present Mansion. N.

PRINCES.

JANE GREY¹, eldest Daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Frances Brandon, eldest Daughter to Mary, second Sister to King Henry the Eighth, was born at Broadgates, near unto Leicester.

No Lady, which led so *many pious*, lived so *few pleasant* dayes; whose soul was never out of the *non-age* of *Afflictions*, till *Death* made her of full years to *inherit Happiness*; so severe her Education.

Whilest a Childe, her *Father's* was to her an *House of Correction*; nor did she write *Woman* sooner than she did subscribe *Wife*; and, in obedience to her *Parents*, was unfortunately matched to the Lord Guildford Dudley; yet he was a *goodly*, and (for aught I find to the contrary) a *godly Gentleman*, whose worst fault was, that *he was Son to an ambitious Father*.

She was *proclaimed*, but never *crowned Queen*; living in the Tower, which place, though it hath a *double capacity* of a *Palace* and a *Prison*, yet appeared to her chiefly in the *latter relation*.

For she was longer a *Captive* than a *Queen* therein, taking no contentment all the time, save what she found in God and a clear Conscience.

Her Family, by *snatching* at a *Crown* which *was not*, lost a *Coronet* which *was* their own, much *degraded* in Degree, and more in Estate. I would give in an *Inventory* of the vast *Wealth* they then possessed, but am loth to grieve her *surviving Relations* with a List of the Lands lost by her Father's attainture. She suffered on Tower-Hill, 1554-5, on the twelfth of February.

KATHARINE GREY was second Daughter to Henry Duke of Suffolk. 'Tis pity to part the Sisters, that their memories may mutually *condole* and *comfort* one another. She was born in the same place, and (when her Father was in heighth) married to Henry Lord Herbert, Son and Heir to the Earl of Pembroke; but the politick old Earl, perceiving the case altered, and what was the *Highway to Honour*, turned into the *ready Road* to Ruin, got pardon from Queen Mary, and brake the marriage quite off.

This *Heraclita*, or *Lady of Lamentation*, thus repudiated, was seldome seen with dry eyes for some years together, sighing out her sorrowful condition; so that though the *Roses in her cheeks* looked very *wan and pale*, it was not *for want of watering*. Afterward Edward Seymour Earl of Hertford married her privately, without the Queen's *Licence*; and concealed, till her pregnancy discovered it.

Indeed our English Proverb, "It is good to be near a-kin to Land," holdeth in *private Patrimonies*, not *Titles to Crowns*, where such Alliances have created to many much molestation. Queen Elizabeth beheld her with a jealous eye, unwilling she should match either *Forreign Prince* or *English Peer*, but follow the pattern she set her of *constant Virginitie*.

For their presumption, this Earl was fined fifteen thousand pounds, imprisoned with his Lady in the Tower, and severely forbidden her company. But *Love* and *Money* will *find* or *force* a passage. By *bribing* the *Keeper*, he bought (what was his own) his Wife's Embraces; and had by her a surviving Son, Edward, Ancestor to the Right Honourable the Duke of Somerset. She dyed January 26, a Prisoner in the Tower, 1567, after *nine* years durance therein.

MARY GREY, the youngest Daughter, frighted with the infelicity of her two elder Sisters, Jane and this Katharine, forgot her *Honour*, to remember her *Safety*; and married one whom *she* could *love*, and *none* need *fear*, Martin Kayes, of Kent, Esq. who was a *Judge at Court* (but only of doubtful casts at *Dice*, being *Serjeant-Porter*); and died without issue, the 20th of April 1578.

¹ Her Life is written at large in my "Holy State." F.

MARTYRS.

HUGH LATIMER was born at Thurcaston in this County¹. What his Father was, and how qualified for his State, take from his own mouth, in his first Sermon before King Edward, being confident the Reader will not repent his pains in perusing it.

“ My Father was a *Yeoman*, and had no Lands of his own; onely he had a *Farme* of *three* or *four* pounds a year at the uttermost; and hereupon he tilled so much as kept *halfe a dozen* men. He had walk for an hundred Sheep; and my Mother milked thirty Kine. He was able, and did finde the King an *HARNESSE*, with himself and his Horse, whilst he came unto the place that he should receive the King's Wages. I can remember I buckled his *Harness* when he went to Black-heath Field. He kept me to School; or else I had not been able to have preached before the King's Majestie now. He married my Sisters with *five* pounds, or *twenty* nobles, a-piece: so that he brought them up in Godliness and Fear of God. He kept *Hospitality* for his poor Neighbours, and some Almes he gave to the Poor. And all this did he of the same *Farme* where he that now hath it payeth *sixteen* pounds by the year and more, and is not able to do any thing for his *Prince*, for *himself*, nor for his *Children*; or give a Cup of Drink to the *Poor*.”

He was bred in Christ's Colledge in Cambridge; and converted, under God, by Mr. Bilney, from a violent *Papist* to a zealous *Protestant*. He was afterwards made Bishop of Worcester; and *four* years after outed, for refusing to subscribe the *Six Articles*. How he was martyred at Oxford, 1555, is notoriously known.

Let me add this Appendix to his Memory. When the Contest was in the House of Lords, in the Raigh of King Henry the Eighth, about the giving all Abby Lands to the King; there was a Division betwixt the Bishops of the Old and New Learning; for by those Names they were distinguished. Those of the Old Learning, unwillingly willing, were contented that the King should make a resumption of all those Abbies which his Ancestors had founded, leaving the rest to continue according to the intention of their Founders. The Bishops of the new Learning were more pliable to the King's Desires. Only Latimer was dissenting; earnestly urging, that *two* Abbies at the least in every *Diocess*, of considerable Revenues, might be preserved for the maintenance of learned men therein. Thus swimming a good while against the Stream, he was at last carried away with the Current.

EMINENT PRELATES BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

GILBERT SEGRAVE, born at Segrave in this County, was bred in Oxford, where he attained to great Learning, as the *Books* written by him do declare. The first Preferment I find conferred on him was, the Provost's place of St. Sepulcher's in York; and the occasion how he obtained it is remarkable.

The Pope had formerly bestowed it on his near Kinsman, which argueth the good value thereof; seeing neither *Eagles* nor *Eagles-birds* do feed on *Flyes*. This Kinsman of the Pope's, lying on his Death-bed, was troubled in Conscience (which *speaketh loudest* when men begin to be *speechlesse*, and all *Sores* pain most when nere *night*) that he had undertaken such a Cure of Souls upon him, who never was in *England*, nor understood *English*; and therefore requested the *Pope* his Kinsman, that, after his Death, the *Place* might be bestowed on some learned *English-man*, that so his own *absence* and *negligence* might in some sort be repaired by the *residence* and *diligence* of his Successor²: and this Segrave, to his great *credit*, was found the fittest *Person* for that performance. He was afterwards preferred Bishop of London, sitting in that See not full four years, dying anno Domini 1317.

¹ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 32.

² Bishop Godwin, in vita T. Corbridge.

WALTER DE LANGTON was born at West-Langton in this County. He was highly in favour with King Edward the First, under whom he was Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Treasurer of England. He granted him also liberty of Free-warren in West and Thorpe Langton in this County, the patrimonial inheritance of this Prelate¹.

With his own innocence and friends assistance, at *long sailing* he *weathered* out the *Tempest* of the Pope's displeasure.

Longer did he groan under the undeserved anger of King Edward the Second; chiefly because this Bishop sharply reprov'd him, when as yet but Prince, for his Debauchery².

See here the great difference betwixt Youth; some hopefully, some desperately riotous. Of the former was Henry the Fifth, who, when King, is said to have rewarded and advanced such who had reprov'd and punished him when Prince. Of the latter was King Edward, not only wild, but mad in his vitiousness. But our Langton at length was brought, saith my Author³, in *Regis semigratiam*, into the King's *half-favour*; let me add, & in *populi sesquegratiam*; and into the people's *favour and half*, who highly loved and honoured him.

His *tragi-comical* life had a peaceable end in Plenty and Prosperity. He found his Cathedral of Lichfield mean, and left it magnificent; and it will appear by the instance of our Langton, Josceline of Wells, and others, that Bishops continuing unremoved in their See have atchieved greater matters than those who have been often translated, though to richer Bishopricks. Indeed prodigious was his bounty in building and endowing his Cathedral, wherein he continued almost twenty-five years; and, dying 1321, was buried in the Chappel of St. Mary, of his own erection.

ROGER DE MARTIVAL⁴, Son and Heir to Sir Aukitell de Martivall, Knight (who gave for his arms Argent a cinquefoyle Sable), was born at Nowsley in this County. He was first Arch-deacon of Leicester, then Dean of Lincoln, and at last consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, in the Reign of King Edward the Second, 1315. Now seeing Bishop Godwin hath nothing more of him save his *Name* and *Date*, it is charity further to inform Posterity that he was the last heir male of his house, and founded a Colledge at Nowsley, temp. Edw. I. for a Warden and certain Brethren, which in the 24th of Hen. VI. was valued to dispend yearly (besides all charges) £.6. 13s. 4d. His estate descended to Joyce de Martivall his Sister, married unto Sir Ralph Hastings, lineal Ancestor to the now Earl of Huntingdon. As for the Mannor of Nowsley, as it came by the *Mother*, so it went away with her *Daughter*, into the Family of the *Hérons*; and by her Daughter into the Family of the *Hazelriggs*, who at this day are the Possessors thereof⁵. This Bishop dyed, in the midst of Lent, 1329.

ROBERT WIVILL was born of worthy and wealthy parentage at Stanton Wivill in this County⁶. At the instance of Philippa Queen to King Edward the Third, the Pope, anno 1329, preferred him Bishop of Salisbury. It is hard to say whether he were more *Dunce* or *Dwarfe*, more unlearned or unhandsome, insomuch that T. Walsingham tells us, that had the Pope ever seen him (as no doubt he felt him in his large Fees) he would never have conferred the Place upon him.

He sate Bishop more than forty-five years, and impleaded William Mountague Earl of Salisbury in a Writ of Right for the Castle of Salisbury. The Earl chose the Trial by Battell; which the Bishop accepted of, and both produced their champions into the place. The Combatant for the Bishop coming forth all clad in white, with the Bishop's own Arms, viz. (Gules fretty Vaire, a chief Or⁷) empailed no doubt with them of his See, on his Surcote.

¹ Burton's Description of this County, p. 257.

² Godwin, in the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

³ T. Walsingham.

⁴ Bishop Godwin writeth him *Mortivall*.

⁵ Burton, in the Description of this County, p. 211. F. — In this Family the Estate still continues. But the beautiful Collegiate Church is hastening to decay. I have preserved a good View of it in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. p. 749. N.

⁶ Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, p. 269.

⁷ Godwin, in the Bishops of Salisbury. Burton, ut prius.

Some highly commended the zeal of the Bishop, asserting the Rights of his Church; whilst others condemned this in him, as an *unprelatical* act, God allowing *Duells* no competent Deciders of such Differences. And moderate men, to find out an expedient, said, he did this, not as a *Bishop*, but *Baron*. The best was, the matter was taken up by the King's interposing; and the Bishop, with 2500 marks, bought of the Earl the quiet possession of the Castle; and dyed anno Domini 1375, being buried under a Marble Stone about the middle of the Quire.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOSEPH HALL was born at Ashby de la Zouch in this County, where his Father, under the Earl of Huntington, was Governour or Bayly of the Town. So soon almost as Emanuel Colledge was admitted into Cambridge, he was admitted into that Colledge, within few years after the first foundation thereof. He passed all his degrees with great applause. First, noted in the University, for his ingenuous maintaining (be it *Truth*, or *Paradox*) that *Mundus senescit*, "The World groweth old." Yet, in some sort, his position confuteth his position, the wit and quickness whereof did argue an increase rather than a decay of parts in this latter age.

He was first beneficed by Sir Robert Drury at Halsted in Suffolk; and thence removed by Edward Lord Denny (afterward Earl of Norwich) to Waltham Abbey in Essex. Here I must pay the Tribute of my gratitude to his memory, as building upon his foundation, beholding myself as his Great-grand-child in that place, three degrees from him in succession: but, oh! how many from him in ability! His little Catechisme hath done great good in that populous parish; and I could wish that Ordinance more generally used all over England.

Being Doctor of Divinity, he was sent over by King James to the Synod of Dort, whence only indisposition of body forced him to return before the rest of his Collegues. He was preferred, first Dean of Worcester, then Bishop of Exeter, then Bishop of Norwich, then Bishop of no place; surviving to see his sacred function buried before his eyes. He may be said to have dyed with his pen in his hand, whose *Writing* and *Living* expired together. He was commonly called our *English Seneca*¹, for the purenesse, plainnesse, and fulnesse of his style. Not unhappy at *Controversies*, more happy at *Comments*, very good in his *Characters*, better in his *Sermons*, best of all in his *Meditations*. Nor will it be amiss to transcribe the following passage out of his Will:

"In the name of God, Amen. I Joseph Hall, D.D. not worthy to be called Bishop of Norwich, &c. First, I bequeath my soul, &c. My body I leave to be interred, without any funeral pomp, at the discretion of my Executors; with this only monition, that I do not hold God's House a meet repository for the dead bodies of the greatest Saints²."

He dyed September the 8th, anno Domini 1656; and was buried at Hyhem near Norwich.

STATESMEN.

GEORGE VILLIERS was born at Brokesby in this County, fourth Son to his Father Sir George Villiers, and second Son to his Mother Mary Beaumont. Being debarred (by his late Nativity) from his Father's lands, he was happy in his Mother's love, maintaining him in France, till he returned one of the compleatest Courtiers in Christendom, his body and behaviour mutually gracing one another.

Sir Thomas Luke may be said to have ushered him into the English Court, whilst the Lady Lucy Countess of Bedford led him by the one hand, and William Earl of Pembroke by the other, supplying him with a support far above his patrimonial income. The truth is, Somerset's growing daily more wearisome, made Villiers hourly more welcome to King James.

¹ Sir H. Wotton, in his Letter to Dr. Collins. F.

² Examinat. R. Richard.

Soon after, he was knighted, created successively Baron, Viscount Villiers, Earl, Marquess, Duke of Buckingham; and, to bind all his *honours* the better together, the noble Garter was bestowed upon him. And now Offices at Court (not being already *void*) were *voided* for him. The Earl of Worcester was perswaded to part with his place of Master of the Horse, as the Earl of Nottingham with his Office of Admiral; and both conferred on the Duke.

He had a numerous and beautiful female kindred, so that there was hardly a noble Stock in England into which one of these his *Cients* was not grafted. Most of his *Neices* were matched with little more portion than their *Uncle's* smiles, the forerunner of some good *Office* or *Honour* to follow on their *Husbands*. Thus with the same act did he both gratifie his kindred, and fortifie himself with noble alliance.

It is seldome seen that two Kings (Father and Son) tread successively in the same *Tract* as to a *Favourite*; but here King Charles had as high a kindness for the Duke as King James. Thenceforward he became the *Plenipotentiary* in the English Court, some of the Scottish Nobility making room for him by their seasonable departure out of this life. The Earl of Bristoll was justled out, the Bishop of Lincoln cast flat on the floor, the Earls of Pembroke and Carlisle content to shine beneath him, Holland behind him, none even with, much lesse before him.

But it is generally given to him who is the *little God at the Court*, to be the *great Devil in the Countrey*. The Commonalty hated him with a perfect hatred; and all mis-carriages in *Church* and *State*, at Home, Abroad, at Sea and Land, were charged on his want of Wisdom, Valour, or Loyalty.

John Felton, a melancholy malecontented Gentleman, and a sullen Souldier, apprehending himself injured, could find no other way to revenge his conceived wrongs, then by writing them with a point of a knife in the heart of the Duke, whom he stabbed at Portsmouth, anno Domini 1620. It is hard to say how many of this Nation were guilty of this murther, either by publick praising, or private approving thereof.

His person from head to foot could not be charged with any blemish, save that some Hypercriticks conceived his Brows somewhat over-pendulous, a cloud which in the judgement of others was by the beams of his Eyes sufficiently dispelled. The Reader is remitted for the rest of his Character to the exquisite Epitaph on his magnificent Monument in the Chappel of Henry the Seventh.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

[AMP.] SIR ROBERT BELKNAP. Being bred in the Study of the Laws, he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, October the 8, in the 48th of King Edward the Third; and so continued till the general Rout of the Judges, in the *wonder-working Parliament*, the eleventh of Richard the Second, when he was displaced on this occasion.

The King had a mind to make away certain Lords; viz. his Unkle the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Darby, Nottingham, &c. who in the former Parliament had been appointed Governors of the Kingdome. For this purpose, he called all the Judges before him to Nottingham, where the King's many Questions in fine were resolved into this, "Whether he might by his Regal power revoke what was acted in Parliament?" To this all the Judges, Sir Willam Skipwith alone excepted, answered affirmatively, and subscribed it.

This Belknap underwrote unwillingly, as foreseeing the danger, and, putting to his seal, said these words:

"There wants nothing but an hurdle, an horse, and an halter, to carry me where I may suffer the Death I deserve; for, if I had not done this, I should have dyed for it; and because I have done it, I deserve death for betraying the Lords."

Yet, it had been more for his credit and conscience, to have adventured a Martyrdome in the defence of the Laws, then to hazard the death of a Malefactor in the breach thereof.

thereof. But Judges are but men; and most desire to decline that danger which they apprehend nearest unto them.

In the next Parliament, all the Judges were arrested in Westminster-hall of High treason; when there was a *Vacation* in *Term time*, till their places were re-supplied. Sir R. Tresilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was executed: the rest thus named and reckoned up in the printed Statutes¹; Robert Belknap, John Holt, John Cray, William Burgh, Roger Fulthorp, all Judges and Knights, with J. Locktan Serjeant at Law, had their lands (save what were intailed) with their goods and chattels, forfeited to the King, their persons being banished; and they, by the importunate intercession of the Queen, hardly escaping with their lives.

Belknap is placed in this County, only because I find a worshipful family of his name fixed therein, whereof one was High Sheriff in the 17th of King Henry the Seventh; provided this be no prejudice to Sussex, the same Name² being very ancient therein.

Sir ROBERT CATELIN, descended from the ancient Family of the Catelins of Raunds in Northampton-shire (as doth appear by the Heralds' Visitation) was born at Beby in this County³. He was bred in the Study of the Municipal Laws; profiting so well therein, that, in the first of Queen Elizabeth, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. His name hath some allusion to the Roman Senator⁴ who was the *Incendiary* of that *State*, though in *Nature* far different, as who by his *Wisdom* and *Gravity* was a great *Support* to his *Nation*.

One point of Law I have learned from him, at the *Tryall* of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who pleaded out of Bracton, "that the Testimonies of Forreigners" (the most pungent that were brought against him) "were of no Validity." Here Sir Robert delivered it for Law, "that, in case of Treason, they might be given in for evidence; and that it rested in the breast of the Peers, whether or no to afford credit unto them⁵."

He had *one* (as what man hath not many) *fancy*, that he had a prejudice against all those who write their *names* with an *alias*; and took exceptions at one in this respect, saying, "that no honest man had a *double name*, or came in with an *alias*⁶." The party asked him what exceptions his Lordship could take at *Jesus Christ, alias Jesus of Nazareth*.

He dyed in the sixteenth year of Queen Elizabeth; and his Coat of Arms, viz. [Party per cheveron, Azure and Or, three Lions passant guardant counterchanged; a Chief Pearl] is quartered by the Right Honourable the Lord Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, this Judge's Daughter and sole Heir being married to his Ancestor.

Some *forty* years since, a Gentleman of his name and kindred had a Cause in the Upper-Bench; to whom the Chief Justice therein said, "Your Kinsman was my Predecessour in the Court, and a great Lawyer." "My Lord (replied the Gentleman) he was a very honest man, for he left a small estate." But indeed, though his estate was not considerable, compared to his Successors then present, it was in itself of a good valuation.

WRITERS.

WILLIAM DE LEICESTER, otherwise called *William de Montibus* (which I would willingly English *William* of the *Woulds*) was born in Leicester in this County; bred in Oxford, where he was Doctor and Professor of Divinity, so eminent for his Learning that he was known to and much beloved by the Nobility of the Land⁷. He was also known by the name of *Mr. William*⁸, an evidence I assure you sufficient to avouch his *Majesty* in all Learning.

¹ Anno 11 Ric. II. cap. 4.

² So I have learned by his relations. F.

³ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1572.

⁷ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 285.

² Camden's Britannia, in Sussex.

⁴ L. Catelina.

⁶ Idem, in his Remains, p. 147.

⁸ Idem, ibidem.

He was removed to Lincolne; and became first Canon, then Chancelour of the Church. Boston of Bury reckoneth up many and learned Books of his making. He flourished under King John, 1210; and lyeth buryed at Lincolne.

RICHARD BELGRAVE was born, saith J. Pits¹, at Chichester in Sussex; but at Belgrave in Leicester-shire saith Mr. William Burton², whom I rather beleive, because he wrote a particular Description of this County. Now surely the more is the *exactness* of the *Authour*, the less the *extent* of his *Subject*, especially making it his *Set-work* (what was Pits's *By-work*) to observe the Natives of this Shire. But both agree him to be a *Carmelite*, bred in *Cambridge*, an excellent *Divine* and good *Schoolman*, more learned than eloquent. He wrote one book of "Theological Determinations," and another of "Ordinary Questions," flourishing in the year 1220, under King Edward the Second.

ROBERT DE LEICESTER was born therein, but bred in Oxford a Franciscan Fryer. He was one of those who brought Preaching into Fashion in that age, and was much esteemed for his faculty therein, by most of the Nobility. But Robert Mascall Bishop of Hereford (as pious and learned as any in that age) had an extraordinary affection for him³. Our Leicestrian Robert appeareth also a good Chronologer, having written judiciously of the Hebrew and Roman Computation. In his reduced age, he retired to Leichfield, where he dyed, and was buryed in the Monastery of the Franciscans, 1348⁴.

THOMAS RATCLIF, born at Ratcliffe in this County, was bred an Augustinian in Leicester, where he was *Ordinis sui Episcopus*⁵, strain the Word no higher then to *Overseer* of his order. He had *Ingenium fecundum & amplum*; and pity it was, that he had, *Vitæ institutum sterile & angustum*. However, to enlarge his Soul, he wrote divers Books; and flourished anno 1360.

BARTHOLOMEW CULIE was born at Radcliffe-Culie in this County, as the exact Describer thereof avoucheth⁶. And therefore Pits committeth a *double mistake* about this *one Writer*, first calling him *Conway*, then making him a *Welshman* by his Nativity⁷. How hard is it to commit *one*, and but one Error! This Bartholomew was an excellent Philosopher, and wrote a Book of "Generation and Corruption;" and although J. Pits confesseth himself ignorant of the time he lived in, my Author assureth me that he flourished under King Edward the Third.

WILLIAM DE LUBBENHAM was born at Lubbenham in this County; brought up in Oxford; a good Philosopher and a Divine⁸; was after a White Fryer, or *Carmelite*, in Coventry; and after became Provincial of the Order, which place he kept till he dyed. He wrote upon "Aristotle's Posteriors;" and one Book of "Ordinary Questions." He dyed in the White Fryers in Coventry, 1361, in the 36th year of King Edward the Third.

JEFFERY DE HARBY was born at Harby in this County; and bred in Oxford, where he became Provincial of the Augustines, and Confessor to King Edward the Third. Wonder not when meeting with so many Confessors to that King, presuming he had but one at one time, Conscience not standing on State and variety in that kind. For know King Edward reigned fifty years; and Confessors being aged before admitted to their place, his vivaciousnesse did wear out many of them. Besides, living much beyond the Seas, it is probable that he had his *Forraign* and his *Home* Confessors. Our Jeffery was also of his Privy Counsel, being as prudent to advise in matters politick, as pious in spiritual concerns. Such as admired he was not preferred to some wealthy Bishoprick, must consider that he was ambitious and covetous to be poor, and wrote a violent Book in the praise and perfection thereof against Armachanus. Dying in London, he was buryed in the Church of the Augustines, about the year 1361.

¹ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, in anno 1320.

² In his Description of Leicestershire, p. 40.

³ Understand it after the death of Robert of Leicester.

⁴ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, hoc anno.

⁵ Bale, cent. vi. num. 14.

⁶ Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, p. 229.

⁷ In Appendice.

⁸ Leland, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, 265.

WILLIAM DE FOLVIL was born at Ashbye-Folvil in this County; and therefore, when Bale calleth him *Lincolniensem*¹, understand him not by *County*, but by *Diocesse*. He was bred a Franciscan in the University of Cambridge; and engaged himself a great Master of defence in that doughty quarrel *pro pueris induendis*, that Children under the age of eighteen might be admitted into Monastical Orders: for whereas this was then complained of as a great and general grievance; that by such preproperous *couling of Boyes*, and *vailing of Girles*, Parents were cozened out of their children, and children cozened out of themselves, doing in their minority they knew not what, and repenting in their maturity, not knowing what to do; our Folvil, with more passion then reason, maintained the legality thereof. He dyed and was buryed in Stamford², anno 1384.

HENRY DE KNIGHTON was born at Knighton in this County; sometime Abbot of Leicester; who wrote his "History from William the Conquerour to the time of King Richard the Second," in whose Reign he dyed.

It seemeth *Lelandus non vidit omnia*, nor his shadow *Bale*, nor his shadow *Pits*; all three confessing that the History of this *Knighton* never came to their hands; whereas of late it hath been fairly printed, with other *Historians*, on the commendable cost of *Cornelius Bee*. Thus it is some comfort and contentment to such whom Nature hath denyed to be *Mothers*, that they may be *Drye Nurses*, and dandle Babes in their Laps, whom they cannot bear in their Wombs. And thus this industrious Stationer (though no Father) hath been *Foster Father* to many worthy Books, to the great profit of posterity.

WILLIAM WOODFORD. I cannot fixe his Nativity with any certainty, because so many *Woods* and *Fords*; (and would the former did continue as well as the latter!) and consequently so many *Towns* called *Woodfords* in *England*. He is placed here, because his *Surname* in this age flourished in great Eminency in this County³. He was bred a Franciscan; and though *bilious Bale* giveth him the character of *Indoctè Doctus*⁴, we learn from *Leland*, that he was one of *profound Learning*, and *Thomas Waldensis*⁵ owneth and calleth him *Magistrum suum*, his Master.

Indeed Woodford set him the first *Copy* of *Railing* against *Wickliffe*, being deputed by *Thomas Arundel* Archbishop of *Canterbury* to confute, publickly in Writing, his Opinions. He dyed and was buryed at *Colchester* 1397.

THOMAS LANGTON was born at West-Langton in this County; bred a Carmelite in London, but first brought up in Oxford. He wrote a Book of their own "Ordinary Acts;" another called "The Tryal of Henry Crump, Doctor in Divinity;" another Book against the Errors of the said Doctor Crump. Reader, we are beholden to my Author⁶ for *retriving* this Writer's memory, which otherwise appears not in *Leland*, *Bale*, or *Pits*. He flourished under King Henry the Fourth, anno Domini 1400.

ROBERT DE HARBY was born at Harby in this County; bred a Carmelite in their Covent at *Lincolne*. He seems to be a Doctor in Divinity⁷, and surely was a great *Adorer* of the *Virgin Mary*, writing many Sermons of her *Festivities*. He flourished 1450.

RICHARD TURPIN was born at Knaptoft⁸ in this County, very lately (if not still) in the possession of that antient Family⁹, and was one of the Gentlemen of the English Garrison of *Calis* in *France* in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth. Such *Soldiers* generally in *time of War* had too much, in *time of Peace* too little work, to employ themselves therein. Commendable therefore the Industry of this Richard, who spent his *spare hours* in writing

¹ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vi. num. 72.

² Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, p. 23.

³ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 33.

⁴ Burton, in his Description of this Shire, p. 157.

⁵ Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, p. 153.

⁶ Not only the antient family of Turpin, but their mansion, and even the Parish Church, are blended in one common ruin; and Knaptoft is become literally a deserted Village. N.

⁷ Idem, p. 491.

⁸ Libro de Sacrament. c. 50.

⁹ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1450.

of a "Chronicle of his Time." He dyed anno Domini 1541, in the thirty-fifth year of the aforesaid King's Reign¹. This I observe the rather, that the Reader may not run with me on the rock of the same mistake, who in my apprehension confounded him with Richard Turpin the Herauld, first *Blew-mantle*, and then created *Windsor*, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth.

WRITERS SINCE THE REFORMATION.

HENRY SMITH, commonly called *Silver-tongued Smith*, Preacher at St. Clement Danes. But I refer the Reader to his Life writ by me at large, and preposed to his Printed Sermons.

JOHN DUPORT, D. D. Son to Thomas Duport, Esquire, was born at Shepeshed in this County; bred Fellow, then Master, of Jesus Colledge in Cambridge; once Proctour, and thrice Vice-chancelour, of that University. He was one of the Translators of the Bible, and a reverend man in his generation, who bestowed the perpetual Advowsance of the Rectory of Harston on the Colledge. Men generally in Scripture are notified by their *Fathers*, seldome by their *Sons*; as, *Simon of Cyrene, Father of Alexander and Rufus*², persons (no doubt) of signal worth in that age. Thus this Doctor is remarkable for his Son (by Rachel Daughter to Richard Cox Bishop of Ely) James Duport, D. D. Fellow of Trinity Colledge, and lately Greek Professor; happy in the Education of many hopefull Pupils of Worship and Honour, as they more happy in so able a Tutor. His Father Dr. John Duport deceased 1617.

WILLIAM BURTON, Esquire, son of Ralph Burton of Lindley in this County (who had a more ancient Inheritance belonging to his name at Falde in Staffordshire) a place remarkable, because no *Adder, Snake, or Lizard* (common in the *Confines*) were ever seen therein³; as if it were a *Land-Island*, and an *Ireland* in *England*. This William was born at Lindley, August 24, 1575⁴; bred in Brazen-nose Colledge; and wrote an Alphabetical Description of the Towns and Villages in this County, with the Arms and Pedegrees of the most ancient Gentry therein⁵. The *sparks* of his *Ingenuity* herein have since *set fire* on Mr. Dugdale, my worthy Friend, to do the like to Warwickshire (lately under one Sheriff with Leicestershire); and I hope in process of time they may *inflame* many others into imitation, that so (give me leave to match an English and Greek word together) the *County-Graphy* of our Land may be compleated.

ROBERT BURTON, his younger Brother, born Feb. 8, 1575, afterwards Student of Christ's Church Oxon, and Batchellor of Divinity. He wrote an excellent Book (commonly called "Democritus Junior,") of "The Anatomy of Melancholy" (none to the *Native*, to describe a *Countrey*), wherein he hath piled up variety of much excellent Learning. On whose Tomb is this Epitaph:

" Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus;
Hic jacet Democritus junior,
Cui vitam pariter & mortem
Dedit Melancholia."

Scarce any Book of Philology in our Land hath in so short a time passed so many *Impressions*⁶. He died Rector of Segrave (presented by his Patron George Lord Berkeley) in this County, about 1636⁷.

RICHARD VINES was born at Blaston in this County; and bred in Magdalen Colledge in Cambridge, where he commenced Master of Arts. Now although many *healthfull* souls in their age *break out* in their youth, he was never given to any extravagancy. Hence he was chosen School-master of Hinckley in this County, a Profession wherein

¹ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 682.

² Mark xv. 21.

³ Description of Leicestershire, p. 174.

⁴ Idem, p. 68.

⁵ Mr. Burton on this subject shall speak for himself. See hereafter, p. 585. N.

⁶ Within these few years it has been very successfully reprinted in two octavo volumes. N.

⁷ He died Jan. 25, 1639. See the "History of Leicestershire," Vol. III. p. 419, where a Portrait of him is given.

many a *good Minister* hath been (and it is pity that any but a *good man* should be) imployed. Entering the Ministry, after other intermediate places (such as are his *Censurers* would be his *Compurgators*, if privie to the weighty causes of his just removal), he was fixed at last at St. Lawrence Jewry in London.

An excellent Preacher, skilfull to cut out Doctrines in their true shape, naturally raised, to sew them up with strong stitches, substantially proved, and set them on with advantage on such backs who should wear them, effectually applied.

He was *one* (yea, I may say *one of sevenscore*) in the Assembly; the Champion of their Party, therefore called their *Luther*, much imployed in their Treaties at Uxbridge and Isle of Wight. His Majesty, though of a different judgement, valued him for his ingenuity, seldome speaking unto him without touching (if not moving) his Hat; which by Master Vines was returned (though otherwise blunt and unobservant) with most respectfull language and gestures; which I will not say was done by all his Fellow Divines there present.

He was most charitably moderate to such as dissented from him, though most constant to his own principles; witness his forsaking of his Mastership of Pembroke-Hall for refusing of the Engagement. Such who charged him with covetousness, are confuted with the small Estate he left to his Wife and Children.

It seemeth that the sand in his hour-glass (though sticking high on each side) was but *hollow* in the middle, for it sunk down on sudden. Visible decays appeared in him a year before his death, though rather in his *Limbs* than *Parts*, *Spirits* than *Spirit*. But alas, the best Mind cannot make good Musick where the Instrument of the Body is out of tune; his speech grew very low. Not a week before his death, preaching in St. Gregories, a rude fellow cried out unto him, "Lift up your voice, for I cannot hear you;" to whom Mr. Vines returned, "Lift you up your ears, for I can speak no lowder."

Indeed his strength was much spent by his former pains, so that some suppose, had he wrought less, he had lived longer. He was buried Feb. the 7th, 1655, in his own Parish Church, where Mr. Jacomb modestly and learnedly performed his Funeral Sermon. Much lamented, as by many others, so by his own Parish, where he piously indeavoured to make them all of one piece who were of different colours, and to unite their *Judgements* who dissented in *Affections*.

JOHN CLEVELAND was *born* in this *County* at Hinckley (where his Father was Vicar), and bred therein under Mr. Richard Vines his School-master. He was afterwards Scholar of Christ's, then Fellow of St. John's, in Cambridge; and during the late Civil Wars was much conversant in the Garrison of Newark, where (as I am informed) he had the place of Advocate General.

A general Artist, pure Latinist, exquisite Orator, and (which was his *Master-piece*) eminent Poet. His *Epithetes* were pregnant with *Metaphors*, carrying in them a *difficult plainness*, *difficult* at the *hearing*, *plain* at the *considering* thereof. His lofty Fancy may seem to stride from the top of one Mountain to the top of another, so making to itself a constant *Level* and *Champaign* of *continued Elevations*.

Such who have *Clevelandized*, indeavoured to imitate his Masculine Stile, could never go beyond the *Hermophrodite*, still betraying the weaker Sex in their deficient conceits. Some distinguish between the *Veine* and *Strain* of Poetry, making the former to flow with facility, the latter press'd with pains, and forced with industry. Master *Cleveland's Poems* do partake of both, and are not to be the less valued by the Reader, because most studied by the Writer thereof¹. As for his Anagram

"JOHN CLEVELAND,"

Helicanean Dew;

the difficult trifle, I confess, is rather well endeavoured then exactly performed. He dyed

¹ Mr. Oldys, in a MS Note on Cleveland's "Mixt Assembly," says, "See William Lilly's Merlin for 1654, in which he sets it flying most extensively abroad; whereupon Thomas Gataker, one of that Assembly of Divines, in his 'Discours Apologetical,' 4to. 1654, has made some animadversion both on Lilly and Cleveland the author of the Satire." N.

on Thursday morning the 29th of April 1658, at his chamber in Grey's Inne, from whence his body was brought to Hunsdon House, and on Saturday, being May-day, was buried at Colledge Hill Church, Mr. John Pearson, his good Friend, preaching his Funeral Sermon. He rendred this reason why he cautiously declined all commending of the Party deceased, because such praising of him would not be adequate to any expectation in that Auditory, seeing such who knew him not, would suspect it far above, whilst such who were acquainted with him did know it much beneath his due desert. The self-same consideration shall put a period to my pen in his present Character; only this I will adde, that never so *eminent* a *Poet* was *interred* with fewer (if any remarkable) *Elegies* upon him.

I read in an excellent Authour¹, how one *Joannes Passeratīvus*, Professor of the Latine Tongue in the University of Paris, being no bad *Poet* (but *morose* and conceited of himself) forbad by his dying words, under an imprecation, "That his Herse should be burthened with bad Funeral Verses;" whereupon, out of fear to offend his Ghost, very few Verses were made upon him. Too much the modesty and charity of Mr. Cleveland, by any such injunction to obstruct his Friends expressing their affection to his memory. Be it rather imputed to the *Royal Party*, at that juncture of time generally in restraint, so that their fancies may seem in some sort to sympathize with the confining of their persons, and both in due season may be enlarged².

Of such Verses as came to my hand these were not the worst, made by my good Friend³ since deceased.

"Ye Muses, do not me deny,
I ever was your Votary;
And tell me, seeing you do daigne
T'inspire and feed the hungry brain,
With what choice cates, with what choice fare,
Ye Cleveland's fancy still repair?
Fond man, say they, why dost thou question thus?
Ask rather with what Nectar he feeds us."

But I am informed, that there is a Book intended by the Poets of our Age, in the Honour of his Memory, who was so eminent a Member of their Society.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLICK.

SIR JOHN POULTNEY, Knight, was born in this County, at Poultney, in the Parish of Misterton; bred in the City of London, and became four times Lord Mayor thereof⁴. He built a Colledge, to the honour of Jesus and Corpus Christi, for a Master and Seven Chaplains in St. Laurence Church in Candleweek Street in London, in the 20th of Edward the Third, which Church was after denominated of him St. Laurence Poultney. He built the Parish Church of Allhallows the Lesse in Thames-street, and the Monastery of White Fryers in Coventry, and a fair Chappel on the North side of St. Paul's in London, where he lyeth buried, who dyed 1349, the 24th year of Edward the Third. He was a great Benefactour to the Hospital of St. Giles by Holborn, and gave many great *Legacies* to the relief of Prisoners and the Poor⁵.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

READER, if any demand of me the Names of the Natives of this County, *Benefactors to the Publick since the Reformation*, all my answer is, "*Non sum informatus*;" and let the *Court* judge whether this be the fault of the *Council* or of the *Client*; and I doubt not but the next age will supply the defects hereof. Only, *postliminio*, I have, by the help

¹ Thuanus, de Obit. Virorum illustrium, anno 1602.

² I have endeavoured to do justice to the memory of Mr. Cleiveland, (to whom by marriage I claim a distant degree of relationship) in the History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 913; and IV. p. 707. N.

³ Mr. Edward Martin, of London.

⁴ Burton's Description of Leicestershire, p. 191.

⁵ Stow's Survey of London, p. 81.

of my good friend¹, at last recovered one who may keep possession of the place till others be added unto him².

ROBERT SMITH, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, was born at Mercate Harborough in this County, and became Comptroller of the Chamber of London, and one of the Four Attorneys in the Mayor's Court. A painful person in his place, witness the many remaining Monuments of his industry whilst he acted in his Office, betwixt the years 1609 and 1617. Nor was his Piety any whit beneath his painfulness, who delivered to the Chamberlain of London, seven hundred and fifty pounds to purchase Lands for the Maintenance of a Lecturer in the Town of his Nativity, as also for several other pious uses, as in the Settlement of those Lands are particularly expressed³. He dyed, as I collect, about 1618.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

Know, *Reader*, that, by an unavoidable mischance, the two first following persons, who should have been entred under the Topick of *Souldiers*, are (with no disgrace I conceive) remembered in this place.

EDMOND APPLEBIE, Knight, was Son to John Applebie, Esquire, and born at Great Applebie, whence their Family fetched their name, and where at this day (I hope) they have their habitation⁴. He was a mighty man of Arms, who served at the Battel of Cressy, the 20th of King Edward the Third, where he took *Mounsieur Robert du Mailarte*, a Nobleman of France, Prisoner⁵. Now know, though the Pens of our home-bred Historians may be suspected of partiality, yet *English* atchievements acknowledged by *French Authours*, such as *Froissart* is, who taketh signal notice thereof, commandeth belief. Afterwards, in the eighth year of Richard the Second, he went into France, with John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, to treat of a peace betwixt both Kingdomes. Lastly, in the ninth of Richard the Second, he accompanied the said Duke and the Lady Constance his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Peter King of Castile, in his Voyage into Castile, who then went over with a great power to invest himself in the said Kingdome, which by descent belonged to his Wife, and was then usurped by Henry, base Brother unto King Peter.

JOHN HERDWICKE, Esq. born at Lindley in this County, was a very lowe man (Stature is no standard of Stoutnesse), but of great valour, courage, and strength. This is he, though the Tradition goeth by an unknown name, by whose good conduct, Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry the Seventh, in the Battel of Bosworth, got the advantage of *Ground, Wind, and Sun*, each singly considerable, but little less then an *Army* in themselves when all put together⁶. Besides, he assisted him with the service of many men and great horses. He dyed 1511, leaving six Daughters and Coheirs; and was buried at Noneaton in Warwick-shire.

JOHN POULTNEY, born in Little Shepey, was herein remarkable, that in his sleep he did usually rise out of his bed, dresse him, open the dores, walk round about the fields, and return to his bed not wakened; sometimes he would rise in his sleep, take a Staff, Fork, or any other kind of Weapon that was next his hand, and therewith lay about him, now striking, now defending himself, as if he were then encountred or charged with an adversary, not knowing (being awaked) what had passed. He afterwards went to Sea with that famous but unfortunate Sir Hugh Willoughby, Knight, and was (together with all the Fleet) frozen to death in the North-East passage, about *Nova Zembla*⁷.

¹ Mr. Rawlins, one of the Lord Mayor's Court.

² Many more might, and with great propriety, be added; but I shall content myself with mentioning only three: Sir Wolstan Dixie and Sir John Moore, both Lord Mayors of London; and Mr. Bakewell, the Father of the improved mode of rearing and improving Cattle. N.

³ For an account of these benefactions, still honourably supported, see the History of Leicestershire, vol. II. p. 498.

⁴ "They had," Dr. Fuller adds, "in 1607." But the last of them that I can trace died in 1630. Their place is now supplied by the very worthy Family of the Moores, an elder branch of the Family of the Public Benefactor mentioned in the preceding Note. N.

⁵ Burton's Leicestershire, p. 14.

⁶ Idem, p. 174.

⁷ Idem, p. 254.

HENRY NOEL, Esquire. I will incur the Reader's deserved displeasure, if he appear not most *memorable* in his Generation. He was younger Son to Sir Andrew Noel, of Dalby in this County, who for Person, Parentage, Grace, Gesture, Valour, and many other excellent parts (amongst which, Skill in Musick), was of the first rank in the Court. And though his Lands and Livelyhood were small, having nothing known certain but his *Annuity* and *Pension* as Gentleman to Queen Elizabeth, yet in *state, pomp, magnificence,* and *expences,* did ever equalize the Barons of great worth. If any demand whence this proceeded, the Spanish Proverb answers him,

"That which cometh from above, let no man question."

Being challenged by an Italian Gentleman to play at *Baloun*, he so heat his blood, that, falling into a *Feaver*, he dyed thereof, and, by Her Majesties appointment, was buried in the Abbey of Westminster, and Chapel of St. Andrew, anno 1596.

LORD MAYORS.

Name.	Father.	Place.	Company.	Time.
1 Geoffrey Fielding ¹	William Fielding	Lutterworth	Mercer	1452.
2 William Heriot	John Heriot	Segrave	Draper	1481.
3 Robert Billesdon	Alex. Billesdon	Queeningsborough	Haberdasher	1483.
4 Christoph. Draper	John Draper	Melton-Mowbray	Ironmonger	1566.
5 George Bolles	Thomas Bolles	Newbold	Grocer	1617.

SHERIFFS OF LEICESTER AND WARWICK-SHIRE.

Anno	HEN. II.			
		29	<i>Idem.</i>	3 Rob. Harecourt & Godfry de Liege.
1	Geoffrey Clinton.	30	Raph de Glanvil, & Bertram de Verdun.	4 William de Cantelupe, Robert de Poyer.
2	Robert Fitz Hugh.	31	Raph de Glanvil, & Michael Belet.	5 Robert Poyer.
3	Robert Fitz Hugh.	32	<i>Idem.</i>	6 Hugh Chaucomber, for four years.
4	William de Bello Campo & Robert Fitz Hardulph.	33	<i>Idem.</i>	10 Robert Roppest.
5	Bertram de Bulmer, & Raph Basset.			11 <i>Idem.</i>
6	Raph Basset.	Anno	RICH. I.	12 William de Cantelupe, Rob. Poyer.
7	W. Basset, for Raph his Brother.	1	Michael Belet.	13 Rob. Poyer, for five years.
8	Robert Fitz Geoffrey, & William Basset.	2	Hugh Bishop of Coventry.	
9	William Basset.	3	Hugh Bardolph & Hugh Clarke.	Anno
10	Raph Glanvil & W. Basset.	4	Hugh Bp. of Coventry, Gilbert de Segrave, & Reginald Basset.	HENR. III.
11	William Basset, for five years.	5	Reginald Basset.	2 Will. de Cantelupe, & Phil. Kniton.
16	Bert. de Verdun, for ten years.	6	Regin. Basset, & Gilbert Segrave.	3 Philip de Kniton.
26	Raph de Glanvil & Bertram de Berder.	7	Regin. Basset, Will. Aubein, & Gilb. Segrave.	4 <i>Idem.</i>
27	Raph de Glanvil, & Bert. de Verdun, Arn. de Burton, Arn. de Barton, & Adam de Aldedelega.	8	Regin. Basset.	5 Will. de Cantelupe, & Will. de Luditon.
28	Raph de Glanvil, Adam de Aldedelega, Bertram de Verdun, A. de Barton.	9	Regin. Basset, Will. Aubein, & Gilb. Segrave.	6 Will. de Luditon.
		10	Rob. Harecourt.	7 <i>Idem.</i>
		Anno	REX JOHAN.	8 John Russell, & John Winterborne.
		1	Regin. Basset.	9 Rob. Lupus.
		2	Robert Harecourt.	10 <i>Idem.</i>
				11 <i>Idem.</i>
				12 Will. Stutewill, & Will. Ascellis.

¹ He was Privy Councelour to King Henry VI. and King Edward IV. F.

13 Will. Ascellis.	7 Tho. de Hasele, & Robert Verdon.	10 Walter Beauchamp.
14 Stephen de Segrave, & Will. Edmonds.	8 Robert Verdon, & Osb. Bereford, <i>for five years.</i>	11 Walter Beauchamp, & Will. Nevill.
15 Will. Edmonds.	13 Rob. Verdon, Osbert Bereford & Tho. Farendon.	12 Raph Beler.
16 <i>Idem.</i>	14 <i>Idem.</i>	13 William Nevill.
17 Steph. de Segrave, Joh. de Ripariis.	15 Tho. Farendon, & Foulk Lucy.	14 Thomas le Rous.
18 Raph Bray.	16 Foulk Lucy.	15 <i>Idem.</i>
19 Raph Fitz Nichol, Raph Brewedon.	17 William Bonvill.	16
20 Raph & Will. Erleg.	18 <i>Idem.</i>	17 Hen. Nottingham, Rob. Morin, & Oliver Walleis.
21 Will. de Lucy.	19 Stephen Baber.	18 <i>Idem.</i>
22 <i>Idem.</i>	20 <i>Idem.</i>	19 <i>Idem.</i>
23 Hugh Pollier, & Philip Ascett.	21 Steph. Baber, & Will. de Castello.	<i>Anno</i> EDW. III.
24 Hugh Pollier, <i>for eight years.</i>	22 Will. de Castello, <i>for five years.</i>	1 Roger Aylesbury.
32 Baldwin Paunton.	27 John Broughton.	2 Thomas Blancfront.
33 <i>Idem.</i>	28 <i>Idem.</i>	3 Robert Burdet.
34 Philip Murmuny.	29 Philip Gayton.	4 Rob. Burdet, & Roger la Zouch.
35 <i>Idem.</i>	30 <i>Idem.</i>	5 Roger Aylesbury.
36 <i>Idem.</i>	31 John Deane, & Richard Herehus.	6 <i>Idem.</i>
37 Will. Maunsel, <i>for four years.</i>	32 <i>Idem.</i>	7 Hen. Hockley, & Roger la Zouch.
41 Alan Swinford.	33 <i>Idem.</i>	8 Roger la Zouch, <i>for seven years.</i>
42 Anketill Martivaus.	34 Richard Whitnere.	15 William Peito.
43 <i>Idem.</i>	35 <i>Idem.</i>	16 Robert Bereford.
44 Will. Bagot, <i>for twelve years.</i>	<i>Anno</i> EDW. II.	17 John Wallis.
56 Will. Morteyn, & Will. Bagot.	1 John Deane, & Geoffrey Segrave.	18 <i>Idem.</i>
<i>Anno</i> EDW. I.	2 Richard Herthull.	19 Tho. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, <i>for twenty-five years.</i>
1 William Mortimer.	3 <i>Idem.</i>	44 John Peach.
2 <i>Idem.</i>	4 John Deane.	45 William Catesby.
3 <i>Idem.</i>	5 <i>Idem.</i>	46 Richard Harthull.
4 William Hamelin.	6 John Olney.	47 Roger Hillary.
5 <i>Idem.</i>	7 <i>Idem.</i>	48 John Boyvill.
6 <i>Idem.</i>	8 William Trussell.	49 John Burdet.
	9 <i>Idem.</i>	50 William Breton.
		51 Richard Harthull.

SHERIFFS OF LEICESTER AND WARWICK.

<i>Anno</i>	Name.	Place.	Armes.
	<i>Anno</i> RICH. II.		
1	Roger Perewich.		
2	J. de Bermingham	- - - - -	Per pale indented Arg. and S.
3	Williel. Flamvil	Aston, Leic.	Arg. a manch Az.
4	Thomas Raleigh	Farnborough	Arg. seme of croslets G. a cross moline S.
5	T. de Bermingham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Willielm. Baggot.		
7	<i>Idem.</i>		
8	Joh. Bermingham	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Jo. Calveleigh, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a fess G. between three calves S.
10	Johannes Parker	Olney, Warw.	[heads O.
11	Richardus Ashby	- - - - -	Az. a cheveron Erm. betwixt three leopards'-
			12 Williel.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
12 Williel. Flamvil -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Ado. de Lichfeld.		
14 Rob. de Harington -	- - - - -	S. a fret Arg.
15 Johann. Mallory -	Swinford, Leic. -	O. three lyons passant gardant S.
16 Th. de Woodford	Sproxton, Leic. -	S. three leopards'-heads feasant G. three fleur de [lucis Arg.]
17 Thomas Ondeby.		
18 Robertus Veer -	- - - - -	Quarterly G. and O. a mullet Arg.
19 [AMP.] Henricus Nevill.		
20 Robert Goushul.		
21 Johan. Eynesford.		
22 Adomar de Lichfeld.		

Anno HEN. IV.

1 Johan. Berkely, m.	Wimondham -	G. a chevron betwixt ten cinquefoiles Arg.
2 Hen. Nevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Alex. Trussel, mil.	- - - - -	Arg. fretty G. ; on every point a bezant.
4 Johannes Blaket -	Nowesly, Leic. -	Az. a bend cotized between six crosse croslets [fitchée O.]
5 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Jon. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7 Thomas Lucy -	Charlcot, Warw.	G. semé de croslets, three lucies horient Arg.
8 Johannes Parr -	- - - - -	Arg. two bars Az. a border ingrailed S.
9 Hen. Nevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Will. Brokesby -	- - - - -	Undée Arg. and S. ; a canton G.
11 Robertus Castell -	Withibroke -	G. two bars and a castle in a canton Arg.
12 Barth. Brokesby -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno HEN. V.

1 Tho. Crewe, arm.		
2 Rich. Hastings, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a maunch S.
3 Tho. Burdet, mil.	Newton Burdet -	Az. on two bars O. six martlets G.
4 Johannes Mallory	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Will. Bishopston -	- - - - -	O. three bends S. ; a canton Erm.
6 Johann. Salveyn -		
7 Barth. Brookesby	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Tho. Ardington, & Tho. Maureward -	Cole-Orton, Leic.	Az. a fess Arg. between three cinquefoils O.

Anno HEN. VI.

1 Rich. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Humph. Stafford -	Huncote, Leic. -	O. a chevron G. and a quarter Erm.
3 Johann. Mallory -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Richar. Cloddale.		
5 Rich. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Thomas Stanley -	- - - - -	Arg. on a bend Az. three bucks'-heads O.
7 Willielmus Payto	Chesterton -	Barry of six pieces Arg. and G. per pale in- [dented and counterchanged.]
8 Nichol. Ruggeley -		
9 Humphr. Stafford	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 W. Mountford, m.	- - - - -	Bendy of ten pieces, O. and Az.
11 Rich. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Thom. Foulshurst.		
13 Thom. Ardington.		
14 Willielmus Lucy -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Wil. Payto, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 Robertus Ardern -	- - - - -	Erm. a fess checky O. and Az.
17 Hum. Stafford, m.	Grafton.	

Name.	Place.	Armes.
18 Laurenc. Berkley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19 Thomas Ashby -	Lowesby - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>
20 Will. Mountford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
21 W. Bermingham, & Lawr. Sherrard -	Stapleford, Leic.	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three torteauxes.
22 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23 Rob. Harecourt -	Bosworth, L. -	O. two bars G.
24 Tho. Erdington -	Barrow, L. - -	Arg. two lions passant O.
25 Th. Everingham -	- - - - -	G. a lyon rampant vary, coroné O.
26 Tho. Porter, a. & Will. Purefoy, ar.	Drayton, L. - -	S. three pair of gantlets clipping (or joyned [together) Arg.
27 Will. Purefoy -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28 Willielm. Lucy -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
29 W. Mountford, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Rob. Motun, m. -	Pekleton, L. - -	Arg. a cinquefoile Az.
31 W. Bermingham -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Leonard Hastings	Kerby, L. - -	Arms <i>ut prius.</i>
33 Thomas Berkley -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
34 Williel. Hastings -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35 Tho. Walsh, ar. -	Wanlip, L. - -	G. two bars gemews, a bend Arg.
36 Tho. Maston, arm.		
37 H. Filongley, ar. -	Filongley, Warw.	
38 Edm. Mountford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno EDW. IV.

1 [AMP.] Tho. Ferrers, ar.		
2 Joh. Grevil, arm. - - - - -		S. a bordure and cross engrailed O.; thereon [five pellets.
3 <i>Idem</i> - - - -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Will. Harecourt -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Joh. Huggford, ar.		
6 Th. Throgmorton	Coughton, W.	
7 Rad. Woodford, a.	Knipton, L. - -	G. on a chevron Arg. three bars gemellée S.
8 Edw. Rawleigh, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9 Tho. Ferrers, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10 Joh. Grevil, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11 Sim. Mountford -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12 Will. Motun, a. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Joh. Higgford, a. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 Joh. Grevil, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
15 Will. Lucy, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16 W. Trussell, m. -	Elmesthorp, L.	
17 Johan. Bransitz.		
18 Joh. Grevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[heads S.
19 Thom. Poultney -	Misterton, L. -	Arg. a fess indented G.; in chief three leopards'-
20 Rich. Boughton -	Lauford, W. - -	S. three cressants O.
21 Thomas Cokesey.		
22 Edward Felding -	Neunham, W. -	Arg. on a fess Az. three lozenges O.

Anno RICH. III.

1 Thom. Entwysel - - - - -		Arg. on a bend S. three martlets of the field.
2 Humph. Beaufort	Guiesclif, W. -	Erm. on a bend Az. three cinquefoils O.
3 R. Broughton, a. & R. Throgmorton -	<i>ut prius.</i>	

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. VII.		
1	Johannes Digby -	- - - - -	Az. a flower de luce Arg.
2	Henricus Lisle -	- - - - -	O. a fess betwixt two chevrons S.
3	R. Throgmorton -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Will. Lucy, miles -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Tho. Brereton, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. two bars S.
6	Johan. Villars, ar.	Brokesby, L.	Arg. on a cross G. five escalops O.
7	R. Throgmorton -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Tho. Pulteney, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Rad. Shirley, m. -	Staunton, L.	Paly of six O. and Az. a canton Erm.
10	Johan. Villars, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Ed. Rawleigh, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	W. Brokesby.		
13	Tho. Nevill, ar -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Rich. Pudsey, m. -		
15	Joh. Villars, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Tho. Hasilrig, a. -	Nouselee, L.	Arg. a chevron betwixt three hasel-leaves V.
17	Edw. Belknap, a.		
18	Nich. Mallory, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Henricus Lysle, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Nich. Brome, ar. -		
21	H. Willoughby -	- - - - -	O. on two bars G. three water-bouguets Arg.
22	Edw. Raleigh, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Tho. Trussel, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Will. Skevington -	Skevington - -	Arg. three bulls'-heads erased S.
<i>Anno</i>	HEN. VIII.		
1	Simon Digby, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2	Johan. Aston, m.		
3	Maur. Berkley, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4	Will. Turpin, ar. -	Knaptoft, L.	G. on a bend Arg. three lions'-heads erased S.
5	[AMP.] Edw. Ferrers, mil.		
6	Johan. Digby, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Will. Skevington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8	Maur. Berkley, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
9	Simon Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
10	Edw. Ferrers, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
11	Hen. Willoughby	<i>ut prius.</i>	
12	Edw. Digby, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13	Will. Skevington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14	Will. Browne, ar.		
15	Edw. Conway, ar.	Ragley, W. - -	S. on a bend between two cotises Arg. a rose G. [between two annulets of the first.
16	Tho. Lucy, miles -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
17	H. Willoughby, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
18	G. Throgmorton, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
19	Tho. Pultney, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Rog. Ratcliffe, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a bend engrailed S.
21	Rich. Verney, ar. -	- - - W. -	Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets G.
22	Christ. Villars, a. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Johan. Villars, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
24	Joh. Harrington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
25	Johan. Audley, a.		
26	Regin. Digby, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
27	W. Broughton, a.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
28 Walt. Smith, ar.		
29 Johan. Villars, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
30 Tho. Nevill, ar. - - - - -		G. a saltyre Erm.
31 Johan. Digby, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
32 Rich. Catesby, a. - - - - -		Arg. two lyons passant S. coroné O.
33 Rog. Wigston, a. -	Wolston, W.	[pellets.
34 Fulco Grevil, m. -	Beachamp, W. -	S. a border and cross engrailed O. thereon five
35 G. Throgmorton -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36 Regin. Digby, a. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37 Rich. Catesby, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
38 Fran. Poultney, &	<i>ut prius.</i>	[lozengé O.
Will. Leigh, ar. -	<i>ut prius</i> - - -	G. a cross engrailed Arg. in the first quarter a
<i>Anno</i> EDW. VI.		
1 Fulco Grevill, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Ambros. Cave, m.	- - - - -	Az. frettée Arg.
3 Rich. Munnar, m.		
4 Edw. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 W. Wigeston, a. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Tho. Nevill, miles	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> PHIL. & MAR.		
1 R. Throgmorton -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Tho. Hastings, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Edw. Grevill, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Fran. Shirley, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 W. Wigeston, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
6 Bran. Cave, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
<i>Anno</i> ELIZ. REG.		
1 Tho. Lucy, arm. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Will. Skeffington -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
3 Tho. Nevill, mil. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
4 Rich. Verney, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
5 Johan. Fisher, ar.	Pakington - -	[changed within a border vary- Per bend G. and O. a griffin rampant counter-
6 Williel. Devereux	- - - - -	Arg. a fess G. ; in chief three torteauxes.
7 Geor. Turpin, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
8 Fran. Smith, ar. -	Ashby, L. - -	Arg. a cross G. betwixt four peacocks proper.

The Reader may perceive some (not considerable) difference betwixt this our Catalogue and the printed one set forth by Mr. Burton in his Description of this Shire. I will neither condemn his, nor commend my own; but leave both to the examination of others¹.

RICHARD II.

16. THOMAS DE WOODFORD.]

He was the eldest Son of Sir Robert de Woodford, a wealthy Knight, who, dying before his Father, left five Sons, viz. John, Walter, Humphrey, Ralph, and John. Sir Robert their Grandfather, out of design to perpetuate his posterity (adventured in five bottoms) made all his Grandchildren in effect Elder Brothers, dividing his vast estate amongst them; an equal unequal Partition, to be injurious to the Heir (without his demerit) that he might be bountiful to his other Brethren: but it thrived accordingly. For that great Family (which had long continued in great accompt and estate), by reason of this division, in short space utterly decayed; not any part of their lands (thus disposed) now in the tenure

¹ For the same reason, I leave Dr. Fuller's List to answer for itself. N.

of the name, and some of the male Heirs descended from the five Brethren now living in a low condition¹; and no wonder they soon made a *Hand* of all, where the *Thumb* was weakned to strengthen the *four Fingers*.

HENRY V.

3. THOMAS BURDET, Miles.]

The *samènesse* of *Name* and *nearnesse* of *Kindred* giveth me here a just occasion to insist on a memorable passage concerning *Thomas Burdet*, Esquire, *Grandchild* and *Heir* to *Sir Thomas* here named. When as King Edward the Fourth (in his absence) had killed a fat white Buck in his Park at Arrow in Warwick-shire, which he greatly esteemed; upon the first hearing of it, wished the Buck's head and horns in his belly that moved the King to kill it. Upon the misconstruing of which words, he was accused of Treason; attainted, and beheaded, 18 Edward IV. 1477; and was buried in the Grey Fryers in London.

Thus far our English Chronicles with joint consent agree in the same *Tune*; but I meet with one Author, reaching one *Note higher* than all the rest, adding as followeth: "These words spoken and so wrested were the colour of his death; but the true cause was the hard conceit and opinion which the King had of him, for that he had ever been a faithful Friend and true Councillour to George Duke of Clarence his Brother, between whom there had been bitter Enmity²."

Whatsoever was the cause of such severity against him, *Burdet*³ patiently and chearfully took his *Death*, affirming he had a *Bird in his brest* (his own *Innocency*) that sung comfort unto him.

HENRY VI.

2. HUMPHREY STAFFORD.]

Being afterwards knighted, he was by King Henry the Sixth made Governour of Callice; and coming over into England, was slain by Jack Cade: but God hath a blessing for those whom Rebels curse. Sir Humphrey Stafford, his Grandchild, fixed himself at Blatherwick in Northampton-shire, where his Posterity doth flourish to this day.

34. WILLIAM HASTINGS.]

The Reader needeth not my dimme Candle to direct him to this illustrious person. He was Son to Sir Leonard Hastings (Sheriffe two years before); and was he whom King Edward the Fourth, or rather Edward Plantagenet (because more in his humane than Royal capacity) so delighted in, that he made him his *Lord Chamberlain*, *Baron Hastings* of *Ashby de la Zouch*, &c. As he loved the King very well; so after this King's death he is charged to have loved Jane Shore too well; and Richard Duke of Gloucester, perceiving him to obstruct the way to his ambitious designs, ordered his removal, causing him to be beheaded, 1 Edward V. As when living he was *dear*, so being dead his corps are *near* to Edward IV.; buried under a very fair Monument in Windsor Chappell. He was Grandfather to George Hastings, first Earl of Huntington.

EDWARD VI.

4. EDWARD HASTINGS, Miles.]

Queen Mary, much delighting in his Devotion, created him Baron of Loughborough. He founded and endowed a handsome Hospital at Stoke Pogeis in Buckingham-shire, whither (after the Queen's death), weary of the World, he retired himself, and therein dyed without issue.

¹ Burton, in Description of this County, p. 264. F. — Of this remarkable Family an ample account may be seen in the "History of Leicestershire, Vol. II. p. 374. N.

² Burton, in the Description of Leicestershire, p. 201.

³ This is one of the very few Family Names that are to be found in continuation from Domesday to the present period. N.

The foresaid (and that a very fair) Town of Loughborough hath since again afforded the Title of a *Baron* to a younger branch of the same honourable Family, Henry Hastings, second Son to Henry (second of that Christian name) Earl of Huntington, who by his Virtues doth add to the dignity of his Extraction¹.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

5. JOHN FISHER, Armiger.]

His Father Thomas Fisher, *alias* Hawkins, being a Collonel under the Duke of Somerset in Musleborough Field, behaved himself right valiantly, and took a Scotchman Prisoner, who gave a *Griffin* for his arms. Whereupon the said Duke conferred on him the Arms of his Captive, to be born within a *Border Varrey*, in relation to a prime Coat which the said Duke (the *Granter* thereof) quartered as descended from the Lord Beauchamps of Hatch².

SHERIFFS OF LEICESTER-SHIRE ALONE.

	Name.	Place.	Armes.
<i>Anno</i>	ELIZ. REG.		
9	Geo. Sherard, ar.	Stapleford	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three torteauxes.
10	Hen. Poole, arm.		
11	Brian. Cave, arm.	- - - - -	Az. frettée Arg.
12	Jac. Harington, m.	Pekleton	S. a fret Arg.
13	Geo. Hastings, m.	- - - - -	Arg. a maunch S.
14	Fr. Hastings, ar.	- - - - -	The same, with due difference.
15	Edw. Leigh, arm.	- - - - -	{ G. a cross ingrailed Arg. in the first quarter a lozenge O.
16	Geor. Turpin, m.	Knaptoft	G. on a bend Arg. three Lyons'-heads erased S.
17	Rog. Villers, ar.	- - - - -	Arg. on a cross G. five escalops O.
18	Tho. Skevington	Skevington	Arg. three bulls'-heads erased S.
19	Nic. Beaumont, a.	Cole-Orton	Az. semé de flewer-de-liz, a Lyon rampant O.
20	Tho. Ashby, arm.	- - - - -	A chevron Erm. betwixt three leopards'-heads.
21	Tho. Cave, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Fran. Hastings, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
23	Geor. Purefey, a.	Drayton.	
24	Brian Cave, a.	Ingersby	<i>Ut prius</i> , with due difference.
25	Andr. Noell, a.	Dalby	O. fretty G.; a canton Erm.
26	Hen. Turvile, a.	Aston	G. three chevrons vary.
27	Will. Turpin, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
28	Anth. Faunt, ar.	Foston	Arg. crusule fitche, a lion rampant G. with due
29	Will. Cave, arm.	Pikwell.	[difference.
30	Tho. Skeffington	<i>ut prius.</i>	
	Belgrave	Belgrave	G. a chevron Erm. betwixt three mascles A.
31	Edw. Turvile, a.	Thurlston	<i>Ut prius</i> , with due difference.
32	Geor. Purefey, a.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
33	Geor. Villers, ar.	Brokesby	Arms <i>ut prius.</i>
34	Thom. Cave, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
35	Will. Turpin, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
36	Hen. Beaumont	<i>ut prius.</i>	
37	Williel. Cave, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>	

¹ The Title having again become extinct, was revived in 1780, in the person of Alexander Wedderburne, Esq. an eminent Lawyer, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and in 1801 elevated to the Earldom of Rosslyn. N.

² Mr. Dugdale, in the Description of Warwickshire, p. 365.

Name.	Place.	Armes.
38 Henri. Cave, ar. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	[cursant S.
39 Will. Skipwith, a.	Cotes - - - -	Arg. three bars G.; in chief a greyhound
40 Will. Digby, ar. -	Welby - - - -	Az. a fleur-de-liz Arg.
41 T. Skeffington, a. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
42 Rog. Smith, arm.	Withcock - -	G. on a chevron O. between three bezaunts,
43 Georg. Ashby, ar.	Quenby.	[three croslets formy fitchée.
44 Tho. Humfreys -	Sweepston.	

Anno J A C. R E X.

1 Will. Faunt, mil.	Fauston - - -	Arms <i>ut prius.</i>
2 Will. Noell, arm. -	Wellsborough -	Arms <i>ut prius.</i>
3 Basil. Brook, miles	Lubbenham.	
4 Tho. Nevill, mil. -	Holt - - - -	G. a saltyre Erm.
5 Hen. Hastings, m.	LEICESTER - -	Arms <i>ut prius.</i>
6 Will. Villers, ar. -	Brokesby.	
7 Joh. Plummer, ar.	Marston - - -	Erm. a bend vary, cotised S.
8 T. Beaumont, mil.	Cole-Orton.	
9 Brian Cave, mil. -	Ingersby.	
10 Tho. Hasilrig, m.	Nowsley - - -	Arg. a chevron betwixt three hasel-leaves V.
11 Tho. Staveley, ar.	- - - - -	{ Barry of eight Arg. and G.; over all a flower-de luce S.
12 Wolstan. Dixy, m.	Bosworth - -	Az. a lyon rampant and chief O.
13 Will. Faunt, m. -	<i>ut prius.</i>	
14 W. Halford, m. -	Welham.	
15 Edw. Hartopp, ar.	Buckminster -	S. a chevron betwixt three otters Arg.
16 W. Jerveis, ar. &	Peatling.	
Wil. Roberts, m. -	Sutton - - -	Per pale Arg. and G. a lyon rampant S.
17 Johan. Cave, arm.	Pikwell.	
18 Alex. Cave, mil. -	Bagrave.	
19 Richard. Halford -	Wistowe.	
20 Geo. Bennet, ar. -		[beaked and armed O.
21 Johan. Bale, mil.	Carleton-Curley -	Per pale V. and G. an eagle displayed Arg.
22 Hen. Shirley, m. -	Stanton - - -	Paly of six O. and Az.; a canton Erm.

Anno C A R. R E X.

1 Tho. Hartopp, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
2 Nathan. Lacy, ar.		
3 Georg. Ashby, ar.		[foil Erm.
4 Er. de la Fontaine, m. -	- - - - -	G. a bend O.; in the sinister chief a cinque-
5 W. Wollaston, a. -	- - - - -	S. three mullets pierced Arg.
6 Joh. Bainbrigg, a.	Lockinton - -	Arg. a chevron embateled betwixt three battle-
7 Johann. Brokesby	<i>ut prius.</i>	[axes S.
8 Joh. St. John, m.	- - - - -	Arg. on a chief G. two mullets O.
9 Tho. Burton, bart.	Stockerston -	{ S. a chevron between three owles Arg. crowned O.
10 Fran. Sanders, a. -	- - - - -	{ Partée per chevron Arg. and S. three elephants' heads counterchanged.
11 Joh. Poultney, ar.	Misterton -	{ Arg. a fess indented G.; three leopards' heads in chief S.
12 Hen. Skipwith, m.	<i>ut prius.</i>	
13 Rich. Roberts, m.		
14 Joh. Whatton, ar.		

Name.	Place.	Armes.
15 Will. Halford, arm.		
16 Johan. Pate, arm.		
17 Archdale Palmer, ar.		
18 Henry Hastings.		
19 Peter Temple.		
20 Arthur Staveley.		
21 Johan. Stafford, arm.		[owles Arg.
22 Will. Hewett, arm. - - - - -	S.	a chevron counterbattellée betwixt three

[The Sheriffs of this County are continued to the year 1807, in the lately published "History" of it, Vol. I. p. 462. N.]

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

14. FRANCIS HASTINGS.]

I believe him the same person with Sir Francis Hastings, fourth Son of Francis, second Earl of Huntingdon of that surname, to whose many Children Mr. Camden giveth this commendation, "that they agreed together in brotherly love, though not in Religion¹;" some Protestants, others Papists, all zealous in their perswasion. Our Sir Francis wrote a learned Book in the defence of our Religion (rather carped at then confuted by Parsons in his "Three Conversions"); and was an eminent Benefactor to Emmanuel Colledge. But, if I be mistaken in the Man, and these prove two different persons, the Reader will excuse me for taking occasion, by this his *Namesake* and *near Kinsman*, of entring here the *Memorial* of so worthy a Gentleman.

28. ANTHONY FAUNT, Esquire.]

He was a Gentleman of a comely person and great valour (Son unto William Faunt, Apprentice of the Law of the Inner Temple, one of great Learning and Wisdome); and had in the Low Countreys served under William Prince of Orange, where he gained much martial experience. Returning into his Countrey, he underwent some Offices therein with good esteeme, being this year chosen Sheriff of the Shire. In the next year (which was 1588) he was chosen Lieutenant General of all the Forces of this Shire, to resist the Spanish Invasion. But his Election being crost by Henry Earl of Huntingdon (Lord Lieutenant of the County) he fell into so deep a fit of Melancholy, that he dyed soon after².

39. WILLIAM SKIPWITH, Esq.]

He was afterwards deservedly knighted, being a person of much Valor, Judgment, Learning, and Wisdome, dexterous at the making fit and acute *Epigrams*, *Poesies*, *Mottoes*, and *Devices*, but chiefly at *Impreses*, neither so apparent that every Rustick might understand them, nor so obscure that they needed an *Oedipus* to interpret them³.

THE FAREWELL.

Being now to take my leave of this County, it is needless to wish it a *Friday Market* (the *Leap-day* therein, and it is strange there should be none in so spacious a *Shire*), presuming that defect supplied in the *Vicinage*. Rather I wish that the Leprosy may never return into this County; but if it should return (we carry the seeds of all sins in our Souls, sicknesses in our Bodies) I desire that the Lands may also (without prejudice to any) returne to the Hospital of *Burton Lazars* in this *Shire*, if not intire, yet in such a proportion as may comfortably maintain the Lepers therein.

¹ In his Elizabeth, anno 1560.

² Burton, in Leicester-shire, p. 105.

³ Idem, p. 77.

* * * It would ill become the present Annotator to say much in this place respecting the Topography of *Leicestershire*. To the labours of Mr. BURTON, Dr. FULLER has paid an appropriate and well-deserved compliment; and I wish to join in every commendation of one of the Fathers of that species of History. Since 1622, however, the year in which Mr. Burton's Work was published, the sources of information have been so abundant, that it is rather surprising that no regular Historian of Leicestershire should have superseded the labours of the present Writer.—Mr. Peck made some beginnings; but soon desisted. Mr. Staveley and Mr. S. Carte proceeded to a considerable length with the History of the Town and Borough of Leicester; but never ventured on the County at large. Dr. Farmer actually began to print, but soon grew weary of the task.—Sir Thomas Cave made large Collections; and I acknowledge great obligations to his industry, and to the liberality both of his Son and Grandson. Mr. Throsby published some "Views" and "Excursions" in the County; but they are unequal, and in general too superficial.—The Local Histories of particular Townships are remarkably few. They may be enumerated, by mentioning Mr. Hanbury's "Account of Church Langton;" Mr. Macaulay's "History of Claybrook;" Mr. Rouse's "Account of the Charities at Market Harborough," and Mr. Harrod's facetious History of that antient Market Town. All these, however (including the Histories of Hinckley, Aston Flamvile, and Burbach (which first appeared in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica") have been, with the severe application of more than twenty years, concentrated in the *largest* (I dare not say the *completest*) County History that ever yet has been (and probably that ever will be) submitted to the indulgence of the publick. N.

As one of the earliest of our English Topographers, Mr. Burton shall here be allowed to expatiate on the subject. He tells his Patron, George Villiers, Marquis of Buckingham, that "he has undertaken to remove an Eclipse from the Sun, without Art or Astronomical dimension, to give light to the County of Leicester; whose beauty hath long been shadowed and obscured." And in his Preface he says, "Amongst the multitude of Writers that daily come abroad to the view of the World, I have now thrust myself amidst the crowd, to write upon a subject hitherto not treated of by any; not for any self-conceit or vain glory, for I am one of those who hold that "Gloria totius res est vanissima mundi;" nor that I am so well opinionated of my own knowledge, or ability, or hold myself able or fit to handle such a matter, which requires a most learned and judicious head to manage and discover; but must truly confess myself altogether unfit and unfurnished for this so great a business; unfit, for that myself was bound for another study, which is jealous, and will admit no partner; for that all time and parts of time, that could possibly be employed therein, were not sufficient to be dispended thereon, by reason of the difficulty of getting, and multiplicity of kinds of Learning therein. Yet if a partner might be assigned or admitted thereto, there is no study or learning so fit or necessary for a Lawyer as the study of Antiquities, and species thereof, which I could make good for many causes: yet was I drawn to this Study of Antiquities by a natural genius; and as those two learned writers, Georgius Brunius and Hieronymus Henninges (the one the Author of "Theatrum Urbium," the other of "Theatrum Genealogicum") do say of themselves, that though by profession and calling they were Divines, yet, being drawn by a natural instinct, the one to the love of Pictures, Perspectives, Maps, and other Geographical delights, the other to the study of Genealogies; that therefore no man should lay any imputation upon them for those their labours, sith that (say they) Saint Jerom, Bede, Isidore, Orosius, Eneas Sylvius, Rodericus Toletanus, and many Fathers of the Church, did delight themselves with human learning; and each of them set forth Histories, or some other Treatises, expressing their variety of content therein. The like may I say for myself: I gave way in some sort to my own desire, choosing rather to recreate myself in this kind, than either to be mis-employed, or altogether idle, having ever accounted this old saying of Seneca good and true, *Otium sine literis mors est*; contrary to that vain and idle humour of some brutish Gallants, who, having no learning themselves, hold all learning base, and the lovers thereof alike; and holding that Castilian Proverb authentical, *Mas vale saber, que aver*, that knowledge is more worth than wealth. Unfurnished, I say, for that through the weak constitution of my body, not being able to follow that practice which my calling

did require, have now retired myself to a private Country life, and so may with that conceited Macaronick Poet¹ say,

“ Et quoniam mea sit quâ scribo penna badilus,
Et faciam drusias fossa cavando manus;”

cannot therefore make such discourse as the worthiness of the subject requireth, being hereby destitute of those helps which the City affordeth; yet notwithstanding, rather than my native Country should any longer lie obscured with darkness, I have adventured (in some sort) to restore her to her worth and dignity, being animated hereto by the examples of many grave and worthy men; as that most learned and never enough admired Antiquary, William Camden, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms, who most exactly hath discovered the whole Continent of all Britannia; and that industrious and well-deserving Master John Speed, who, in that his great and elaborate History of England, hath well spoken of all the Shires, and, by his great travail and expences, hath for further grace thereto added the Maps of each Shire, the plot of every City and great Town therein inserted, never before performed by any; by others, who have illustrated several Counties, as namely that grave and sage Lawyer William Lambarde, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esquire, who from the depth of Antiquity hath restored the County of Kent; which comes in view again by the expert herald John Philipot, Esq. Somerset officer at arms: the eloquent and noble gentleman, Richard Carew, Esquire, who very worthily hath surveyed all Cornwall; and that excellent Surveyor John Norden, Gentleman, who hath briefly described the Counties of Middlesex and Hertford, and since then hath made certain Chorographical Tables of some Western Shires, and a fine Prospective of the City of London. Being also encouraged by many my good Friends of worth, among whom I cannot let pass unremembered (without a thankful acknowledgement) the kind assistance and good directions of my ancient and much respected friend and kinsman, John Beaumont of Gracedieu in the County of Leicester, Esquire; as also of that expert Genealogist, my good friend and kinsman, Master Augustine Vincent, by his place Rouge Croix Officer at Arms, who very kindly from the Tower hath imparted to me many worthy Notes, elsewhere not to be had or found, whose labours also in this kind for the County of Northampton ere long will come to light.

“ In this Description I have run through in every Town (as occasion was offered) the four Sections [Antiquity, History, Armory, and Genealogy]. As for the Topography of this County, at the request of a Friend of mine I rectified, certain years passed, Christopher Saxton's Map of this County, with an addition of eighty towns, which was graven at Amsterdam by Iodocus Hondius, 1602, and since imitated by Master Speed, in his great History of Britain, with an augmentation of the Plot of the Town of Leicester, and reduced into a lesser form, and here inserted; and of those places which are of a more eminent site, I have briefly spoken something throughout; and where any natural passage offered itself to be spoken of, I have there a little digressed, and written what I thought, not thinking it altogether impertinent to give satisfaction to the Reader in this kind. And to the end likewise that this Discourse might give content in some sort to each, I have of purpose (where conveniently I might) used such Historical Digressions, as with fitness might upon the precedent Treatise have dependence; like unto those artificial Cooks and Confectionaries, who, in setting forth of a feast or banquet, do fit several dishes and conceits for several palates. I have observed, as near as could be ascertained, the times of the foundations of all Monasteries, Abbeys, Religious Houses, Churches, Chapels, Houses of Nobility, or other memorable places of note, which hereafter, perhaps, may give light to some other passages. Concerning the Titles of Land herein expressed, where Manors, Lands, or Tenements, did descend by an Heir general, or were granted by the King's Letters Patents, or by any such eminent grant, I have there made bold to set down the same, which I have done for this purpose, that the Antiquity of continuance of them in a Name or Blood might be discovered, and the ancient Owner (so far as could be found) might be known; not intending to derogate any thing from any man's right or title, or to move any doubts or questions to the same. In setting down of Tenures I have been very sparing, least for my over-boldness I might be justly censured. The Socage Tenure I have expressed; and

¹ Merl. Coccaio, Sonol. di Zantionella.

no certainty of any other, unwilling to give any cause of offence; for well I know there are more differences, and more strange proceedings and carriages in these businesses, than in any one thing of so common a nature: yet, no doubt, they might be rectified, if the truest and most probable Records and Evidences were accepted. Offices and Inquisitions are very uncertain, sometimes clean contrary to truth, which are passed and concluded with such proofs as for that time are delivered. Those Cases of Law which of later times have happened within the Shire, I have briefly remembered; in some shewing some arguments and reasons of the judgment. As touching the Genealogies and Arms of the Gentry, I have forbore to write of the modern, only speaking of the old and antient, whose Families are now extinct; lest perhaps, for not giving to each one now living his own content, I might be without cause challenged; only some few of my Friends I have remembered, upon whose kindness I have presumed, that they will accept in good part whatsoever I have delivered. For the state of the Church, I thought good to set down in the same manner as I find it expressed in an old Manuscript, made anno 1220, in the fifth year of Henry the Third, wherein is discovered what Churches were Rectories, what were appropriate. If Rectories, who was the Patron; who the Incumbent; what Chapels belonging unto them, and how they were to be served, whether by a Chaplain resident, or on certain days, or *ex gratiâ*: if appropriate, to what Monastery or Religious House belonging; and in some, how the Vicar was endowed, and with what, and to whom, the Tithes were to be paid. I have further added, out of the Records in the Office of the Auditors of the Press, by the means and help of Sir Francis Goston, Knight, one of the Auditors, what value they are now of in the King's Books. And further, I have shewed who are the now Patrons of every Church. For the Roman Antiquities, or any other of note, I have briefly touched so many as have come to my knowledge. Lastly, I have added all the Arms in all the Church Windows in the Shire, and the Inscriptions of the Tombs, which (for the most part) I have taken by my own view and travel, to this end, for that perhaps they may rectify Armories and Genealogies, and may give testimony, proof, and end to many differences. For of my own knowledge I can affirme, that the Antiquity of a Church Window, for the proof of a match and issue had, hath been delivered in evidence to a Jury at an Assizes, and hath been accepted. I have also added the names to most of the Coats, for which I had any proof or probable conjecture thereto. If the blazon do not give satisfaction, I must confess I have not followed that conceited blazon of Gerard Leigh, or others of later times, but delivered in such terms as myself was best acquainted with, and would serve for any one's understanding. — Thus, gentle Reader, have I made known unto thee my whole intendment, desiring thy favourable acceptance of these my labours and endeavours [which (as they be) unto thy friendly censure I submit them all, and myself.]

In concluding the Book, in 1622, he adds, “If there be any thing worthily done, which may give content or satisfaction to the Reader, it is what I desired; if any thing omitted, *Bernardus non videt omnia*; if any thing mistaken, erroneous, or fault-worthy, I must crave pardon. My intention was, that Truth might be discovered; and that those clouds of darkness and black mists, wherewith this County's lustre hath long been shadowed, might at length be dispersed; and that her Sun's glorious rays, so long eclipsed, might *rilucer*, shine out to the view of every one; which now doth *rilumbre*, somewhat clear appear, and by some more happy genius and judicious pen may hereafter be better illustrated. But where the Sun's bright beams could not pierce into, I have to those *oscure grotte*, dark caves and vaults, brought candle-light, my own conceit and conjecture, which (as they are) I submit to the favourable censure of the more learned and judicious.” — It only remains to transcribe a part of Mr. Burton's valediction “To the Reader” in 1641. “Gentle Reader, as in the beginning I spake unto thee, so at the end give me leave a little farther to express myself. This work was first begun 1597, not many years after my coming to the Inner Temple, not with an intendment that ever it should have come to public view, but for my own private use, which, after it had slept a long time, was on a sudden raised out of the dust, and by force of an higher power¹ drawn to the press, having scarce an allowance of *time* for the furbishing and putting on a mantle. But now,

¹ George Marquis of Buckingham.

being come to a *second impression*, which I have much desired, as well to certify such errors as first escaped, as to make answers to the exceptions taken against it, I will now speak something in brief unto them. Some first strike at the main, holding it unfit that a book of this nature should come in publick. What their reasons should be I never yet could learn. For myself, I was altogether unwilling to the setting it forth; not for the matter or subject, but my own insufficiency, it requiring a more judicious head. But that it is fit that a work of this kind should be published, I must needs assent thereto; and truly say, that if *all the Shires* were illustrated in the same manner, much light and benefit would arise thereby. They perhaps distaste that Truth should be discovered; *sed magna est Veritas, et prævalet*. In discovering of titles and tenures, I have been exceeding wary not to prejudice any in the least degree; and for those few genealogies inserted, I have ascended no higher than might stand with truth; neither have I endeavoured to wrench or screw any into a family but what were justly issuant. And what I have spoken of any, I have related it sincerely; imitating therein Leandro Alberto, in his Description of Italy, Mr. Lambarde, Mr. Camden, Mr. Carew, and others; not with an intention of soothing or fawning, for I ever hated base and servile flattery; neither have I any such cause, for that I have means sufficient to my own content; neither have I any relation or dependency upon any—I am free. But, sith their humour is to live in obscurity and blindness, let them nuzzle themselves still in their own ignorance, die in darkness, be buried in forgetfulness, and receive that doom which Henry of Huntingdon imposeth upon their like. Next I have been taxed, for that, having taken upon me the profession of another study, learned and profitable, I have yet addicted myself to the study of Antiquities; terming it an over-curious searching after things past without profit, led for the most part by conjectures and uncertainties. To them first I answer, that the study of the Laws I have not neglected, though the practice thereof I have discontinued, as not having an able body (as in the Preface I said) to support the laborious pains thereof, or to endure the extremity of heat and cold occasioned by long travail (otherwise sound and healthful); as also not having a spirit apt for such contentious proceedings. But for their misconceit of this worthy study of Antiquities, and me a lover thereof, I must say with Sidonius Apollinaris, “*Qui non intelligunt artes, non mirantur artifices;*” but the most judicious well know what the study is; and, as Mr. Camden truly said, “*Studium sanè plusquam difficile, in quo quantoperè sudandum, ut nemo ferè sentit, sic nemo facilè credit; nisi qui et ipse aggressus fuerit.*” But surely they would be somewhat mollified, if they would but consider the true character thereof; which is, the recovering of that was almost perished, the renewing of old and obsolete, the bringing up of Truth from the cave of Ignorance and Envy, the restitution of errors to true knowledge, of lameness to uprightnes, of wrong to right, of darkness to light, of dead to life; these, then, being the effects, who justly can except against it? I must needs say, that, where pregnant proofs cannot be had, conjectures may well be made. For, as Sebastian Munster, in his Preface to his Cosmography, dedicated to the Emperor Charles the Fifth, well said, “*In Antiquitatum annotationibus conjecturâ potiùs quam certitudine nitamur oportet, ubi veritas se ipsam manifestè non probat, quibus conjecturis usi sunt B. Rhenanus et Bilibaldus Perckheimerus in suis descriptionibus Germaniæ.*” The like saith Livy, “*Antiquis in rebus si quæ veris similia pro veris accipienda.*”

To make an apology for that which need not, is but in vain; but for conclusion, there is no science whatsoever which is not beholden to this noble study, especially the knowledge of the Common Laws; witness the old Year-books, the Reports of the grave and reverend Mr. Keilwey, Mr. Plowden, the Lord Dyer, the Lord Coke, to whose Preface to the tenth part I refer thee for farther satisfaction. Let me desire therefore (courteous Reader) with Henry Bracton, sometimes a reverend Judge of the Common Pleas, and a writer of the Laws, “*Ut si quid superfluum vel perperam positum in hoc opere inveneris, illud corrigas et emendes, vel conniventibus oculis pertranseas, cum omnia habere in memoriâ et nullo peccare, divinum sit potius quam humanum;*” requesting, lastly, thy gentle acceptance of this my work, not for any worth or merit it can challenge, but for my own labour, travail, and endeavours.

WILLIAM BURTON.

From Lindley, near Hinckley, com. Leic. 1641.”

I N D E X

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