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Richard Lowther, Esq.  
 Judge of the High  
 Court of Admiralty.



Professor of Civil Law, 1600.  
 Court of Admiralty &c.  
 Cha. I. & II.

PREVALET VIRTUS

THE DOVE;  
OR,  
PASSAGES OF COSMOGRAPHY;

**A Poem :**

BY

**RICHARD ZOUCHE,**

CIVILIAN OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD,  
AFTERWARDS REGIUS PROFESSOR OF CIVIL LAW,  
PRINCIPAL OF ST. ALBAN HALL,  
JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, ETC.  
TEMP. CHAS. I. & II.

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REPRINTED FROM THE ORIGINAL EDITION OF 1613;

**WITH A MEMOIR AND NOTES,**

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED

**BY RICHARD WALKER, B. D.**

*A DESCENDANT,*

FELLOW OF MAGDALENE COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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**OXFORD.**

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MDCCCXXXIX.





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TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
DR. RICHARD ZOUCHE,  
THIS SMALL VOLUME IS DEDICATED,  
WITH RESPECT AND REGARD,  
BY THE EDITOR,  
RICHARD WALKER.

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MEMOIR  
OF  
DR. RICHARD ZOUCHE,  
CIVILIAN.

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RICHARD ZOUCHE, the subject of the annexed Memoir, born at Ansley, in Wiltshire, A. D. 1590, descended through his ancestors the Lord Zouches, from the Dukes of Brittany in France\*, received his classical education at Wykeham's School, near Winchester; was admitted perpetual Fellow of New College, an. 1609, at the age of 19. After he had taken one degree in the Civil Law, he became an advocate of note in Doctors' Commons. In 1619, he became Doctor of Civil Law; in 1620, Regius Professor in that faculty; the year succeeding, and afterwards, he served in Parliament for Hythe in Kent, during the latter end of the reign of King James the First. Being Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford†, in 1625 he was appointed

\* See Pedigree, Appendix.

† By an oversight he has been elsewhere styled Chancellor of the *University* of Oxford.

Principal of St. Alban Hall, in Oxford, and, at length, became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. Our learned Civilian died in his lodgings, at Doctors' Commons, March 1st, 1660, and was buried at Fulham in Middlesex.

Our author's first work, published in 1613, is the Poem which I have been induced to reprint, both from its merit, and its great rarity, [see Note]. The work is a succinct poetical account of the three quarters of the old Continent, after the method of the *Periegesis* of Dionysius. The general harmony of versification, displayed in this juvenile poem is conspicuous, considering the time in which our author lived: the variety of historical allusions, and the ingenious descriptions interspersed, lend to the poem a considerable interest, and I indulge a hope, that its republication may not be unacceptable to the curious reader, as supplying a small link in the chain of our earlier English poetry.

The works of Dr. Zouche are the following:—I. This Poem, composed in his youth, entitled, *The Dove, or certain Passages of Cosmography*. London, 1613. 8vo.—II. *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ, definitionibus, regulis, et sententiis selectioribus Juris Civilis illustrata*. Oxon. 1629,

8vo. 1636, 4to. Lugd. Batav. 1652, 16mo. Amst.; 1681, 12mo.—III. *Descriptio Juris et Judicii Feudalis, secundum consuetudines Mediolani et Normanniæ, pro introductione ad Juris-Prudentiam Anglicanam.* Oxon. 1634, 1636. 8vo.—IV. *Descriptio Juris et Judicii Temporalis, secundum consuetudines Feudales et Normannicas.* Oxon. 1636. 4to.—V. *Descriptio Juris et Judicii Ecclesiastici, secundum Canones et Constitutiones Anglicanas.* Oxon. 1636. 4to. VI. *Descriptio Juris et Judicii Sacri, ad quam leges, quæ Religionem et piam causam respiciunt, referuntur.* Oxon. 1640. 4to. Lugd. Bat. et Amstel. 1652. 16mo. VII. *Descriptio Juris et Judicii Militaris, ad quam leges, quæ rem militarem et ordinem personarum respiciunt, referuntur.* VIII. *Descriptio Juris et Judicii Maritimi, etc.* These three last were printed in 1 vol. Oxon. 1640. 4to. and Lug. Batav. and Amstelodam. 1652. in 16mo.—IX. *Juris et Judicii Feudalis, sive Juris inter Gentes, et Quæstionum, de eodem Explicatio.* Oxon. 1650. 4to.—X. *Cases and Questions resolved in the Civil Law.* Oxon. 1652. 8vo.—XI. *Solutio Quæstionis de Legati delinquentis Judice competente.* Oxon. 1657, and Lond. 1717. 8vo.—

XII. *Eruditionis ingenuæ specimina, scilicet Ar-  
tium, Logicæ, Dialecticæ, et Rhetoricæ, nec non  
Moralis Philosophiæ, M. T. Ciceronis definitioni-  
bus, præceptis et sententiis, illustrata. duod. Oxon.  
1657.*—XIII. *Quæstionum Juris Civilis Centuria,  
in Decem Classes distributa. Oxon. 1660. 8vo.  
Lond. 1682. 12mo. the 3rd edition.*—XIV. *The  
Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England asserted,  
against Sir Ed. Coke's Articuli Admiralitatis, in  
the 22nd chap. of his Jurisdiction of Courts. Lond.  
1663, in a large printed 8vo. published by Dr.  
Timothy Baldwyn, Fellow of All Souls College,  
Oxford; this went through several editions.*

There is also ascribed to Dr. Zouche, An Anonymous Piece, entitled, *Specimen Quæstionum Juris Civilis, cum designatione authorum. Oxon. 1653. 4to.*

Little, I apprehend, can be collected, respecting the life of Dr. Zouche, except from the works of our Oxford Antiquary, Wood, and from a passage in Walton's *Life of Bp. Sanderson.*

The principal transactions of Dr. Zouche's life are closely interwoven with his profession as a

Civilian, and with the offices, which he held chiefly during the unsettled times of the first Charles, and the Commonwealth.

From Wood's Annals of the University, we learn that Dr. Zouche took a considerable share in the revision of the University Statutes. For this he was well adapted, by his professional knowledge, being, as Wood, his contemporary, remarks, "so well versed in the Statutes of the University, and controversies between the Members thereof and the City, that none after Twyne's death went beyond him." (Wood's Athenæ, p. 255. Art. Zouch, v. ii. ed. 2nd.) Wood informs us, (Annals, p. 366. ed. Gutch,) that in the year 1629, the Chancellor Pembroke, "by a motion made by Laud, [see Note,] then Bishop of London, sent his letters to the University, to have the Statutes reformed and digested into one entire book, whereupon Delegates (consisting of 9 Doctors, and 7 Masters, with Bachelors of Divinity,) being appointed, of which number Dr. Zouche, then Head of Alban Hall, was one, this work began, but did not "eagerly" proceed 'till the next year, when Laud was chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford. (Wood's Annals, Book 1. p.

366-7.) For reasons stated by Wood, (Annals, B. 1. p. 386.) a Sub-delegacy was selected from the Delegacy just named, consisting of Dr. Pinke, Warden of New Coll. ; Dr. James, Chief Keeper of the Bodleian Library ; Dr. Zouch, then Principal of St. Alban's Hall, etc. ; and Bryan Twyne, B. D. Fellow of Corp. Ch. These four persons were to present their labours in the revision, etc. of the Statutes, for the approval or rejection of the whole body of Delegates, above named. Dr. James, for reasons given by Wood, (Annals, B. 1. p. 386.) withdrew from the Delegacy, and Mr. Peter Turner, of Merton, was selected in his place. After great pains and industry of all the Delegates in general, and especially of the two Sub-delegates, Zouche and Twyne, (Wood, Ann. B. 1. p. 388.) the whole work was finished.

Within a few days after the accomplishment of this great work, as it is termed by Wood, a Convocation was called, 20th Aug. 1633, and a decree passed for committing the Statutes to the finishing hand of Laud, the Chancellor of the University. Very soon after this time, the office of Keeper of the Archives was established, that is, (Wood, Ann. B. 1. p. 390.) a "fitting person (as Wood describes



him, in the words of the Statute, Tit. xvii. Sec. 9.) to take care of the University Archives, and collect, methodise, and digest the several muniments, and writings, relating to the lands, possessions, common rights, and privileges of the University, etc., that so he may be able readily to alledge and produce them, upon any occasion; which being thus methodised and brought into order, he shall be bound diligently to peruse and read over, and to have them at his fingers' ends, that so he may be able upon all occasions to help, assist, and advise the Chancellor, V. Chancellor, Proctors, and Seneschal of the University, and shew himself an expedite [ready] defender of the University in all its Privileges and Rights." (Wood, Annals, B. I. p. 908.) Three eminent men filled this office of Custos Archivorum in succession. The first was Bryan Twyne; the second and third were Gerard Langbaine, and John Wallis, Geometry Professor, etc. elected February 17, 1657. (Wood, Ann. B. II. p. 909.) We may, tho' contrary to chronological order, observe in this place, that Dr. Zouche was Wallis's competitor for the situation of Custos Archivorum; but that the former, through the contrivances of the opposite party, was unsuccessful. Wood, at the 563rd page of

his *Athenæ*, v. ii. ed. 2nd., referring to the Pamphlet\* written on the occasion by the celebrated Henry Stubbe, gives the following account of the transaction. “The famous Dr. Richard Zouche, who had been an Assessor in the Chancellor’s Court for 30 years or more, and well versed in the Statutes, liberties, and privileges of the University, did, upon great intreaties, stand for the said place of Antiquary or Custos Archivorum thereof; but he being esteemed a Royalist, Dr. J[ohn] W[allis] was put up and stood against him, though altogether incapable of that place, because he was one of the Savilian Professors, a Cambridge man, and a stranger to the usages of the University. At length, by some corruption, or at least connivance of the Vice-Chancellor, and perjury of the Senior Proctor, (Byfield,) Wallis was pronounced elected. Whereupon our author Stubbe, who was an eye and ear witness of all that had most unjustly passed, wrote and published the said book.”

The above account of foul play in the case of Dr. Wallis’s election, is much borne out by the

\* The Savilian Professor’s Case Stated, etc. London, 1658, quarto.

following extract from Aubrey's *Life of Wallis*, (published with "Letters, by eminent Persons in the 17th and 18th centuries." London, 8vo. 1883.) "A<sup>o</sup>. D<sup>mi</sup>. 1657, he" (Wallis) says Aubrey, "gott himselfe to be chosen (by unjust means) to be Custos Archivorum of the University of Oxon., at which time Dr. Zouch had the majority of voices, but because Dr. Zouch was a malignant, (as Dr. Wallis openly protested,) and that he had talked against Oliver, he was put aside. Now, for the Savillian Professor to hold another place besides, is so downeright against Sr. Hen. Savile's Statutes, that nothing can be imagined more; and if he does, he it downright perjured. Yet the Dr. is allowed to keepe the other place still."

In 1646, during the second siege of Oxford by Fairfax, Dr. Zouche, and Capt. Robt. Mead, were specially employed as Commissioners to advise with, on the part of the University, previous to the surrender. Wood in his *Annals* gives the following account, which I have abridged. (Wood, *An. B. I.* p. 477.) Sir Thomas Fairfax, he says, came this year (1646) from the Western parts of England to besiege Oxford, and on the 1st of May appeared before the city. Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and a great part of the Nobility

and Gentry of England were within the walls ; the King had conveyed himself away in disguise about 4 days before. The place appears to have been strongly fortified. Within the City were 5000 veteran infantry. The store of food was plentiful, and abundance of ammunition, and other provisions of war. Two of Fairfax's head quarters were thus distributed : 1st, on Hedington Hill, a strong entrenchment, capable of receiving 3000 men. Another quarter was established on the North side of the City. The parliamentary forces also began to draw a line from the great Fort at Hedington Hill, straight to St. Barthelmew's Common Road, and thence to Campus Pits, or thereabouts, all within canon shot. Some other previous steps being taken, Sir Thos. Fairfax sent a summons to Sir Thomas Glemham, the Governor of Oxford, to surrender ; " very much, Fairfax declared, desiring the preservation from ruin of that place so famous for learning." Upon this summons, Governor Glemham desired first to know the King's pleasure with regard to surrender, On the 14th of May, Governor Glemham sent a letter to Sir Thomas Fairfax, offering to treat by Commissioners. It was concluded, that Mr. Unton Croke's house at Merston should be

the spot, where the treaty should begin. Amongst the 14 Commissioners, named on the part of the University, Dr. Zouche, and Captain Robt. Mead, are specially mentioned, as being taken in to advise with, on the University part. A few days before the treaty ended, and was likely to succeed, the Oxonians played their canon, day and night, into the enemies quarters, rather to consume their powder, than to do any execution. The enemies canon in return played fiercely upon the defenders, to their great annoyance: at last a cessation of great shot was mutually agreed on. The treaty for the surrender of Oxford was finished between the Commissioners, of which we have seen Dr. Zouche was one, on certain articles duly specified. On the 24th of June the City was surrendered to the Parliamentees. The defendants, to the number of 3000, marching out well armed, with colours flying, and drums beating.

Wood remarks, that 70 barrels of powder were found in the Magazine, the Oxonians having two mills at Osney, which afforded them a daily supply. Within the city were thirty-eight pieces of ordnance; and provisions of food for six months.

The Oxford soldiers were very discontented at this surrender. Fresh meat for the great persons was the only thing complained of as a want. In the Latin translation of Wood, it is stated, lib. i. p. 366, “Tametsi fando accepi jactitare dein solitos in Aulicorum ludibrium milites, urbis deditionem nil aliud suasisse quam Butyri recentis, quo utique Pisa præcocia tingerent curiales feminae, et Ductorum amasiæ, penuriam.” The soldiers jeered upon the courtiers, and declared the only reason for surrendering the city, to be the want of *fresh* butter for the early peas of the court ladies, etc. The real fact was the decline of the King’s cause, after the fatal battle of Naseby, brought with it the surrender of all Cities, Castles, Forts, etc. to the Parliament, and of Oxford amongst other places\*. (See Wood, Annals, B. i. p. 476.)

In 1647, we learn from Wood, and from Walton’s Life of Bp. Sanderson, that Dr. Zouche was one of those employed in drawing up the University Reasons against taking the solemn League and

\* Wood passes a high encomium on the loyalty and general bravery of the Oxonians, during the civil war.

Covenant, and Negative Oath, etc. For the instruction of the reader on these points, I have brought forward, nearly verbatim, from Wood and Walton, an account of the transaction. Wood, in his *Annals*, B. 1. p. 507, states, that in 1647 the University were in expectation of receiving a parliamentary visitation. Several meetings were held to consult about the reception of these unwelcome visitors; at the same time the University were especially intent upon giving their judgment—

1. Concerning the solemn League and Covenant;
2. The Negative Oath; and,
3. The Ordinances concerning Discipline and Worship. (Wood, *Ann.* B. 1. p. 507).

It was finally proposed, that certain Reasons, called *Just Scruples*, should be exhibited in the name of the University. These were soon after published, (Oxon. 1647. and *ibid.* 1660.) with this title :

“ Reasons of the present judgment of the University of Oxford, concerning the Solemn League and Covenant, Negative Oath, and the Ordinances concerning Discipline and Worship, approved by general consent in a full Convocation, 1 June, 1647, and presented to consideration.”

The University published these Reasons to clear themselves of all suspicion of obstinacy. "Expecting also," continues Wood, (Ann. B. 1. p. 508.) "so much justice, and hoping for so much charity, as either not to be pressed to conform to what was required in any of the said oaths, further than their present judgments could warrant them; or not to be condemned for refusing so to do, without clear and real satisfaction given to their Just Scruples. The said Reasons which were drawn up in English by the most clear heads of the University, (of which *Dr. Zouche* drew up the *Law part* of it, and what referred to reason and conscience was done by *Dr. Robt. Sanderson*,) were not then received in Convocation with an implicit faith; but it was generally known what the contents of them were, some days before, and being a work which was taken to be absolutely and learnedly stated, it was thought fit it should be translated by some of the University into the Latin tongue, to the end that other nations might be sensible of what had passed. Which being accordingly done by *Langbaine*, of Queen's Coll. (as I have been informed, continues Wood, Ann. B. 1. p. 509.) was soon after translated into French, Italian, Dutch, etc.



The account extracted from Walton's Life of Sanderson, is the following. " About the time of his (i. e. Robt. Sanderson's) reading these Lectures, 1646, (the King, Chas. I. being then prisoner in the Isle of Wight,) that part of the Parliament then at Westminster, sent the *Covenant*, the *Negative Oath*, and I know not what more, to Oxford, to be taken by the Doctor of the Chair, and all Heads of Houses. And all the other inferior Scholars, of what degree soever, were also to take these oaths [see Note] by a fixed day; for those that did not were to abandon their Colleges, and the University too, within 24 hours after the beating of a drum; and if they remained longer, they were to be proceeded against as spies. And being possessed of this mistaken hope, that the men in present power were not yet grown so merciless, as not to allow manifest reason for their not submitting to the enjoined oaths, the University appointed 20 Delegates to meet, consider, and draw up a Manifesto to them, why they could not take those oaths but by violation of their consciences: and of these Delegates, Dr. Sheldon, late Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Sanderson, Dr. Morley, now Bp. of Winchester, and that most honest, very learned,

and as judicious Civil Lawyer, Dr. Zouche, were a part ; the rest I cannot now name, but the whole number of Delegates requested Dr. Zouch to draw up the law part, and give it to Dr. Sanderson, and he was requested to methodize, and add what referred to reason and conscience, and put it into form. He yielded to their desires, and did so. And then, after they had been read in a full Convocation, and allowed of, they were printed in Latin, that the Parliament's proceedings, and the University's sufferings, might be manifested to all nations."

" These Delegates," says Lord Clarendon, " to their eternal renown, being at the same time under a strict and strong garrison, put over them by the Parliament, the King in prison, and their hopes desperate, passed a public act and declaration against the Covenant, with such invincible arguments of the illegality, wickedness, and perjury contained in it, that no man of the contrary opinion, nor the assembly of Divines, which then sat at Westminster, ever ventured to make answer to it : but it must remain to the world's end as a monument of the learning, courage, and loyalty of that excellent place, against the highest malice and tyranny, that was ever exercised in

or over any nation." See *The History of the Rebellion*, vol. iii. p. 56. Ed. folio, 1704.

After the Restoration, when the Parliament sat at Oxford, the Commons ordered thanks to be returned to the University, for their noble and resolute conduct, at this time.

“ Martis 31 Octob. 1663.

“ Resolved, That the thanks of this House be returned to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, for their remarkable loyalty to his Majesty’s father of happy memory, in the late rebellion : especially, for that extraordinary instance of their duty, in making a bold opposition to the *rebellious visitors*, and refusing to submit to their League and Covenant : and lastly, for the illustrious performance they printed, entitled, ‘ The Judgment of the University ;’ in which they have learnedly maintained the justice of the King’s cause.”

In 1653, Dr. Zouche was appointed by Cromwell Lord Protector, to become one of the Delegates in the famous case of Don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese Ambassador, who, on the 22nd of November, the same year, had killed an English gentleman in the New Exchange,

within the liberties of Westminster. I present the reader with a further account of this interesting case, extracted, nearly verbatim, from Lord Somer's Tracts\*.

“ This night, Nov. 22., was a great mutiny at the New Exchange in the Strand, such as hath scarce ever been the like. The business, upon the best information that I can have from those who were present in part of it, and have conferred with others upon the whole, is this. On Monday night, which was the night before, three of the Portugal Ambassador's family, whereof his brother was one, being at the New Exchange, and talking in French, spake of such discourse of transactions of some English affairs, which Colonel Gerhard, Sir William Gerhard's brother, who understood the French tongue, hearing, told them very civilly, that they did not represent the stories they spoke of, right; whereupon one of the Portugals gave him the lye. Upon that, they began to jostle, and all three fell upon Colonel Gerhard. \* \* \* \* There were some gentlemen there, but not knowing who it was they so assaulted, never meddled with them; and yet one of the Portugals

\* Sommer's Tracts, A Third Collection, etc. vol. ii. 4to. 1751. pp. 65--68. In Bodleian, lettered vol. X.

with his dagger stabbed Colonel Gerhard in the shoulder, and hurt him sore. But afterwards, Mr. Anfrazer spoke to the Portugals, that it was not civil nor handsome, for so many to fall upon one, three to one being very unequal, and endeavoured to pull one of them off, and to persuade them to cease, and thereby he came to see who it was they had assaulted; and finding it to be Colonel Gerhard, whom he knew well, and seeing them still pursue their rage upon him, he drew to relieve him; and after some bustle the Portugals went away, one of them having received a cut upon his cheek; and that night afterwards, near twenty of their attendants came to the Exchange, and would have quarrelled with any body; and some cuffing there was by some, but not much more that night, for it was late, and they returned home. On Tuesday night came about fifty of the Portugals again to the New Exchange, of which number were the Ambassador's brother, and two Knights of Malta; they were led on by a Portugal in buff, whom they called Captain, one well known to some in the Exchange, and they had generally double arms, all or most part of them swords and pistols, and coats of mail or armour; some one thing, some another. \* \* \* \*

“ They had also two or three coaches that brought ammunition, in which were hand grenades, and bottles, and some little barrels of powder and bullets, and other necessaries, if occasion was for them also.

“ Thus they came with a resolution to fall upon every English gentleman they should find in or about the Exchange; and entering in with this equipage, the people were exceedingly frightened. For first came in the Captain, who led them, and after him the Portugal Ambassador's brother, and the Knights of Malta; and so the rest, all with drawn swords, in so furious a posture, as if they intended to kill every man they met that stood before them.

“ Hereupon the people fled into the shops in the Exchange to shelter themselves, and all that did not so, they fell upon, though no man gave them the least affront, yet they pistoled, and cut, and wounded many.

“ Mr. Greneway\*, a gentleman of Gray's Inn,

\* The Portugal mistook him for Mr. Gerhard, who was condemned in high-treason, in conspiring the death of the Lord Protector, and was beheaded on Tower-Hill the same day with the Portugal Ambassador's brother. *Salmon's Chronological Historian*, ad an. 1654.

son to the Lady Greneway, was there with his sister, and a gentlewoman, whom he was to have married: he desired them two to stand away in a shop, where he saw them safe, and they would have had him stay with them; and he said he would only go and see what was the matter. But he was no sooner parted from them, but immediately the word being given by the Portugal Captain, which was *Safa*, the word when they were to fall on, without any affront offered towards them, one of them pistoled him, and shot him in the head, and he is dead of his wounds; and many others they have dangerously wounded. Colonel Mayo had 12 upon him at once, yet drew his sword, and fought with them, as long as he was able to hold his sword in his hand, which being cut, he was forced to let his sword fall; and then they cut, and wounded him in many places. Mr. Thomas Howard, Mr. Cartar, and divers others, were wounded passing.

“ The Horse at the Meuse had taken the alarm before they retired, and returning home passing by the Meuse, some of the Horse moving towards them, some of them discharged pistols towards the Horse, and the rest ran home to the Ambassador's house; but the Horse Guards took some

of them, and carried them into the Meuse, and sent word thereof to the General, (Cromwell,) and a party of Horse pursued them, and beset the Ambassador's house; and Commissary General Whalley sent into the Ambassador, acquainted him with this horrible attempt and bloody murder committed by his followers, and shewed some they had taken prisoners, and required the chief of the rest of them to be delivered into the hands of justice, which the Ambassador was loth to do; but seeing he could not baffle them to stop the course of justice, in so horrible and bloody a business, he delivered up his brother, and one of the Knights of Malta, and some others, such as they had information were chief, and promised to secure the rest to be forthcoming, any of them, when they should be demanded. After which, the Ambassador made his address to the Lord General, (Cromwell,) and chiefly for his brother; but his Excellency told him, it did concern the public, and therefore his address must be to the Parliament and Council of State. It is such a horrible business, that his Excellency would not meddle with him in it. The Portugals that are in custody, are prisoners at St. James's, and the business is under examination before the Council."



Then follows the order made by Council for the preservation of peace and quiet in this affair.

“ Dr. Zouch, in the Preface to his celebrated Piece, written on this occasion, entitled, ‘ Solutio Quæstionis De Legati Delinquentis Judice Competente,’ i. e. to say, his Latin Dissertation concerning the punishment of Ambassadors who transgress the laws of the country where they reside\*, having given a short account of the fact, which he calls a base murder, thus proceeds:— The most eminent Lord Protector, testifying a just concern both for the blood of an English subject, and the pretended privilege of an Ambassador, consulted the most eminent professors, both of the Roman and Civil Laws, how such a barbarous murder might be punished; but these disagreeing among themselves, his Highness thought fit, to leave the decision of this affair to a Court of Delegates, consisting of the Chief Justice, and two other Judges, the same number of Gentlemen [Nobiles], and three Doctors of the Civil Law†. When the Ambassador’s brother, and the other offenders, were brought before this

\* An English translation of the work was published in 8vo. 1717, by D. J.

† Of which Dr. Zouche was one.

court, he, who was supposed to be a colleague in the embassy, vaunted there, that he was the King's Ambassador, and subject to the jurisdiction of no one else ; but producing the King of Portugal's letters, all that appeared from them was, that the King intended in a little time to recall his brother, and to give him a commission to manage his affairs in England. This being judged insufficient to prove him an ambassador, he was, without any further regard to the privilege of that character, ordered, as well as the rest, to plead to the indictment ; and accordingly pleaded not guilty. But witnesses appearing, and relating the whole matter of fact upon oath, the prisoners accused were all convicted, and condemned to die. The Ambassador's brother having been discovered in an attempt to make his escape, was afterwards executed, together with an English servant of his. The author (Dr. Zouche proceeds) of a book, entitled, ' De Jure et Judicio Inter Gentes,' (this piece of Dr. Zouche's was published in 1650,) being one of the Civilians sitting on this trial, and who, in the case of punishing an Ambassador, seems to agree with Hugo Grotius\*, as he does in many other

\* See Grotius *Droit De La Guerre*, etc. par Barbeyrac, l. ii. ch. 18.

cases, has thought it worth his while, in an affair of such importance, to examine further what is more agreeable to the *law of nations*. To this purpose, he carefully read over all the authors he could meet with on this subject, diligently observing what they had borrowed from others; and having faithfully collected, digested, and considered the arguments for and against the immunity of an Ambassador, observing that those against the opinion of Grotius were weaker than those which were for it, he made no scruple of submitting his own thoughts and observations to the examination of the public, being fully satisfied, that the immunity of an Ambassador, as determined by Grotius, has the greatest tendency to preserve peace and commerce between Princes and States; and that if it be received under those limitations which he has settled, it can never deceive or injure the safety and government of the Prince. Dr. John Owen, who was made Dean of Christ's Church by Cromwell, being in consequence of this, Vice-Chancellor of the University, when this book was written, our author submitted it to him for his approbation and licence to print it at the University press; in answer to which, that learned person, deservedly

the boast of the sect of Independents, returned an elegant letter in Latin, prefixed to Dr. Zouche's book."

The greater part of the translation of this letter is to the following effect:—"I have read your Dissertation concerning the proper judge of an Ambassador, who transgresses the laws of the country where he resides, with great satisfaction and benefit; and I give you my most cordial thanks, that you did me the favour of an opportunity of perusing it: and I should have had no other reason to imagine that I have any knowledge in the law of nations, than that all your works, which have the approbation of the learned every where, wonderfully please me. Seeing, therefore, I am not an utter stranger, of what moment it is in arduous affairs of this kind, to penetrate into their true state, and set them in due light, you may thence easily guess, what a favour you have done me. I have always, indeed, looked upon your author, Grotius, to be a very great man, and almost incomparable; and though in some very weighty points of religion, his sentiments and mine are vastly different, yet nobody is readier to allow him, in a manner, to have excelled all mankind, in all sorts of literature,

and especially in his profound knowledge of the laws of nature and nations, and of the Roman civil law; and can scarcely think that ever any body came up to him in that respect. But forasmuch as I was not before unacquainted with, and approved of his judgment concerning the competent judge of a foreign Minister, who transgresses the laws of the country where he resides, and seeing you have explained it with such perspicuity, judgment, and learning, as would have become Grotius himself; and over and above that, have strengthened it with many new arguments, cleared many objections that might be raised against it, and illustrated the whole with various examples, as all these shew your ability on the subject, and make no kind of doubt that all impartial men of all sides, will be satisfied with it; and therefore I am very ready and desirous this work should be made public for the benefit of the learned; and, I do hereby, by virtue of my office, licence the printing of it.

Yours,

JOHN OWEN, V. C. OXON.

March 10, 1656."

It appears from this Treatise, that if the Portuguese Ambassador's brother could have produced any sufficient proof of his being appointed by that King a colleague in the embassy, the plea which he made of his privilege on that account would have been admitted, as valid by our author, who wrote this piece expressly in defence of the opinion of Grotius, concerning an Ambassador's immunity in all criminal cases whatsoever. Dr. Zouche, in this piece, asserts also the opinion he had before given, upon that much controverted point, the justice of Queen Elizabeth's act, in the death of Mary Queen of Scots, in consequence of a civil process, which he determined to be unjust, and contrary to the privilege of a sovereign Prince. See his words:—"If a Prince maintains his royal dignity in the dominions of another, for him to be subject to the jurisdiction of that country, is by no means agreeable to the old maxim, that one equal has no command over another. What men thought of the death of Mary Queen of Scots may be seen in Camden, and which of those, is his opinion, I have shewn (says Zouche) in another Treatise."

"As to the assertion," says he, "that Sovereigns would be in a bad condition, if other

Princes were allowed to plot their destruction in their own dominions, it is answered, that such a liberty is by no means allowed ; but they may be prosecuted in an open war, agreeably to the law of nations : and if it appears better to inflict immediate punishment upon a King who is taken in a foreign country plotting against a State, it suits better with the law of nations, to proclaim war against them, and declare them open enemies ; and then one may safely kill them without waiting for any judicial process." [chap iv.] Here we see, that our learned Civilian only disapproves the act of Elizabeth in putting her sister Queen to death, as being done in pursuance of a judicial process, at the same time expressly approving the fact of her death considered absolutely, by chalking out another method of compassing it, according to which Mary might have been put to death safely by the law of nations, without waiting for any judicial process. Under the same opinion he likewise approves of the Bishop of Ross's answer to Burleigh, concerning the immunity of Ambassadors, [chapter vii.]; and observes, that though Burleigh told him that neither the privilege of ambassage, nor the testimonials of the public faith, could protect such

Ambassadors as were traitors to the public, but they were subject in criminal cases, [penalibus actionibus teneri]; yet nothing more was done to the Bishop, than that being sent to the Tower; he was confined there close prisoner for two years, and then ordered to leave the kingdom. Besides, continues he, the Queen's Counsel seems to have laid but little stress upon the opinions of those lawyers; since afterwards, in a case of a similar nature, they consulted Hottoman in France, and Alberic Gentilis, an Italian, then in England, about Mendoza, the Spanish Ambassador, who both agreed, that an Ambassador, though a conspirator, must not be put to death, but his principal was to be consulted according to the former, and himself to be sent away according to the latter. He afterwards proceeds to consider, among others, the opinion of Conrad Brun, the author of the *Questio vetus et nova*, that the right which Ambassadors have of not being injured, is to be secured only to those, who behave themselves honourably in their embassy, which, says he, depends upon the words of Theodatus to Justinian's Ambassadors; the weight whereof he examined, and the authority of the civil law in this point, viz. l. 12. c. De Dignitatibus. l. 17. §.



in *Criminalibus c. eodem tit.*; and in proceeding observes, that when the English Civilians gave their answer about the Bishop of Ross, this Brun was the only author that had written upon the subject, with whom they seem to agree, in that they think an Ambassador, who raises a rebellion against the Prince he is sent to, forfeits his privileges by the Roman Civil Law. The rest of their answer, continues he, that such an Ambassador is likewise obnoxious to punishment, is impertinent to the question, whether he may be punished as an enemy, but may be understood of punishing him by driving him out of the kingdom. In conclusion, he maintains with Grotius, that Ambassadors are absolutely free from civil laws and statutes; and that although by the law of nature an Ambassador deserves to be punished, yet the law of nations must determine where and by whom he is to be punished; since justice must be done in a just manner. [chap. xii. & xiii.]\* See Vattel's able chapter on this subject; and Bynkershoek's *Traité Du Juge Competent*, par Barbeyrac.

In 1660 Dr. Zouche† was appointed one of the commissioners for restoring all persons unjustly

\* *Biographia Britannica*, nearly verbatim.

† He died Saturday, March 1st. 1660-1.

expelled from their Colleges, etc. in 1648. Of this transaction, Wood affords us the following account.

An. Dom. 1660. Wood, Ann. B. i. 12 Car. II. vol. iii. p. 697. “ The scene of all things is now changed, and alterations made in the countenances, actions, manners, and words of all men. Those that for these twelve years last past had governed, and carried all things in a manner at their pleasure, looked discontented, plucked their hats over their eyes, and were much perplexed, foreseeing that their being here must inevitably vanish. Those that had laid under a cloud for several years, (Wood, Ann. v. iii. p. 697.) appear with cheerful looks, while others that had then flourished, drooped away, or withdrew themselves privately ; they knowing very well, that they had eaten other men’s bread, and that if they should stay, should undergo a visitation and censure by those men that they themselves had formerly visited. But justice must be done, and Statutes be put in force, and men have their right, and enjoy their places which they had been deprived of, for these twelve years last past. In order to which, I find this following to pass in the free Parliament, so called :—

“ Die Lunæ 4 die Junii.

“ Ordered by the Lords in Parliament assembled, that the Chancellors of both Universities shall take care that the several Colleges in the said University shall be governed according to their respective Statutes. And that such persons, who have been unjustly put out of their Headships, Fellowships, or other offices relating to the several Colleges or Universities, may be restored according to the said Statutes of the Universities and Founders of Colleges therein.”

“ By virtue of which order, Sir Wm. Seymaure, Lord Beauchamp, Earl and Marquis of Hertford, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Chancellor of the University, did, by his writing, dated 14th June this year, think fit to constitute, authorize, and appoint *Dr. Richard Zouch, Principal of St. Alban's Hall*, Dr. Herbert Croft, Dean of Hereford, Dr. John Oliver, President of Magdalen Coll., etc. ; (eleven names are given in addition,) Dr. Saye, Prov. of Oriel, or any three or more of them, to summon and call before them all Heads and Governors of Colleges, Halls, Fellows, Scholars, or any

persons whatsoever, now or heretofore Members of the said University, or in any of the Colleges or Halls thereof. And from time to time to certify him of their proceedings therein, that he might do what, of right, he ought to do, for the good government of the said University, and of the Colleges and Halls therein contained, according to their respective Statutes.

The Commission being sent to the University, the said Visitors cited all persons thereof, within three days, to appear before them, to give an account by what authority they held their places, how they came to them, and the like. (Wood, Ann. v. ii. p. 698-9.)

According to the said Summons, they appeared before them, sitting in the Provost's (Dr. Saye's) Lodgings of Oriel, for four or five days in the said month of June, and gave in their answers to such questions as were proposed to them.

But the Commissioners finding themselves not sure enough to proceed upon that commission, as to expulsion, suspension, etc., got another from the King, dated the 23rd July following; by which, besides those before mentioned, (Dr. Croft and Mr. Dolbin excepted,) were these Visitors appointed, viz. Sir Edw. Hyde, Lord Chancellor

of England, etc. Which commission also being sent down, a Citation was stuck up in the Schools, July 26th, warning all the Members of the University to appear in the Convocation House the last of the said month, between the hours of nine and eleven in the morning.

(This Visitation continued about ten weeks. Wood, Ann. v. iii. p. 703.)

But those that were to be restored, whether Doctors or Masters, “did make great dislike” of most of the aforesaid Visitors, who were to be their Judges, especially those of the University who were constantly to sit, being no others but such that had kept their places in the late broken times, and so consequently had submitted to the then power; namely, Dr. Hood, *Zouch*, Clayton, Baldwin, Mr. Barlow, Saye, Houghton, Lampugh, etc. But the commission being not in a possibility of being altered without a great deal of trouble, they consented to be subordinate to their power.

At the aforesaid time, therefore, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and Masters, came to the place appointed, and took their usual seats; the rest of the University stood below and in the middle of the House. After they were settled

came in Dr. Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Hood, and *Dr. Zouch*, and seated themselves at a table beneath the Vice-Chancellor's chair; the rest of the Visitors, who came after them, such that were Members of, or Students in the University, (for none else, then or afterwards, except the Chancellor's Secretary,) in the lower seats, near the said table. All being placed, Mr. Gregory Ballard, the Visitors' Registrary, (standing in the pew of him belonging to the University,) humbly spake to the said Visitors in the Latin Tongue, to know "whether they would have their commission read;" to which they answered, "Yea." Then he read it with an audible voice, and being ended, the auditory having given an *humm*, the Registrary asked the Academians, whether they would accept it, and by virtue thereof he visited, or somewhat to that effect; to which some (not many) answered, "placet." That being done, the Commissioners or Visitors adjourned 'till three of the clock in the afternoon.

In the afternoon, at the time prefixed, they ordered these persons following to be restored to those Headships and Prebendships, from which they were ejected An. 1648, viz. :—

Dr. Sanderson to his Prebendship of Ch. Church, which Mr. Henry Cornish held : To the Regius Professor of Divinity, which the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Conant, held.

Dr. Baylie to his Presidentship of St. John's College.

Dr. Mancell to his Principality of Jesus College.

Dr. Potter to his Presidentship of Trinity College, after three several persons had occupied it since 1648 ; of which Dr. Seth Ward was one.

Dr. Newton to his Presidentship of Corp. Ch. College.

Dr. Walker to his Mastership of University Coll.

Dr. Richard Gardiner to his Prebendship of Ch. Church, which Dr. Rogers held ; etc.

All which, together with the Heads of Brasenose and Pembroke, and several Officers of the University, being then, or within a few days after, put into possession of their places, all Fellows and Scholars of each House that were living unmarried, they restored, ejecting then divers, especially such that were factious, or not fit to make Collegiates, notwithstanding they had been statutably elected ; and all, whether Fellows,

Scholars, Servants, etc. that they restored, did not amount to a sixth part of those ejected 1648, and after; they being either dead, or married, or had changed their religion." (Wood's Ann. v. iii. p. 700.)

Wood proceeds to observe, "that whereas great cruelty was acted in the Presbyterian Visitation twelve years before, now nothing but moderation, and a requital in a manner of good for evil in this. And indeed few or none could find reason to complain of what was done by these Visitors; for the persons that had been ejected were to be restored, and room was to be made for them, to which end, some, though statutely elected since 1648, were ejected; yet provision was made for *divers* of them, if they would accept it, as Chaplains places in some Colleges, and Clerks in others." (Wood's Annals, v. iii. pp. 701-2.)

Dr. Zouche died March 1, 1660-1.

Dr. Zouche's character is thus summed up by Wood, his contemporary, in the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Art. Zouche:—"He was an exact artist, a subtle logician, expert historian, and for the



knowledge in, and practice of, the Civil Law, the chief person of his time, as his works, much esteemed beyond the Seas, (where several of them are reprinted,) partly testify. He was so well vers'd also in the Statutes of the University, and controversies between the Members thereof and the City, that none after *Twyne's*\* death went

\* The annexed account of Brian Twyne is copied from the 3rd volume of "Oxoniana," pp. 241-243.—"Before he was thirty years of age he wrote and published in 4to. an excellent and useful book in L.<sup>in</sup>, called *Antiquitatis Academiae Oxoniensis Apologia, in tres libros divisa*. He was from his youth, to the utmost period of his life, a person of strange unaccountable industry, and he laid out his whole time and pains (to his eternal honour) in this particular sort of learning. His diligence is very manifest in the book, and in it he has shewed no less judgment. He has withal produced such irrefragable and undeniable proofs of the antiquity of Oxford against the most learned Dr. John Cay, of Cambridge, that they continue hitherto, as it were, unanswered; and there is a variety of other particulars scattered up and down the work, which, with the appendices, clearly point out and discover to us the original of many places and customs in and about that University. As by this work the author deservedly obtained the name and reputation of being a most indefatigable and skilful antiquary, so the University of Oxford, in token of their esteem and respect for him, and to gratify him for the pains he had generously taken, not only in that work, but in helping to compile the body of the statutes of the University, elected and constituted him their first *Custos Archivorum*; which place he held and enjoyed to his dying day, to the no small credit of the University, and with

beyond him. As his birth was noble, so was his behaviour and discourse; and as personable and handsome, so naturally sweet, pleasing, and affable. The truth is, there was nothing wanting but a forward spirit for his advancement; but the interruption of the times, which silenced his profession, would have given a stop to his rise, had he been of another disposition.”

Having touched on the principal transactions of Dr. Zouche's life, chiefly by copious extracts from works of credit, I can imagine that the reflecting reader of this imperfect Memoir will historically call to memory, and dwell on the

equal honour to himself. During that time he arranged and digested all the books and papers, belonging to his office, in due order, and added divers excellent and useful notes and observations to many of them, which have been of admirable service to his successors; and he enlarged his apology to a much greater bulk, which he designed to have reprinted; but upon his death, the copy, in which those excellent additions were inserted, was, with several other papers of inestimable value, unfortunately lost; and therefore Mr. Wood, when he set himself in good earnest about compiling his great work of the History and Antiquities of the same University, was obliged to search and examine anew, all those papers and books that had been consulted long ago by Mr. Twyne, whose collections, had they been preserved, would in some degree, have eased him in that drudgery. He died in 1644.” T. Hearne.

eventful times, during which Dr. Zouche lived, the latter end of the reign of the First James, Charles the First, the Usurpation, and the opening of Charles the Second's Reign.

If a contrast be drawn of those times, and a part of the subsequent period, with the times in which we are at present living, we have surely the strongest reasons to bless Providence, that *we* live in days, when Religious Toleration, and Political Freedom, have nearly reached their acme.

May our present dissensions, almost inseparable from Religious Liberty, and Political Freedom, never be urged so far, as to burst out into sanguinary violence from the overbearing selfishness of *any* party :—may our Governors always regard the rights of property, and always bear in mind that great end of all good government, the happiness of a *nation* in *all* its gradations :—may every quixotic scheme of *democratic* government, which would finally terminate in the tyranny of the one, or of the few, be wisely rejected by the calm good-sense of the British people :—may the strictest economy be introduced into, and be continued, in every department of the State :—

and may sound political, in addition to religious, and other useful knowledge, become a part of our University instruction, for the Nobles and Gentry of the land :— may we always cheerfully allow to *others* what we claim for ourselves, the right of private judgment, both in Religion and Politics :— may that over-zealous spirit be discouraged amongst us, which would half close “ the gates of Mercy ” on those Christians, who belong not to a Church, claiming Apostolical Succession, and exercising Episcopacy\*.

May our Reformed Church of England never become so far assimilated to Romanism, as to facilitate the labours of wily Popish Emissaries †:— and may undue respect never be paid to Christian antiquity, in depreciation of that weighty and invaluable Article of our Church : “ Holy Scrip-

\* Unless you can convince the Dissenter, that these points, Apostolical Succession, and Episcopacy, are absolutely necessary to *Salvation*, from *the words of Scripture*; he will disregard any secondary arguments : and should you urge the authority of the Christian Fathers, he will tell you, they were uninspired and fallible men, whose individual opinions collectively summed up, are in very many cases by no means *conclusive*.

† Against these insinuating enemies, the activity of our Clergy must specially be directed, by the abundant dissemination of *genuine* Protestant Tracts, and by frequent ministerial visits.

ture containeth all things necessary to Salvation ; so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an Article of the Faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to Salvation\*." Art. VI. ; see also Art. XX. \* \* \* \*

\* Were this VIth Article always kept sternly in view by Divines, what an abundant harvest of discussion would be cut away in doctrinal matters, and about such usages as, Bowing to the Altar, Shew-bread Tables, Baptismal Chrism, and many other *curious* and antique matters, not without their historical, and sometimes high de facto value.

MAGD. COLL. OXFORD,

MAY 29th, 1839.

FAC SIMILE

OF

*Rec. Zouke*"

CIVILIAN

THE  
D O V E :  
OR  
PASSAGES OF COSMOGRAPHY.

BY  
RICHARD ZOUCHE,  
CIUILLIAN, OF NEW COLLEDGE  
IN OXFORD.

---

SICUT COLUMBÆ.

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LONDON :

PRINTED FOR GEORGE NORTON, AND ARE TO BE SOULD  
AT HIS SHOP VNDER THE BLACKE BELL, NEERE  
TEMPLE-BARRE, 1613.

*(REPRINT.)*





TO THE TRVELY  
NOBLE, AND WORTHILY HONOURED,  
EDWARD LORD ZOUCHE\*.  
ST. MAUR AND CANTELUPE, OF HIS  
MAIESTIES PRIUIE-COUNCELL.

Right Honorable :

My resolu'd assurance, that the mouths of Infants may reueale a truth, makes me who haue not attain'd that perfection of speech, which is reputed worthie to be openly heard, yet hopefully ambitious to be beleeu'd. And truely, I desire no more, but that this simple Intelligencer, who hath brought in a relation of the World to me, may report me againe to the world, one who wish the good of all who are studiously affected, and Honour of those who haue put life into my poore indeauours †. How much I am bound both in my selfe, and those whom I esteeme as neare, to your Lordships fauours, I should blush in this idle manner to make profession, did I not thinke that those noble ends, which

\* See Note 1. Appendix.

† See Note 2. App.

haue giuen beginning to all your actions, haue enabled you to entertaine with constancie, the slender acknowledgements of great deseruings. But what your Honour did neuer expect in the great vnthankfull, and cannot meet in this little imperfect world of mine, may you finde eternally remembred, in that more glorious and incorruptible to come.

Your Lordships kinsman

obliged in duty

RICHARD ZOVCHE.

## AD AUTOREM.

Iste tripartitæ liber est Descriptio terræ,  
Et simul ingenij Mappa, typusq; tui.  
Consimili versu pingatur America, sic tu  
Ipse, Columba velut Musa, Columbus eris.

THO. LAKE.

---

Tam paucis, tot, tanta? quis, O, si deforet orbis,  
Non velit in Libro, Zouche, habitare tuo?

JOAN: HARRIS, N. C.

## TO MY DEARELY AFFECTIONATE FRIEND

MR. RICHARD ZOVCHE.

Thy worke hath tongue, for vs t' admire thy worth,  
 Silence, the voyce of an admiring minde  
 Should then best fit my pen: but Love breaks forth  
 And will needs speake what in thy booke I finde,  
 And wrestingly, out of my wonted lynes  
 It makes me shuffle in these hobling rymes.  
 Though t'were not thine, it's good, but hauing birth  
 From thee, it's excellent; who in an houre  
 Flyest o're the forrest of the spacious earth,  
 And of each Eden dost cull out some flowres,  
 And leau'st out nothing, (this is admirable,)  
 Which to a settled eye can be remarkeable,  
 And in so narrow lines could be discover'd  
 Of so much World;) but thy penne hath vtter'd,  
 And for this Truth, which men best-bred do know  
 Didst but into the Muses garden goe.  
 Who fearing danger dares not crosse the Sea,  
 And of the Earth desires to know the frame,  
 Let him but read thy worke, and he shall see  
 The worlds faire Symstry by distinguisht names,

And by thy Art, his ignorance may know,  
 For which most men by Land and Sea doe row :  
 And let him bless thy wit, and prayses sing  
 That thus with ease dost him such knowledg bring.

Ingenious Zouche, liue thy Verses long,  
 Fly faire, and far thy Doue, with her smooth song ;  
 Of thy all-Noble name for Armes long knowne\*,  
 These Lettred times haue thee design'd their owne.

Your Louer and Friend,

RICHARD YONG.

\* See Note 3. App.

## TO THE AUTHOR.

Behold, a miracle, a singing Doue,  
 Which sweetly sings, yet sings not sweets of Loue.  
 Each studie be her Doue-house, and each breast,  
 Which harbours studious thoughts, her gentle neast.

NIC. STOUGHTON, Int. Temp.

---

Aspice ; non veneri est deuota Columba ; mouetur  
 Illius, auspicijs, penna, Minerua, tuis.  
 Ergo Deæ noctis studiosæ Noctua cedat,  
 Dum tu gaudentem luce tueris auem.

CAR. HERBERT, N. C.

## THE DOUE.

---

TAKE wing my Muse, and like that siluer Doue,  
 Which o'er the world new-bath'd, did hou'ring fly  
 The low-coucht Seas, and high-plac't Land aboue,  
 Discerne with faithfull, though with fearefull eye,  
     That what both Land and Sea resounding ring  
     We may to this All-makers prayses sing.

He who directs the Sparrowes tender flight,  
 And sees him safely reach the hurtlesse ground,  
 Guide thee in all thy Passages aright,  
 And grant thy Course be sure, thy Resting sound,  
     From Mount of Oliues, as from Hill of Bayes,  
     Blest with the Branch of Peace, though not of Praise.

And you whose Care our Floating House yet saues  
 From sinking in the Deluge of Despayre,  
 Whil'st with poore feather'd oares she passe the waues  
 Of this all-vulgar-breath'd, storme-threatning Ayre:  
     Deare Lord \* vouchsafe with patient looke t'attend  
     Her flights both trembling rise, and humble end.

\* Note 4. App.

## THE WORLD.

To our small *Isle of Man*, some well compare  
 The World, that greater Continents huge frame,  
 Nor much vnlike eythers Perfections are  
 Their Matter, and their Mixture both the same ;  
     Whence Mans Affection it so much allures,  
     Sith greatest Likenesse greatest Loue procures.

But if their outward Formes we looke vpon,  
 Wee shall their Figures diuers plainly see :  
 For mans erected tall Proportion  
 To his heau'n-hoping Soule doth best agree :  
     Whereas the *World* each way being framéd round,  
     The aptest forme for turning Change hath found.

Like Natures rarest workmanship, the Eye,  
 The well contriuéd instrument of seeing,  
 Which by exact and apt Rotunditie,  
 Performes his duty, and preserues his beeing,  
     Of many curious circling Spheares composed,  
     And Orbs, within the Orbs without enclosed.



## THE EARTH.

---

In midst of which by rarer Engeny,  
 Then *Mars* and *Venus* hang in Lemnian net :  
 The Land and Sea embracing louingly,  
 Making one perfect Globe, in th'ayre were set.  
     Whose interveyning qualities agree  
     To breede and beare what moue, or resting be.

Thrice happy Vnion when these Greater things  
 Accord in perfect Loue and Amitie :  
 Whose peace an vniuersall blessing brings,  
 Causing in lesser states sweet harmonie :  
     And euer blesséd be his powerfull hand,  
     By whom this Order doth supported stand.

Now Rose-cheek't Morning, kindest Friend of Arts,  
 Learnings best Mistresse, my presuming Muse  
 Of all the Earths diffuséd, sundry parts  
 Thy Neighbour cónfine Kingdomes first doth chuse,  
     That when her faultie boldnesse shee doth see,  
     If blush she doe not, she may learne of thee.

## ASIA.

THE worlds true Mother-Land, mans Nurcery,  
 Great Asia, object of diuiner view,  
 Saluted first by Heau'ns all-seeing eye,  
 Soonest by it departing, bid t' adiew.

The West yet wrapt in Darknesse shin'd in Light,  
 That since inlightened, lyes inwrapt in Night.

China her farthest Region in the East,  
 By Portugals to vs discover'd late,  
 Is with much Pleasure, and rich Plentie blest,  
 With People, and with Princes fortunate :

Yet most procuring wonder doe excell  
 The Cities where her Prince and People dwell.

The skill of *Printing* and *Artillery*,  
 Rarest inuentions which these days have seene,  
 (If we beleue the Fame which thence doth flye)  
 Here in the ancient'st times haue practis'd beene :  
 And sure that People is or should be wise,  
 Which say We see with one, They with both eyes.

Bord'ring on China Northward lies Cathay,  
 Rul'd by her Emperour, the mighty Cham,  
 To whom great Tartarie doth tribute pay :  
 Great Tartary whose farre distended name,  
     Twixt auncient India, and the Icy Sea,  
     Possesseth all to Westerne Muscouy.

The nation sprung from Sires of Scythian race,  
 Not satisfi'ed with Ob, nor Volga's fload,  
 People anew some new vnpeopled place,  
 In guilded sculs carowsing luke-warme blood,  
     More happy yet in spoiling States well built,  
     Then in erecting where their force hath spilt.

As those hayle vollies which the Whirle-winds cast  
 Of leaden drops, from some darke molten showres,  
 Beat downe the fruit, and all the fields lay wast :  
 Led by great *Tamberlaine* those storming Powres  
     Forc'd Asia's Tyrant, with his prostrate troope,  
     Vnder their fearefull Armes to bend and stoope.

Southward from China, doe confining lie  
 The Easterne Indies, whose rich golden sands  
 Vnder conduct of greedy tyranny,  
 Oft felt the violence of warlike bands,  
     Which hoping to proue rich with forreyne spoyle,  
     Forsooke the sweetnesse of their natue soyle.

First *Bacchus* did this Country ouer-runne,  
 And set vp trophées in the conquer'd East :  
 Oh would he had gone on as he begunne,  
 And neuer turnéd to subdue the West !

Might Indus bancks haue bore his branching Vines,  
 Nor Europes streams bin stain'd with sweeter wines.

Great *Alexander* next with powerfull might,  
 Without resistance, did these parts subdue,  
 Whils't the Inhabitants not vs'd to fight,  
 Away before his Armie trembling flew.

Since subject vnto him, whose spacious minde,  
 Not Gangé, nor once farthest Gades confinde.

Their state most slauish, Fortune miserable,  
 Their life is painefull, and vnpleasing to them,  
 They others making strong, are made vnable,  
 And wealth which blesseth few, did first vndoe them,  
 Which is no more then hath beene seene of old,  
 They most vnhappy who haue heapt most gold.

Their neighbour Persia tride this long before,  
 Greatly presuming on her mightie treasure :  
 But fill'd with much, and euer crauing more,  
 Did surfet, and grow sicke with too-much pleasure:  
 For whose disease the Fates did thinke it good  
 The Prince of Macedon should let her bloud.

*Cyrus* with Natures rarest graces blest,  
 The type of vertue, paragon of Honour,  
 Pluckt from Assyria's proud Imperiall crest,  
 A Monarchs Diadem, and plac't it on her :  
     Which they who follow'd, but with ill successe,  
     Vnhappy soon did lose, or leaue much lesse.

Yet since those losses, somewhat have regain'd  
 These sometimes onely éxpèrt carpet Knights,  
 That late in Champion Field their vertue train'd,  
 Countries farre of remote, now oft affrights :  
     Their mighty Sophy to that strength is growne,  
     That fear'd of others, he yet feareth none.

The west of Asia, once Earths Paradice,  
 Since subiect to the Turks most slauish yoke,  
 Hath seene her Cedars reaching to the Skyes,  
 Layd low by his fierce sacrilegious stroke :  
     Her glorious Kingdomes of illustrious fame,  
     Being swallow'd in the deluge of that name.

Downe from Armenia's ruder Mountaine tops,  
 This violent impetuous Torrent fell,  
 Whose stronger source impatient of stops,  
 Orewhelméd all th' Inhabitants that dwell  
     Betwixt the greater Sea, nere Trebizond,  
     And that which washeth rich Arabian's strond.

The Caspian Sea which seemes an Ocean,  
 Within his Circuits is restrain'd and bound :  
 But this outrageous race of Ottoman,  
 Which hath no end, nor limits euer found :  
     Scorning with bancks or borders to be held,  
     Hath o're Euphrates, and broad Tygris sweld.

Great Babylon sometimes Assyria's pride,  
 By their preuailing armies ouerthrowne,  
 Their fury, and their fiercenesse hauing tride,  
 Now feeles by deere experience of her owne,  
     What grieffe Judæa captiue then sustain'd,  
     When by her Riuers weeping shee complain'd.

Yet now no comfort can Judæa take  
 In this her Neighbour nations juster woe,  
 Her fellowship in miserie may make  
 Her like distress'd minde like passion show,  
     Yet not bewail it, sith her losse more neare,  
     May borrow many, but not lend a teare.

This Country by the Midland Sea confin'd,  
 Was once a happy, and a Holy Land :  
 To Gods owne peoples heritage assign'd,  
 Manuréd onely by his royall hand,  
     Then Scène of heau'nly fauour, since the stage  
     Of most inhumane, furious, hellish rage.

Here He, who hath the highest Heav'n his Throne,  
 The Earth his foote-stoole, did vouchsafe to make  
 His regall Presence, that thrice-sacred One,  
 Whose mightie vertue Diu'lish forces brake,  
     In humane nature borne to vndergoe  
     Our most inhumane sinne-reuenging woe.

O blessed Loue, of Juda's blessed King!  
 O happy Mercy of that blessed Loue!  
 Let Quires of Angels to his glory sing,  
 Let Earth beneath, let highest Heav'ns aboue  
     Assist poore Man his soules best thoughts to raise,  
     To his distressed soules Redeemers praise.

Hierusalem, thou Juda's choysed Cittie,  
 Beholding all his wonderfull effects,  
 Wer't chiefest obiect of his tender pittie,  
 But yet his kindnes cruelly neglects:  
     Which foule offence deseruing thy decay,  
     Jordan may witesse but ne're wash away.

Thy glory since to desolation chang'd,  
 Thy Bulwarks, and faire Buildings are defaced,  
 All fauours of the Heav'ns are quite estrang'd,  
 Thy people fleeing thee, elsewhere disgraced:  
     And Sion which did Siluer drops distill  
     Thy Vallyes with Salt teares of grief doth fill.

Aboue Judæa, bord'ring on the West,  
 Of great Armenia, lesser Asia lyes ;  
 Which on three sides, three famous Seas inuest,  
 Once knowne so many Kingdomes to comprise,  
     Now his entire, whose Tyranny so farre,  
     Sworne foe to peace, hath rauagéd in warre.

His burden stiffe-neckt Taurus vndergoes,  
 And slye Mœander by his winding shelve,  
 Snake-like enwreathéd, which so doubtfull flowes,  
 Deludes obseruers, and doth loose himselfe,  
     Vnwillling his strange cruelty to see,  
     Doth euer seeke, but findes no corner free.

Betwixt the red Sea, and the Persian bay,  
 From Palæstina to the Southerne Maine,  
 Famous Arabia doth at large display  
 Her triple-folded thrice-illustrious traine,  
     Whose riches into diuers Countries brought,  
     Are with great travell, and much danger sought.

To those faire parts which being farthest plac't,  
 Doe serve as Spicery to other Lands,  
 A tedious fearefull iourney must be pac't,  
 Through Rocky desarts, and Wind-driuen Sands,  
     Where many Merchants trading oft haue bin,  
     Lost in the spatious Wildernes of *Sin*.



Of Baulmes and Spices well this soyle may boast,  
 Whilst Mahomet from hence first issued forth :  
 We enuy not the fruit of this faire coast,  
 Nor ought that to despise the colder North,  
     Which so great distance from those parts remou'd,  
     Haue beene no lesse by bount'ous Heau'n belou'd.

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 AFRIQUE.

AFRIQUE remouéd to the Southern parts,  
 In forme resembling some well-shapen shield,  
 Would ill resist the Sunnes more piercing darts,  
 But that her vncouth monster-bearing field,  
     To Phœbus angry fury most expos'd,  
     Within great Neptunes Bauldrick rests inclos'd :

Betwixt the Midland Sea, and Sanguine bay,  
 Deuided by a little tract of ground,  
 Hither from out of Asia, away  
 As o're a straight, but strong-built Bridge is found,  
     Where Nilus streames, like many branching vaines  
     Doe feed with plenty Ægypt's fruitfull plaines.

Nature dispos'd her selfe to recreate,  
 As in her fittest worke-house, here doth vse,  
 (Which Art may wonder at, not imitate)  
 Life into new created shapes t' infuse,  
     The Sun-beames serue as fire, the worke to make,  
     The slymy soyle as apt each forme to take.

Industrious Art, lesse potent, not lesse proud,  
 Enuying Natures vncomparéd power,  
 Hath there vprais'd outreaching eu'ry cloud,  
 Many a gállant, and starre-threatning Tower :  
     Whose strange, sky-piercing, flame-resembling spires  
     This age distrusts, Antiquitie admires.

Next, neere those Cynthia's-kisse-aspiring Hills,  
 Where prófúse Nilus hides his *Bankrupt*-head :  
 Those tawny troopes whose fame all Afrike fills,  
 Vnder great Præster Johns\* condúct are led,  
     By whom the Christian ensignes are retain'd,  
     But with some blots of error fowly stain'd.

And least some corner more diuinely blest,  
 From strange Prodigious monsters should be free,  
 A late vsurpéd Kingdom's here possest  
 By that rude Amazonian Anarchy,  
     Where they, who should a distaff, scepters sway,  
     And Men their Wiues imperious rules obey.

\* See Note. App.

In Zanzibar, neare to that Southern Cape,  
 Which lately from Good Hope deriu'd his name,  
 If not by Nature, many an vgly shape  
 Haue beene brought forth by Monster-making Fame,  
 Such Creatures hardly could producéd be,  
 But by th' assistance of her Midwifry.

There headlesse some are fram'd, as *Momus* would,  
 With eyes and mouth, like windowes, in their breast\*;  
 Others as cast in *Polyphemus* mould,  
 Of one Light in their fore-head stand possesst :  
 Some Pygm̄yes, Men Diminutiues, maintaine  
 Like Pawnes tall squadrons on a chesse-board plaine.

Hence turning Northward that great Kingdome lyes,  
 Now by the name of Manicongo knowne :  
 And rich Gvynæa, whose commodities  
 The English to their Country oft have showne.  
 Then Nvbia Eastward, whose warme sands enfold  
 Heapes of the purest, best refinéd gold.

The Land of Negroes is not far from thence,  
 Nearer extended to th' Atlanticke Maine :  
 Wherein the Blacke-Prince keeps his residence,  
 Attended by his ietty coloured traine :  
 Who in their natiue beautie most delight,  
 And in contempt doe paint the Diuell white.

\* See Note. App.

With wilde Arabia, Lybia may contend,  
 A field of dangers, and vnheard of feares,  
 Her sands want number, and her Desarts end.  
 Inhabited by Lyons, Panthers, Beares :  
     Such rough possessors of so rude a soyle,  
     That none, of eyther, eyther would despoyle.

Next these the Pastures of Numidia lye ;  
 Where, with their easily-remouing tents,  
 The Princes of that wandring Policie  
 Doe follow still their Grazing Regiments :  
     And sure those Troopes are worser taught than fed,  
     Where Rulers by the multitude are led.

From Sky-prop *Atlas* to that watry Plaine,  
 Which doth twixt Africk and faire Europe runne,  
 Oppos'd to Italy, to Fraunce, and Spayne,  
 Barbaria next, enjoyes a milder Sunne ;  
     Whose borders sundry kingdomes doe confine,  
     Fez, with Marocco, Tunés, Telesine.

Fez, long since famous for her fruitfull Vines ;  
 And rich Marocco, which with Sugred Reedes  
 Sweetens the relish of those sharper wines,  
 Which th' other Countreys bruised cluster bleedes,  
     Lye next those Island in the Westerne maine,  
     Where *Fortunes* first, since dwelt *Acteons* trayne.

From Carthage ruines, whose yet infant State,  
 Bathéd in poore Queen *Didoes* wrongéd bloud,  
 Her most strange Loue turning to stronger Hate,  
 With Rome in long-fixt opposition stood :  
 Tvnis and Teseline deriu'd, doe grow  
 In fast-bound Friendship with great Europes foe.

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## EUROPE.

THE Complement of this inferiour Globe,  
 Fair Amphitrité, Nature's chiefest pride,  
 Thrice glorious with her siluer-wauéd robe,  
 With Islands, as with Jewels beautified :  
 Within her Armes enfolded, sets apart  
 Europe, the Earths sure Head, the Worlds sound hart.

Where swift Iberus with true lowlinesse,  
 Performes his dutie to the Midland mayne,  
 The great and lesser Balearides,  
 First in the Streights doe guard the coasts of Spaine,  
 Whose éxpert Youth, were wont, the smallest thing  
 To strike far distant with their well-rul'd sling.

Then as the Holmes, two sturdy vmpires met  
 Betwixt the quar'ling Welsh, and English tydes,  
 In equall distance each from other set,  
 As both remouéd from faire Severnes sides ;  
     Sardinia next with Corsica doth stand  
     Twixt the fierce Roman and fell Punic Land.

Triangl'd Sicily, some Authors say,  
 Was once one with th' Italian Continent,  
 Till working Neptune twixt them dig'd away  
 With force of his three forkéd Instrument :  
     Rebell to Heav'n here Ætna upward casts,  
     To daunt the lightning, Sulphure-fuming blasts.

Little Melita which *Paules* innocence,  
 Scaping the water, at the fire did trie,  
 More to the South-coast scituate from hence,  
 Hath been renownéd for their Chialry,  
     Who driu'n from Rhodes neere Caria, here withstood  
     The prófuse wasters of poore Christians bloud.

Next, Candy, Cradle of reputed *Joue*,  
 With Nectar-dropping Vines is ouer-spread :  
 Whence Eastward sacred to the Nymph of Loue,  
 Cyprus erects her Myrtle-crownéd head.  
     Well twixt these two hath *Neptune* put some space,  
     Whose fruits once met in one, marre any place.

The Arch-Sea rowling from th' vnruely North,  
 Doth seeme to threaten Candyes ouer-throw ;  
 But that the troopes of Cyclades stand forth  
 To breake the fiercenesse of his furious blow,  
     Like Xerxes fearefull Army, Asia's wonder,  
     Cutting in broken streames his strength asunder.

About that are those Streights so much renown'd,  
 Which Europe scarce from Asia separate,  
 Where *Helle* first, *Leander* since was drown'd,  
 By them made famous, though vnfortunate,  
     Yet (so from smalness things to greatnesse rise :)  
     The Greater-Sea beyond this passage lyes.

Such is that Channell, by whose slender sides,  
 As through her Sluce, the vast Mæotis Pond  
 Chargéd with full fraught Greatnesse hardly slides  
 From out her round shores close incircling bond :  
     Which Tanais falling from the frozen Hils,  
     With his cold, almost Chrystall current fls.

Neare Tanais with Tartary confin'd,  
 Along the Northern Ocean, doth lye  
 With wast Liuonia in the West conioyn'd  
 The spacious Empire of vast Muscovy,  
     Whose Duke like Boreas in his big-built Hall,  
     Does foes at hand affright, farre off appall.

Sweden and Norway in the same degree,  
 Saue what a narrow Isthmus doth retaine,  
 Quite from the Earth almost diuided be,  
 Pull'd by the strong Arme of the Baltick Mayne,  
     Which wrong peace-making Winter doth preuent,  
     And them congeal'd bindes to the Continent.

Next Poland, Southward, doth her bounds extend  
 Downe from Muscouia towards Hungary,  
 Which Diuers other Countries comprehend,  
 Whose confines round about her confines lye,  
     Pleasant Massouia, rich and fruitfull Russia,  
     Cold Pomerania, and much colder Prussia.

Within the compasse of two goodly Riuers,  
 Savus and Teissa, plowd with many a fload,  
 Which vp to Ister all his store deliuers ;  
 Ister disperseth to the Countries good,  
     Vnhappy Hungary by Nature's blest,  
     Much good possessing by much ill possest.

Eastward enuiron'd round about with Hills,  
 As with the strongest Rampires of defence,  
 In peace her Valleyes Transylvania tils  
 Somewhat secur'd from Turkish violence :  
     So he who to that Empire hath giu'n way,  
     Hath also meanes and power to make it stay.



Beyond Danubius many-branching streames,  
Which through the East of Europe stately runne,  
Reuiuéd by the more relieuing beames,  
Of a directer, and more Southern Sunne :  
    Illyricum, Dalmatia, and Thrace,  
    Changing their names, retaine their antient place.

Thrace on three sides is washt with Neptunes waues,  
Yet is no fruitfull, nor delightsome soyle,  
Her old Inhabitants were old *Romes* slaues,  
Her new *Rome* now made new inuaders spoyle,  
    Where th' Orient Empires Seat, by him 's aspir'd,  
    Whose rule like Phaetons, the world hath fir'd.

In equall parallell to Thrace confines  
Antient Dalmatia, through well temp'red vaines,  
Which once diffusing her rich golden Mines,  
Now equall bondage, which poore Thrace sustaines,  
    Her low-layd Temples sleeping in the dust,  
    And brightest glory quite ore-grown with rust.

Below it Greece the dismall Sepulcher  
Of Learning, Vertue, Valour, Pollicy,  
Which once were flourishing and famous there,  
Since in rude Barbarisme doe buried lye,  
    Seemes what she hath bene now vnapt to show,  
    Obiect of Fury, Image of strange woe.

Had *Helen* in her vndissembling glasse,  
 Viewing the wrinckles which her age had wrought,  
 Foreseene what misery should come to passe,  
 To her disfigur'd Countrey, her sad thought  
 (So scarce faire Dames beholding foule are pleas'd,)  
 Had not she much bene ioyd, had much bene eas'd.

Olympus, vnto whom the Clouds gaue way,  
 To vpstart Tyranny submits, and bowes :  
 Parnassus, once Crown'd with the verdant Bay,  
 With saddest Cyprus shrowdes his mourning browes,  
 And Tempe, rob'd of all her pleasing weeds,  
 With spitefull furrows wounded weeps and bleeds.

Athens, Minerua's Chappel, *Phæbus* Quire,  
 Within whose Cloysters, those pure vestall Maydes  
 The Muses, kept their euer-burning fire  
 Whose light, our cold, darke ignorance vpbraids,  
 From broken ruines, and her vaults scarce found  
 No voyce, but voyce of horror's vs'd to sound.

The Schoole of Vertue, stately Theater,  
 Of brauest, men-beseeming action,  
 Whose Lawes excelling farre, exceeded were,  
 By Customes easily, and truely done :  
 Like feeble Miloes armes eneru'd, and dead,  
 Old Lacedæmons vertuous strength is fled.

And Theban wals, raised by the pow'rfull sound  
 Of rare Amphions sweet well-fingerd Lute,  
 Humbly saluting the debaséd ground,  
 Lye raz'd with noyse of Trumpets, Drums, and Flute,  
 Which Instruments, if any, may be sayd  
 Here to haue true, and quick *Division* plaid.

Where like a second Midland Sea the pride  
 Of swelling Adria, doth distend her shoares,  
 Oppos'd to Italy, whose arméd sides  
 Oft feare th' approaching of Slaunonian oares :  
 Illyricum whilst Turcisme it ore-flowes,  
 Feeles not her billowes, nor respects her blowes.

Some rather curious how the Earth should stand,  
 Then carefull how similitudes doe runne,  
 Haue likend to a Legg, th' Italian Land :  
 But since it hath so many conquests wonne,  
 It farre more fitly might comparéd be  
 Vnto an Arme, the limb of Chivalry.

Her Wealth, her sinews, and her Riuers veynes,  
 Her Buildings were her Bones, her People Marrow,  
 Yet whilest she *Mars* his warlike Speare sustaines,  
 At length was wounded with young *Cupid's* arrow,  
 Since of Bellona's ensignes dispossest,  
 On *Venus* pillow long hath layn at rest.

The pleasant Land of labour, Naples seat,  
 Where first appear'd that contagious sore,  
 Which since contracted by the Frenchmen's heat,  
 They farther Westward or'e the Alps haue bore,  
     By female luxury impaird, was faine  
     To seeke her physicke in the Fields of Spaine.

Life-feeding humours drawne from eu'ry part,  
 Tyber engrossing, hath that Ulcer bred  
 Impostem'd *Rome*, which quite confounding Art,  
 Hath o're the Bosome of all Europe spread.  
     O! may some Royall Heau'n-grac'd hand asswage  
     This swelling *Euils* Kings-stroke-asking rage!

*Florence* by Arno almost compast round,  
 The perfect Beautie of the *Tuscan* plaines,  
 If well dispos'd it continuing sound  
 Infectious anguish not so much sustaines  
     To her great Medici, who haue withstood  
     The common danger, owes her chiefest good.

The Gate of Italy transporting farre,  
 The sundry plenties of her faire increase,  
 Long foe to *Venice* in the fiercest warre,  
 Corriuall in the softst delights of Peace,  
     With strong-mand Gallies *Genua* scours the seas,  
     With well-rigd Pinnaces seekes Rodes of ease.

Like hundred arméd Briareus, the Po,  
 Stretcht forth on *Lumbardy*es delightfull bed,  
 With dropsie humours makes her ouerflow,  
 By which surchargéd not discreetly fed,  
     Oft times her Spunges (Millaines Duke put by)  
     Suck her abundance, and doe soke her dry.)

Bath'd in th' Adriatiques farther waue,  
 As some faire Sea-nymph, famous *Venice* sits,  
 Whom all the prayse which fiction freely gaue  
 To Sea-borne *Venus*, farre more truely fits  
     Earths richest Jewell, Beauties brightest Starre,  
     Mother of Loue, Loue of the God of Warre.

The Eagle, badge of Sou'raigne Maiestie,  
 Vpon one breast deuiding many heads,  
 The sundry parts of seu'red Germanie,  
 At large displayéd, shadowing ouer-spreads,  
     Whence much distracted, that faire body staves,  
     Whose chiefest parts are bent so diuers wayes.

Where it on Italy doth next confine,  
 Closing with Hungary, doth Avstrich rest:  
 Renownéd Austrich, whose Prince-branching Line  
 Stretcht through the yeelding, and declining West,  
     With various windings hath attaind of late,  
     Many a farre and neere encompast state.

Like great Danubius vnresisted source,  
 Their fame extended to the larger maine,  
 By sundry conquerd Islands takes his course,  
 Obseru'd of Italy, obey'd of Spaine, [pierc't  
 Thence through the streights close passage hauing  
 By th' Ocean, to both Indies is disperst.

*Iser*, and *Oenus* which from Tyroll flowes,  
 Hauing their homage to Bauaria done,  
 With *Licus* which the bounds of Suevia showes,  
 And many high-born streames which downward run :  
 Against the Turks encroaching power combin'd,  
 To Austria's Current haue their forces joy'n'd.

Mora which to *Moravia* lends her name,  
 Her tribute duely vncompell'd doth bring :  
 And great *Odéra Slesia's* chiefest fame,  
 With yonger *Albis*, hold him for their King.  
 The Waser, Rhine, the Maze, the Sceld though free,  
 Yet to Danubius all inferiour be.

The *Oder* hauing Slesia's bounds outgone,  
 Doth *Brandenbourghs* faire *Merquisate* salute,  
 Whose double marches now both rang'd in one,  
 Mongst German Princedomes beares a choice repute ;  
 Thence in the Baltick Ocean vp resign'd  
 Her freezing streames cold entertainment finde.

Neare to Bohemia's farthest Eastern skyrte,  
 As from the Earth's breast, yet small Albis crawles,  
 Where, with th' Hercinian Forrests Pale begyrt,  
 And stately Mountaines strong surrounding wals,  
     Till with Multaivia ioy'n'd she breakes the bay,  
     From out her Country hardly findes a way.

From thence through *Saxony* she takes her course,  
 Where meeting Sala, (whose faire streames diuide  
 Turinge from Misnia) with more strength'ned force,  
 She goes t' encounter with the Northern tyde :  
     O'er which preuailing neare to Juitlands Coasts,  
     In triumph towards Denmarkes Court she posts.

Haile Denmarkes Court, seat of a faithful King,  
 Sweet nurcery of Brittaines Sou'raigne Qveene,  
 Fountaine of all our ioy, from whom doe spring  
 The Hope of Thames, and Happinesse of Rhene ;  
     *Latona*-like which makes the Albion Land,  
     Her Childrens *Well-rock't Cradle* firmer stand.

The *Hassian* confines quickly passing by,  
 Waser vpon *Westphalia* longer stayes,  
 Whence Em to *Freeslands* Embden seemes to flye,  
 Wing'd with affection, which detests delays :  
     Where in the watry region both doe meete,  
     And each imbracing other kindly greeete.

Downe from the Alps-spring Cloud-despising heads,  
 Europes perpetuall well-fill'd Conduits, flow  
 (Whose farre-disperséd moysture all o'er-spreads)  
 The Rhene, the Rhosne, the Danow, and the Po,  
     Po and Danow towards the rising Sunne, [runne.  
     Sothward the Rhosne, the Rhene doth Northward

Rhene through the fighting *Switzers* Cantons past,  
 Downe from those Countries loftie verge descends  
 Through Basell, and by Strasbourg; then with hast  
 Meetes Neccar, which faire Heidelberg commends:  
     Whose lesser streames which *Wittenberg* confine,  
     Growne big doe honour Rhenes *Count Palatine*.

Now stay you gentle streames, and let that ayre  
 Which sweetens your pure waues, refresh my Muse,  
 Ne'er may my Silence passing by that Paire,  
 Which make Earth happy, courteous Heau'n abuse.  
     What Loue-taught Turtles onely best expresse,  
     Lesse may my Doue adorne, admire no lesse.

Here the faire Shewer of th' Imperiall Court,  
 Prince of those Princes which doe *Cæsars* make:  
 In *Honours* Palace, ioyn'd to *Vertues* Fort,  
 Where equall pleasure *Loue* and *Beautie* take,  
     Reside (ô worthy of immortall breath!)  
     Faire Frederick, and fair'st Elizabeth.



He as another Mercury on Earth,  
Deputed faithfull Arbiter of Right :  
Shee like cleare *Cynthia* of Cælestiall birth,  
From *Brittaine* Sonne deriuing heauenly Light :  
    In sweet Coniunction matcht, doe truely show,  
    What happy States to high-plac't Vertues owe.

Thence Rhene and Neccar friendly take their way  
To *Mentz*, where *Mænus* from *Franconia* rose,  
Doth for their comming with attendance stay,  
And kindly with them downe to *Collen* goes :  
    Mosella passing *Triers*, them first o'er-takes,  
    And entertainéd once, no more forsakes.

So would these Mitred Cities once professe,  
Truths worth apparent, which they conscious see,  
Albis and Oder might consent no lesse,  
The Duke and Marquisse both conioyn'd agree :  
    That German Diadem design'd to bare,  
    Rhenus with swelling Isther might compare.

From Collen passing downe along by *Cleue*,  
Then thorough *Gelders* teaching *Holland*, all  
Together of the Continent take leaue,  
And in among the Zeland Islands fall :  
    Where Noble *Lisle* doth keepe with English bands,  
    Flushing, the key of all the Nether-lands.

The *Muse* confining Lutzenbourg, descends,  
 Meeting with Sambre at *Namur*, to *Liege* :  
 Then *Brabants* halfe-encompast coast defends  
 From neighb'ring Gulick. and neere Gelders Siege :  
     And passing well-man'd Huisden, ioynes at length  
     To Rhenes more worthy force, his wel-met strength.

To them the *Sceld*, rising neere *Cambray* speeds,  
 Which leauing *Artois* borders on the West ;  
 Through *Henault* comes to Tourney, then proceeds  
 To Gaunt in *Flanders*, where not finding rest,  
     It makes to Antwerpe, by whose safe conuoy  
     It doth at length a long-wisht end enioy.

*Belgé's* faire Daughters midst these flouds remaine  
 Of which with low obeysance some doe bowe,  
 Bearing vp *Isabel* th' *Infanta's* traine,  
 For whose deare Loue oblig'd in Nuptiall vowe,  
     Her coosen Austrich from the Church estrang'd,  
     His scarlet Bonnet for steele Beauer chang'd.

The rest to Faiths allegiance firme adhere,  
 Freed by the Christian Faiths Defendres ayde,  
 Her Champions hauing them secur'd from feare,  
 And Superstitions strong encroaching staid :  
     All vertuous Captaines, most praise-worthy all,  
     Braue *Norris*, *Sydney*, *Vere*, and *Vuedall*.

And may not Enuy here my Loue debarre,  
 Or *Zouches* name be in my name deprest,  
 Both\* you who yet attend the charge of warre,  
 And† you whose happy Soules in Peace doe rest,  
 Deare, Loue-deseruing Brothers, ought to be,  
 By them remembred, not forgot by mee.

France, Europes Eden, Westerne Paradice,  
 Part pal'd with Mountaines, moated part with Seas,  
 The famous Seed-plot of the *Flowre-de-Lyce*,  
 Wants nothing which the curious sense may please,  
 Except the easie Arbour of Repose,  
 Vnder the shadow of the Sou'raigne *Rose*.

The more then earthly once reputed Powers,  
 Driu'n from the troubled and distemper'd East,  
 There placing since their fancy-pleasing Bowers,  
 Where they more freely might disport and feast :  
 Choysrest delights of them esteem'd most deare,  
 Seeme to haue planted and disposéd here.

Joues Oake, whose root he makes his conscious pillow,  
 And thicke-leau'd boughes his shady Canopy :  
 Sicke-thoughted Juno's pale forsaken Willow,  
 Crowne of contempt-conceiuing Jealousie,  
 That on the ayrie Mountaines, this doth grow,  
 Where Crystall Riuers through coole Vallyes flow.

† *William and Allan Zouche.*

† *Henry and Francis Zouche.*

Vnder the Lawrels, worth adorning wreaths,  
*Mars* and *Apollo* ioynd in friendship rest ;  
 Yet *Mars* short-winded angry accents breaths,  
 Late basely of great Henry dispossest,  
     And scarce *Apollo* hath lamenting left,  
     Of his diuine *Du Bartas* quite bereft.

Amongst the Oliues fruite-concealing leaues,  
*Pallas* and all the Virgin Muses sing,  
 To *chearefull* *Ceres*, well-growne ripened sheaves,  
 The rurall Nymphs, as rarest poesyes bring,  
     *Venus* and *Cupid* midst the myrtels sport,  
     The Elms doe *Bacchus* and his Vines support.

Great *Britaines* Ocean with his conquering tide,  
 Passing the entrance of their yeelding shore,  
 Hath prou'd their plenty, and repress their pride,  
 Hath tride their vertue, not impaird their store,  
     And much admiring most himselfe admir'd,  
     His right reseruéd, hath his force retir'd.

The fayrest ofspring of the floudy Peeres,  
 With due obseruance to his Crystall Throne,  
 Doe pay the tribute of their siluer teares :  
 Rich Seyne, sweet Loyre, and great Garond, the Rhone  
     Hasting his banke-disdaining course t' enlarge,  
     Doth in the streighter Seas his streame discharge.

Thorough Geneua's cleare and constant Lake  
 He comes to Lyons, hauing left Sauoy,  
 Where meeting Soane from Burgundy, they take  
 By Daulphny to Auignon, thence with ioy,  
     Passing by Prouence, they at Arles attaine  
     A spacious entrance to the Midland Mayne.

Well-planted Champaigne *Seyne* first watring fals  
 On Paris, scituate in the Isle of Fraunce,  
 About whose stately Citties goodly wals,  
 Many of Amphitrités daughters daunce,  
     Till all conioyning Norman Vales giue place,  
     They reach the harbour of the Hau'n of grace.

Hence did that worthy Duke first hoise his Sayle,  
 Whom Right conducted, Conquest seem'd t' attend,  
 Fortune assisted with a prosprous gale,  
 The floure of Vertue Fraunce along did send,  
     Which vnto English fields remou'd, and set,  
     Prepar'd a roome for great Plantaginet.

Amongst them, not the meanest of the flocke,  
*Allan*, the Earle of lessé\* Brittain came,  
 Deriuing from the stemmes of antient *Stocke*†,  
 That sometimes flourishing, now fading name:  
     Which though it little to earths moysture owe,  
     Blest by the deaw of Heau'n again may grow.

\* Lesser. † Alluding to the family name of Zouche, which signifies in the French, a *Stock*, or *Trunk of a Tree*. See Note in Appendix.

The siluer Crescent, in the sable skye  
 Seemes to resemble Loyres cornuted streames,  
 But farther follow'd with attending eye :  
 It lookes like full-fac'd *Phæbe's* scattring Beames,  
     She midst the lesser Stars great lustre showes,  
     This mongst the minor fouds abundant flowes.

Rising in Auergne it descends to Neuers,  
 Then passing Orleans, turneth downe to Tours,  
 Whence bending vnto Nants, it Poictou seuers  
 From Brittain, where this horne of plenty powers  
     Her much encreaséd scarce containéd store,  
     Ouer the surface of the Westerne shore.

So when the second *Henry* first set forth,  
 Simply attended with the strength of Mayne :  
 Proceeding forward his attractiue worth,  
 Adding braue spirits to his spreading traine,  
     Whilst to a larger state his Hopes aspire,  
     His late-got-greatnes all the Land admire.

From out the Frontier Hils, through *Gascony*,  
 Garond to Toulouse lesse obseruéd goes,  
 Then entertaining from all parts supply,  
 Passeth to Bordeaux, and by passing growes,  
     That ere at Blay it reach the watry realme,  
     Her Sea-beseeming-waues the Land ore-whelme.

How did the Sou'raigne of St. *George* his Knights,  
 His new enobled Garter here aduance,  
 Whilist his admiréd Order's worth incites  
 The states succeeding of amazéd France,  
 To follow after, though preceded farre,  
 With Badge of Golden Fleece, and sparkling Starre?

Crecy and Poitiers saw the Princely Bands,  
 Ecclips with feath'ry Clouds the lowring day :  
 And Agincourt in daunger, trembling stands,  
 Whilst *Henryes* valour ore it towring lay :  
 Each place but passable by searching fame,  
 Gaue way to *Neuils*, and great *Talbots* name.

Next France the Pirenean Hills descrie,  
 Spayne, as the Orchard of th' Hesperides,  
 Whose golden fruit, obseru'd with wary eye  
 A sterne and watchfull Gardian did possesse ;  
 Now blest the wealth and happy is that soyle  
 Whose keepers care's not feard, nor strangers spoile.

Vnder those stately Mountaynes shady side,  
 Entrencht by great Iberus, lyes *Nauar*,  
 Whence nearer to that Sea which Spaine deuides  
 From parchéd Africke, Southward seated are  
 Hot Arragon, and those choyce-hearbéd-fields  
 Of good Valenc'a, which such plenty yeelds.

These, and those Seignuries which here, erewhile  
 No great Superiours, free controulement brookt,  
 Are by the lofty Turrets of *Castile*,  
 Vpon t' Herculian Pillars rais'd, ore-lookt,  
     Her mounted Ordinance commanding all,  
     Betwixt Nauar, and farthest Portugall.

The Western Ocean doth confine the shore  
 Of wealthy *Portugall*, where Tagus sands  
 Mixt with abundance of Gold-yeelding ore,  
 Was sifted by some Guilt-approuing hands,  
     Wohse Metall-minded hard affection would  
     Turne with refining all they touch't to gold.

Now on poore Protestants such Art they vse,  
 Whom they with all pursuite do first enquire,  
 And hauing found, doe sift, and sifted bruise,  
 At last their soundnes they explore with fire :  
     And though they neuer with their stamp admit,  
     To passe with Angels they doe make them sit.

Faire *Andaluzia* which had once repute,  
 For giuing weary *Phæbus* welcome rest,  
 Feedes her Siuilians with Gold-seeming fruite :  
 O! would they were with vs indeed so blest  
     Who farre more truely entertaine the *Light*,  
     Repelling errors wrong-protecting Night.



There Bœtis which doth fall neere Cadis bay,  
 Seing the English ensignes faire displayd,  
 Stopping her troubled course, beganne to stay,  
 And feeling her vaste body much dismayd :

Vp toward Corduba, where first she bred,  
 Her bloud contracting back retir'd and fled.

The winged Charriots, which out-sayled the wind,  
 Led by great *Essex*, with much ease did passe,  
 Beyond *Plus vltra*, and haue left behinde  
 Trophees aboute the Monuments of Brasse,  
 Of which may yet these peacefull times relate,  
 Louing our own, though theirs we leaue to hate.

Thence as that Nauy, where the flowre of Greece  
 Return'd from Colchos, whilst they come from Spain  
 Brauely enrichéd with the Golden Fleece,  
 And ride triúmphing ore the Sea-greene-plaine :  
 Great Brittain Glories Capitoll dilates,  
 The close-bard entrance of her Crystall gates.

*Great Brittain* shadow of the Starry Sphears,  
 Selfe-viewing Beauties true presented Grace  
 In *Thetis* Myrrhour, on this Orbe appeares,  
 In Worth excelling, as extoll'd in Place :  
 Like the rich Croisade on th' Imperiall Ball,  
 As much adorning as surmounting all.

Bounded within the watry Firmament,  
 Whose euer-mouing streames about it role,  
 She measures forth her length in faire extent,  
 Towards the Southern, from the Northern Pole :  
     Betwixt her Riuers zone-diuiding Lines,  
     Each Citie like a Constellation shines.

Auon and Twede her Tropicks, Zodiack-wise  
 Passe Trent and Seuern : to the springing Morne  
 Trent goes declining, Seuerne bending lyes  
 Downe by the Western, freez-cloath'd *Capricorne*.  
     Thames, as th' Equator, doth more eeuen runne,  
     Proud with the Mansions of her biding *Sunne*.

Maiesticke Svnne, long may thy kinde aspéct  
 Shed downe sweet influence vpon this Clime,  
 Beyond all Enuy, as without Defect,  
 Ruling but neuer altering our Time,  
     Till passing from our teare-bedewéd eyes,  
     Thy Glory in another Heau'n shall rise.

Too soone our Ivljan-Starre, late Prince of Light,  
 The sparkling lustre of whose vertuous ray  
 To Brittainé hearts content with shortest Night,  
 Promis'd the comfort of eternall day :  
     Too soone expir'd, ô worthy long to proue  
     The worlds great wonder, and his Countries Loue

And faire Elisa midst the glistening Crew,  
 Which as our glorious *Cynthia*, seemes renew'd,  
 Lately remouing from our fainting view,  
 Her presence with all graces bright endew'd,  
 For a *Latmus* shade, doth spend her precious houres  
 On *Rhenus* Banks amidst the *Myrtle Bowers*.

Yet like those glistring Emblems neare the Pole,  
 Still aboue Earths Horizon eleuate,  
 May our Heroicke Princes name controule  
 The Starry Orders of this well-rul'd State,  
 And Brittaines Chariot as the Northern Wayne,  
 With great *Arcturus* ioyne her Charlemaigne.

A stately Burs, built in the Western Strand,  
 Renownéd *Exeter* farre off doth seeme :  
 But London, Exchange-Royall of the Land,  
 Is obiect of the Peoples best esteeme :  
 So while the glorious Day-star shines more bright,  
 Cleare Hesperus obscur'd doth giue no light.

Sweet-seated *Sals-bry*, Wilshyres ornament,  
 Neighb'red with Plaines, graced with goodly Vallies,  
 Like some delightfull Garden of Content,  
 Watring with siluer streames her well-squar'd allies,  
 But that it doth more firme and surely stand,  
 Doth seeme another Venice in our Land.

*Bathe*, fairely-built, throughout the World is knowne  
 For her most wholesome strength-repayring Springs,  
 But she which hath so strange effects oft showne,  
 With ill successe did lend her Founder wings :

Poore worme-like creeping men she might restore,  
 Ne'er make them borne to goe, like Birds to soare.

*Bristow*, the Marchants Magazin, enclos'd  
 With Rocky Hills, by Auons streame imbrac't,  
 Faire by industrious workemanship compos'd  
 As by great Natures wisdoms firmly plac't,  
 Viewing her verdant Marsh, may well disdain  
 Romes somtimes-glory, *Mars* his Champion plaine.

Old *Winchester*, the auncient seate of Kings,  
 For vertue, and for valour much renowned,  
 So subiect vnto change are earthly things,  
 In stead of Diadem with Bayes is crowned.

Where worthy *Wicchams* children now maintaine  
 The fame once knowne by great king *Arthurs* train

*Oxford* by Isis Crystall streames confin'd,  
 And well-discerning *Cambridge*, Learnings Payre,  
 Excell those Lamps which once on Ida shin'd :  
 Bright *Juno* shew'd, cleare *Pallas*, *Venus* faire ;  
 But eyther of these thrice illustrious eyes,  
 Doth Brightnes, Clearnesse, Fairnesse all comprise

As that true Ensigne of th' Almightyes Loue,  
Liely displayéd in the Cloudy Skye,  
The gazers eye astonishéd doth moue  
To wonder at such strange varietie :

    Rain-bow-resembling *London*, Englands Blisse,  
    The Heav'ns great Mercy, and Earths Maruell is.

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## TO THE READER.

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READER :

IF thy Patience be not too much discouraged, adventure on the little Commonweale of my poore thoughts. I euer rather admired then professed Poetry, the necessitie of my Studies, to which a higher direction then mine owne choyse hath appointed mee, forbidding the one, and that delight, which beyond ordinary content receiued in all sorts of Learning, hath beene presented to me in this, occasioning the other : yet haue I, as my leasure gaue me leaue, taken to myselfe in this idlenesse, that reliefe, which in other varietie most doe thinke they may iustly vse. I know some whose credit hath challenged respect exceeding strong in preiudice against the composing and reading such trifles, yet the excellency of diuers in this kinde commended by others, whom I haue no warrant to distrust, makes my small experience thinke, that

some Muses, like Silke-wormes, spinne a fine threed for necessary vse, as many like Spiders curious webs for vnprofitable admiration. His censure who affirmed the reading of Amadis du Gaule as dangerous to youth, as of Macciauel pernicious to old men, was, as the Author, truly generous; yet I presume it extends not to all which without proclaiming title to wisdome and iudgement, seeme rais'd or fashioned by imagination. There is, who hath vndertaken to illustrate by places of the Arcadia, all the points of the Art of speaking: I will adde (which is as much as Achilles his Father desired Chiron should teach his Sonne) hee is rude that cannot discerne, or exceeding austere that scornes to obserue therein, worthie behaviour and carriage both in priuate and common businesse: And one as vnderstanding in the Pollicie of Letters and Peace, as La Noue was experienced in the Discipline of Armes, and a troubled State, by exquisite vnfolding of some fabulous Stories, makes it plaine, that the Cesternes of these times, deriue the fulnes of their wisdome, by no other conueyance then such narrations, from the purer springs of all antiqutie. To whom he had yeilded his assent; who, imploying his faithfull labours in teaching



to beleeve, I know had care he might not be disprou'd, and farther graceth Poetry, with the choise appellation of the Soules woing-Suite; in which diuers (their excellencie carrying them higher) haue shewed their thoughts not vnfit for solemne, yea Sabaoth deuotions. And truly, they who will be pleas'd to credit our owne tongue, and age, may finde our present, and later Poets, capable of that commendation, which was giuen the antienst among the Greekes: That if their writings were preserued, no part of Learning should wholly perish. Spencer, hauing as well deliuered Morall, and Heroicall matter for vse and action, as Du Bartas (now ours) Naturall and Diuine, for study and meditation. I would not diminish the worthy reputation of other Volumes; for mine owne part, it being knowne to some, I have spent time in them, I should be loth to be thought ignorant of that, which I am perswaded all that know doe well allow. But as the plaine way affecteth most, the neerest many, so I am sure there are some, who, had they beene shewed that which was pleasing, would haue prooued successfull, when they haue returned exceeding empty from Systems and Commentaries.

What I haue attempted in this subiect, was long since excellently performed by Dionysius in Greeke, and diuers in Latin, whose example hath giuen me some encouragement, but no more direction then Magellan to Syr Francis Drake, shewing the Straights might be past, not instructing how. Some places may seem obscure, but I intend it to those who vnderstand, or desire to know something in this Argument. I haue not touched all, because I would be short, and haue vsed shortnes, as vnwilling to sweat, and make a labour of my sport, as any fastidious lookers on are quickly apt to distast satietie. As it is, Reader, I indifferently leave it to thy discretion : what esteeme thou wilt be pleased to put on it, is in thy power, how I may valew thy esteeme remains in mine.

NOTES  
TO MEMOIR.

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Page 1. *Descended from the Dukes of Britany.*] For proof of this fact, see “Dugdale’s Baronage of England,” vol. i. p. 688.; and his “Monasticon,” vol. i. p. 572. b. n. 60.; and the Notes on that passage to the new edition, by Bandinel, etc. See also, “Burton’s Leicestershire,” p. 19.; and Sir Egerton’s Bridges’ “Stemmata Illustria,” fol. Paris, 1825, p. 19, Note 1.; and Gent. Mag. Oct. 1822, p. 317.

Descendants of Hon. Sir John Zouche, knt., a younger son of John, the 8th Lord Zouch of Haringworth. etc.\*

John, 8th  
Lord Zouche, etc.

Rd. 9th Lord Zouche of Haringworth.	Edward, of Pitton, Wilts.	Hon. Sir John Zouche, knt.	Cath. dau. of Sir Geo. de St. Leger, knt.	Cath. = Francis Uvedale, of Horton, Dorset.
George, 10th Lord of Haringworth.	Francis Zouche,	= Philippa, dau. of George Ludlow, of Hill Deverel, Wilts.		
Edward, 11th and last Lord Zouche of Haringworth.	† Richard Zouche, LL. D. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, etc. ob. 1660-1.		= Sarah Hart, dau. of — Hart, Esq. Brill, Bucks, ob. 1683.	

Eliz. eld. dau. married Wm. Tate, knt.	Mary, youngest daughter.	Sarah, nat. 1640, ob. 1712.	= Richard Lydall, M. D. † Warden of Merton College, Oxford, ob. March 7, 1703-4.
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Frances Lydall, nat. 1671, ob. 1717. † = Rev. Wm. Walker, D. D. Fellow of Oriel Coll. Oxford, Rector of Limpsfield, coun. Surrey, ob. Feb. 28, 1728-9.

William Walker, Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, etc. 1775. = Mary Cartwright, of the City of London, ob. 1775.

Hannah, dau. of Antony Fortye, of Greenwich, Kent, 1st wife.	Rev. John Walker, Minor Canon of the Cathedral Church, Norwich; Minister of St. Peter's per Mountergate; Vicar of Bawdesev, Suffolk, etc. † ob. Nov. 12, 1807.	2nd wife, Louisa, dau. of Rd. Walker, Surgeon, etc.    Rev. Nat. Scott, of Diss, Norfolk, and Martha (Gibbs,) his wife, niece of the late Lawrence Monck, Esq. of Caneby, Lincolnsh.
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Rev. John Fortye Walker,  
of Norwich.

Richard Walker, B. D.  
Fellow of Mag. Coll. Oxf.

Mary.

\* See Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. iv. pt. ii. p. 780. Ex tab. Genealog. by R. Bigland, Herald. See Gent. Mag. Supp. from Jan. to June, 1812, p. 619.

† See Wood's "Athene Oxonienses," v. ii. p. 255.; and Mr. Banks's "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," vol. iii. in "Addenda et Corrigenda."

‡ Son of John Lydall, Esq. of Ipsden, and Uxmore, Oxon. See Wood's MSS. F. 4. p. 32.—See Epitaph, in Mr. Gutch's publication of "Wood's History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford," 1786, p. 30. Dr. Lydall in this Epitaph is stated to be, "ex antiquâ familiâ de Liddlesdale prope Cumbriâ confinâ—Willisio comes, par scientiâ."—He was a generous contributor to the East window with painted glass, in Merton Chapel. Pointer's Oxford, duod. p. 25.

Mrs. Headlam, wife of the Rev. Richard Headlam, of Ipsden, Oxon., niece of Dr. Richard Lydall, left an exhibition to Balliol College, which the editor of this work received, as descendant of Dr. Richard Lydall, according to the endowment; from about 1810 to 1812, when Commoner of Balliol College.

§ Author of several classical English Poems.

|| Author of the well-known "Experiments and Observations on the Production of Artificial Cold."

Mr. Banks, in his "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," allows "a certain degree of interest" to the descendants of Richard Zouche, in the Barony of Zouche of Haringworth, certain allegations being admitted in regard to descendants in the line of Tate. See his words prefixed to the 3rd vol. of "Dormant and Extinct Baronage, in Addenda, and Corrigenda." More also on the same subject may be seen by the inquisitive reader, in *Gent. Mag.* May, 1801, p. 402; May, 1808, p. 379, and p. 505; May, 1809, p. 402; April, 1828, p. 303, Letter II.; and in Sir Henry Spelman's "Guilt of Sacrilege," p. 215, 8vo. The printed Case of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, regarding the Barony of Zouche, should also be perused. See *Gent. Mag. Suppl.* from Jan. to June, 1812, p. 619.

P. i. *Admitted — Fellow of New College.*] "On examining the Warden's Book of Admission, etc., I find that your Ancestor, Richard Zouche, was admitted a Scholar of N. C. in 1607, a Fellow in 1609; left N. Coll. 1622." *Ex Informat. P. B. Duncan, Esq. Fellow of New Coll. Oxford.*

P. i. *Served in Parliament for Hythe in Kent.*] In the list of Barons or Burgesses returned to Parliament for the Port of Hythe, I find Jas. I. 18th of his reign: Peter Heyman, Knt., Richard

Zouch, LL.D.; and 21st, the same. Hasted's Kent, vol. iii. p. 416. "The parish of Hythe within the liberty of the Cinque-Ports," id. p. 511. Wood, in his Athenæ, states, that Dr. Zouche "was chosen, by the endeavours of his kinsman, Edward Lord Zouche, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, twice at least to serve in Parliament for Hyeth," etc.

P. ii. l. 1. *The Poem, both from its merit, and its great rarity.*] Mr. Beloe, in his "Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books," v. ii. 1807, pp. 72-3, makes the following observations respecting this Poem of 'The Dove.' "This author, a Professor of Civil Law, etc. \*\*\*. He has, however, never been noticed as a Poet; but that he deserves to be so, will sufficiently appear from the following description and specimen of a curious little volume, which I believe to be unique." Then follows a copious extract from the Poem.

In Wrangham's Memoir of Prebendary Zouch, prefixed to the works of the latter, is the following testimony to the rarity of this Poem. "From this thin volume," it is observed, "of which not more than one or two copies are known to exist," etc. Moreover, in Payne and Foss's Catalogue

for 1816, a copy of this Poem is marked at FOURTEEN GUINEAS! In Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, v. iv. p. 2001, the following prices are given:—Hibbert, 1*l.* 16*s.*—Bindley, pt. iv. 908, 8*l.*—Lloyd, 1266, 12*l.* 5*s.*

The present edition is printed from a copy in the Bodleian Library.

P. ii. II. *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ*, etc.] Bishop Sanderson entertained a very high opinion of this work. The Bishop being asked by a Christian Minister, “ what books he studied most, when he laid the foundation of his great and clear learning,” his answer was, that he declined reading many; but what he did read, were well chosen, and read so often, that he became very familiar with them; and said they were chiefly three—*Aristotle's Rhetorick*, *Aquinas's Secunda Secundæ*, and *Tully*, but chiefly his *Offices*, which he had not read over less than twenty times, and could at this age say without book. And told him also, “ the learned Civilian Doctor Zouch (who lately died) had writ *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ*, which was a book that he could also say without book; and that no wise man could read it too often, or commend it too much,” etc. Walton's Life of Bishop Sanderson.

“ It must be remarked to his (Zouche’s) credit, that at a time when there was a warm contest between the civilians and the common lawyers, the latter of which were discouraged by the court, he treated the common law of England with respect ; herein differing from Dr. Cowell, the King’s Professor at Cambridge, who endeavoured to extend the civil law beyond its due bounds. The author of the best didactic Treatise extant, on the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court, hath paid the greatest attention to the writings of Dr. Zouche. Indeed, they contain the fundamental principles of law and government, the knowledge of which constitutes the essential part of the education of an English gentleman.” (Prebendary Zouch, of Durham, in Walton’s Lives.)

P. iii. V. *Descriptio Juris et Judicii Ecclesiastici*, etc.] A sketch of Ecclesiastical Law and Polity, combining conciseness with perspicuity, written in Zouche’s usual Latinity of considerable classical elegance.

P. v. l. 2, from the top. *With the offices which he held*, etc.] “ The lay-prebend of Shipton, in



Salisbury Cathedral, attached to the Professorship of Civil Law by James I., was held by Dr. Zouche." "In 1648, when the Visitors appointed by Parliament sate in the University, (Zouche) *submitted* to their power, and so consequently kept his Principality, (of St. Alban Hall,) and Professorship, (of Civil Law,) during the times of Usurpation. (Not 'till) After the King's (Chas. II.) return, he was restored to the Admiralty," (as Judge). Wood's Athenæ. Dr. Zouche, it appears, submitted to the Visitors of 1648: the form of submission may be understood by this quotation from Wood's Annals, vol. iii. p. 579. "The same day, May 4th, 1648, the Members of Magdalen Hall appeared, and each submitted under this form; 'I submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation.'" The number was 49, viz. 10 Masters, 8 Bachelors, and the rest Undergraduates. After they had done, the Members of New Inn, in number 40, or thereabouts, were called in, and every one submitted." But few Members of the University submitted. See Clarendon's Rebellion, v. iii. 74.

Dr. Zouche is among the list of those persons, who compounded for their estates, during the usurping times. (See Fellowes' Work On Chas.

the First, etc. quarto, Paris.) The pious Sir Matthew Hale went further than our royalist Civilian, as appears from the following passage, extracted from his Life by Bishop Burnett, edn. 1682, pp. 35 to 7: "Cromwell, seeing him possess of so much practice, and he being one of the eminentest men of the law, who was not at all affraid of doing his duty in those critical times, resolved to take him off from it, and raise him to the *Bench*. Mr. Hale saw well enough the snare laid for him, and though he did not much consider the prejudice it would be to himself, to exchange the easie and safer profits he had by his practice, for a *Judge's* place in the *Common Pleas*, which he was required to accept of, yet he did deliberate more on the lawfulness of taking a commission from Usurpers; but having considered well of this, he came to be of opinion, *that it being absolutely necessary, to have justice and property kept up at all times: it was no sin to take a commission from Usurpers, if he made no declaration of his acknowledging their authority*, which he never did: he was much urged to accept of it by some eminent men of his own profession, who were of the King's party, as Sir Orlando Bridgeman, and Sir Geoffery Palmer; and was also satisfied

concerning the lawfulness of it, by the resolution of some famous *Divines*, in particular Dr. Sheldon, and Dr. HENCHMAN, who were afterwards promoted to the Sees of Canterbury and London." Sir Matthew, however, declined accepting any new Judge's Commission under Richard Cromwell: *he said he could act no longer under such authority.* (Life, etc. p. 49.)

P. v. — "*By a motion made by Laud,*" etc.] See 2nd vol. of "*Laud's Remains,*" fol. pp. 66, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 86, 88, 96, 130, 145. This work throws light on the state of the University, during the Chancellorship of Laud. pp. 81, 82, 173, 179, 188, 189, are not without their interest.

P. xiv. l. 5, from the bottom. *Done by Langbaine, etc.*] Langbaine "assisted Sanderson and Zouche in the composure;" also, of the "*Reasons of the Present Judgment,*" etc. Wood's *Athenæ*, Art. Langbaine, pp 221. v. ii. ed. 1721, or Ed. Bliss, quarto.

P. xv. l. 6, from the top. *Sent the Covenant and the Negative Oath, etc.*] A copy of these notorious impositions on the consciences of men, is here subjoined:—

*A Solemn League and Covenant for Reformation and Defence of Religion, the honour and happiness of the King, and the Peace and Safety of the three Kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

“ We Noblemen, Barons, Knights, Gentlemen, Citizens, Burgesses, Ministers of the Gospel, and Commons of all sorts, in the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the Providence of God living under our King, and being of one Reformed Religion, having before our eyes the glory of God, and the advancement of the Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the honour and happiness of the King’s Majesty, and his Posterity, and the true publick Liberty, Safety, and Peace of the Kingdoms wherein every ones private Devotion is included ; and calling to mind the treacherous and bloody Plots, Conspiracies, Attempts, and Practices of the Enemies of God against the true Religion, and how much their rage, power, and presumption are of late, and at this time increased and exercised ; whereof the deplorable estate of the Church and Kingdom of Ireland, the distressed estate of the Church and Kingdom of

England, and the dangerous estate of the Church and Kingdom of Scotland, are present and publick Testimonies; We have now at last (after other means of Supplication, Remonstrance, Protestations, and Sufferings) for the preservation of our selves and our Religion from utter ruine and destruction, according to the commendable practice of these kingdoms in former times, and the Example of God's People in other Nations; after mature deliberation resolved and determined to enter into a mutual and solemn League and Covenant, wherein we all subscribe, and each one of us for himself, with our hands lifted up to the most High God, do swear :

## I.

“ That we shall sincerely, really, and constantly, through the Grace of God, endeavour in our several places and callings, the preservation of the Reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, against our common Enemies; The Reformation of Religion in the Kingdoms of England and Ireland, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, according to the Word of God, and the example of the best Reformed

Churches: And shall endeavour to bring the Churches of God in the three Kingdoms, to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in Religion, Confession of Faith, Form of Church Government, Directory for Worship and Catechizing; That we and our Posterity after us may, as Brethren, live in Faith and Love, and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us.

## II.

“ That we shall in like manner, without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery, Prelacy, (that is, Church Government by Archbishops, Bishops, their Chancellours and Commissaries, Deans, Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, and all other Ecclesiastical Officers depending on that Hierarchy,) Superstition, Heresie, Schism, Profaneness, and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound Doctrine, and the power of Godliness, lest we partake in other mens sins, and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues, and that the Lord may be one, and his Name one in the three Kingdoms.

## III.

“ We shall with the same sincerity, reality and

constancy, in our several Vocations, endeavour with our Estates and Lives, mutually to preserve the Rights and Privileges of the Parliaments, and the Liberties of the Kingdoms, and to preserve and to defend the King's Majesties person and authority, in the preservation and defence of the true Religion and Liberties of the Kingdoms, that the world may bear witness with our Consciences of our Loyalty, and that we have no thoughts or intentions to diminish his Majestic's just power and greatness.

## IV.

“ We shall also with all faithfulness endeavour the discovery of all such as have been, or shall be Incendiaries, Malignants, or evil Instruments, by hindring the Reformation of Religion, dividing the King from his people, or one of the Kingdoms from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the people, contrary to this League and Covenant, that they may be brought to publick Trial, and receive condign punishment, as the degree of their offences shall require or deserve, or the Supream Judicatories of both Kingdoms respectively, or others having power from them for that effect, shall judge convenient.

## V.

“ And whereas the happiness of a blessed Peace between these Kingdoms, denied in former times to our Progenitours, is by the good Providence of God granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded and settled by both Parliaments, we shall each one of us, according to our place and interest, endeavour that they may remain conjoynd in a firm Peace and union to all Posterity; And that justice may be done upon the wilfull opposers thereof, in manner expressed in the precedent Articles.

## VI.

“ We shall also according to our places and callings in this common cause of Religion, Liberty, and Peace of the Kingdoms, assist and defend all those that enter into this League and Covenant, in the maintaining and pursuing thereof, and shall not suffer our selves, directly or indirectly, by whatsoever combination, persuasion, or terrour, to be divided and withdrawn from this blessed Union and Conjunction, whether to make defection to the contrary part, or to give our selves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the



glory of God, the good of the Kingdoms, and the honour of the King; but shall all the days of our lives zealously and constantly continue therein against all opposition, and promote the same according to our power, against all lets and impediments whatsoever; and what we are not able our selves to suppress or overcome, we shall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented and removed; All which we shall do as in the sight of God.

“ And because these Kingdoms are guilty of many sins and provocations against God, and his Son Jesus Christ, as is too manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits thereof; We profess and declare before God and the world, our unfeigned desire to be humbled for our own sins, and for the sins of these Kingdoms, especially that we have not as we ought, valued the inestimable benefit of the Gospel, that we have not laboured for the purity and power thereof, and that we have not endeavoured to receive Christ in our hearts, nor to walk worthy of him in our lives; which are the causes of our sins and transgressions so much abounding amongst us; And our true and unfeigned purpose, desire, and

endeavour for our selves, and all others under our power and charge, both in publick and in private, in all duties we owe to God and man, to amend our lives, and each one to go before another in the example of a real Reformation, that the Lord may turn away his wrath and heavy indignation, and establish these Churches and Kingdoms in truth and peace. And this Covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as we shall answer at that great day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed ; most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his holy Spirit for this end, and to bless our desires and proceedings with such success, as may be deliverance and safety to his people, and encouragement to other Christian Churches groaning under, or in danger of the yoke of Antichristian tyranny, to joyn in the same or like Association and Covenant, to the glory of God, the enlargement of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the peace and tranquillity of Christian Kingdoms and Commonwealths.”

## “ THE NEGATIVE OATH.”

“ I, A. B. do swear from my heart, That I will not, directly or indirectly, adhere unto, or willingly assist the King in this war, or in this cause, against the Parliament, nor any Forces raised without the consent of the two Houses of Parliament, in this Cause or War. And I do likewise swear, That my coming and submitting my self under the Power and Protection of the Parliament, is without any manner of Design whatsoever, to the prejudice of the proceedings of this present Parliament, and without the direction, privity, or advice of the King, or any of his Council or Officers, other than what I have now made known. So help me God, and the Contents of this Book.”

P. xvii. *Famous case of Don Pantaleon Sa, etc.*] Wood, in Athenæ, Art. Richard Zouche, observes, “ that there was a dispute between *Oliver Cromwell*, and his Council, whether he (the Ambassador Sa’s brother) might be tried for his life in the *English Courts of Justice*, and how. Whereupon our author *Zouche*, who was then the living Pan-

dect of the Law, being sent for from *Oxon*, he cleared their doubts," etc. The Commissioners on this trial were, " Lord Rolles, Justice Atkyns, Serjeant Steele, Dr. Richard Zouche, and five others," (Zouche's edn. of Walton's Lives,) styled *nobiles*, or gentlemen: the term *nobilis* includes this English designation of gentleman. See Zouche, *Descriptio Juris Nobilitatis*, p. ii. sect 11. quarto, 1640.

P. xviii. *From Lord Somer's Tracts.*] See also " Clarendon's Rebellion," fol. ed. 1704. B. xiv. pp. 384-5.

P. xix. *A Portugal in buff.*] Buff, a military coat, made of thick leather. Todd's Johnson's Dictionary.

P. xxii. l. 14. *He delivered up his brother (Pantaleon Sa).* " It was at this critical time that the Portuguese Ambassador presented the famous panegyric on the Protector, supposed to be actually written by Milton, but generally believed to be the work of a Jesuit. Yet Cromwell remained insensible to adulation; and with a resolution worthy of an upright Judge, permitted

justice to take her due course." Zouche's Walton's Lives.

P. xxxi. l. 3, from the bottom. *Dr. Zouche was appointed one of the Commissioners, etc.*] The words of Wood, in his *Athenæ*, are; "was one of the Commissioners for regulating the University, and might have risen higher than the *Admiralty*, had he lived." See also, "Lord Jessey's Loud Call to England," quarto, 1660, p. 27, quoted in Kennet's Register, fol. p. 220.; "Several Letters," etc.

P. xxxii. l. 5, from the top. *The scene of all things, etc.*] Nearly the same account is repeated by Wood in his *Fasti. Athenæ*, v. ii. p. 127, ed. folio.

NOTES  
TO THE POEM.

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Dedication of the Poem to *Edward Lord Zouche*, etc.] For an account of this Nobleman, the 11th Lord, and Cousin to Dr. Zouche, see Dugdale's Baronage, Bridges' Northamptonshire, and Banks' Dormant and Extinct Baronage.

PAGE 7.

Of thy all-noble name (Zouche) for Armes long knowne.

See Dugdale's Baronage, or Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. ii. p. 316, & seq.

P. 9. Stanza 1.

All-makers prayses sing,

“ Perhaps it ought to be All-maker.” P. D.

P. 9. Stanza 3.

Deare Lord.

His Patron and Cousin Edward, the 11th Lord Zouche, etc. See Sir Egerton Bridges' Memoirs of the Peers of England, pp. 68—75.

P. 9. The stanza of this Poem is similar in construction to that of Queen Elizabeth's Verses, beginning :

“ I greeve and dare not shewe my discontent.”

See Headley's Beauties of Ancient English Poetry, v. ii. Edn. 1787, p. 85.

P. 10. Stanza 1.

To our small *Isle of Man*, some well compare,  
The world, etc.]

Sir John Davies, Attorney-General to Q. Elizabeth, in his Poem ‘ On the Soul,’ has these lines : (Edn. 1697, 8vo.)

“ Look not unto this *little world* of mine.” p. 11.

“ In whom we do the *world's* abridgment see.” p. 48.

“ So in our *little world*, this soul of ours.” p. 51.

P. 11. Stanza 3.

In midst of which by rarer *Engeny*.  
For *Enginery*, i. e. contrivance?

P. 12. Stanza 3.

Which say we see with one, they with both eyes.

“ Whence they are so well conceited of themselves, that they use to say, they themselves have two eyes, the *Europæans* one, and the rest of the world not one. A pretty flourish of self-praising.”

P. Heylin's *Cosmography*, l. iii. p. 182. China.  
Edn. 1677.

P. 20. Stanza 3.

Præster Johns, etc.

See P. Heylin's *Cosmographia*, l. iv. pp. 58-9.

P. 21. Stanza 2.

There headlesse some are framed, etc.

“The Blemmyæ, who being without heads, had their eyes and mouths in their breasts.” Heylin, etc. l. iv. p. 2.

P. 21. Stanza 2.

Some Pygmyes, Men Diminutives, etc.

“A distinct people from those of the same name, dwelling on the shores of the Red Sea, near unto Sinus Avalites, who from the shortness of their stature passed in account for *Pygmies*. Nubæ Pugmaioi, saith Hesychius, etc. P. Heylin, l. iv. p. 48. Nubia.

P. 21. Stanza 4.

And in contempt doe paint the Diuill white.

“Of complexion they are for the most part cole black, whence the name of *Negroes*; but on the south side of the River Senega, they are only



tawney: the *Blacks*, so much in love with their own complexion, that they use to paint the Devil *white*; which I find thus versified." Then follows a quotation of the whole stanza from the 'Dove.' 'The Land of Negroes.' etc. P. Heylin's Cosmography, l. iv. p. 45.

P. 24. Stanza 3.

Who driu'n from Rhodes neere Caria, etc.

(Malta) "by the Spaniards taken from the Moors, and by Charles the Fifth given to the knights of Rhodes, not long before expelled thence by Solyman the Magnificent, Ann. 1522." Heylin, l. iv. p. 40.

P. 31. Stanza 3.

The Eagle, badge, etc.

Alluding to the arms of Germany. "Finally for the Arms of the Empire, they are Sol, an Eagle displayed with two Heads, Saturn," etc. Heylin, l. ii. p. 410. col. 2.

P. 33. Stanza 3.

Haile Denmarckes Court, etc.

Sweet nurcery of Brittaines Sou'raigne Qveene.

Under Denmark, Heylin has, in his Cosmography, lib. ii. p. 424. Ann. 1588. Christiern IV.,

son of Frederick the Second, brother to Anne, Queen of Great Britain, etc.

P. 34. Stanza 2.

*Rhenes Count Palatine.*

See Heylin, lib. ii. p. 380, and p. 355.

P. 34. Stanza 4.

Fair Frederick, and fair'st Elizabeth.

(“ 1619, Kings and Dukes of Bohemia), Frederick, Elector Palatine, the strongest German Prince of the Calvinists, and most potent by his great alliances, was elected King of Bohemia, etc. This Prince derived his descent from the Lady Sophia, sister to Ladislaus the II<sup>d</sup>., King of Poland and Bohemia; and married Elizabeth, daughter to James, (I.), King of Great Britain, and Anne of Denmark descended from the Lady Anne, daughter of Albertus of Austria, and elder sister to Elizabeth, mother to Ladislaus the II<sup>d</sup>., above named, from whom the claim of Austria is derived.” Heylin's *Cosmography*, fol. edn. 1677, lib. ii. p. 386.

## P. 35. Stanza 3.

So would these Mitred Cities, etc.

“ Adjoining to the estates of Cleve are those of the *Spiritual Electors* of the Empire of Germany, Colen, Mentz, and Triers,” etc. Heylin, l. ii. p. 353.

## P. 37. Stanza 1.

Both you who yet attend the charge of warre,  
And you, etc.

Dr. Zouche here alludes to his four brothers, named at the foot of page 37.

## P. 38. Stanza 1.

Of his diuine *Du Bartas* quite bereft.

*Du Bartas*' Works were translated into English verse by Joshua Sylvester ; the fourth edition was printed in 1613, quarto. The rhythm of Zouche's versification is, to my ear, generally smooth, sustained, and harmonious, resembling that of Sylvester's. See the opening to the ' First Day of the First Week :'

“ Thou glorious Guide of Heavn's star-glistening motion,”

## P. 40. Stanza 3.

So when the second *Henry*, etc.

Henry the Second, (King of England,) son to Maud the Empress, daughter to Henry the First.

His father was Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine. Henry I. King of England, left one only daughter, Maud; first married to the Emperour, Henry the Fifth, and afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine." Heylin, l. i. p. 272.

P. 41. Stanza 1.

St. George his Knights.

"Knights of St. George, called commonly the *Garter*," etc. Heylin.

P. 41. Stanza 1.

And sparkling *Starre*!

Among the chief Orders of French Knighthood, that of the *Star*, is mentioned by Heylin, lib. i. p. 203, begun by John, King of France, An. 1352. "He had instituted, or re-established the Order of the *Star*, much about the time that King Edward (III.) instituted that of the *Garter*." Abridg. of General History, 1698, duod. p. 248.

P. 43. Stanza 2.

Led by great Essex, etc.

Cadiz, "since repaired, well fortified, and made the *magazin* for the ammunition of the Spanish navies. Taken, notwithstanding, in one day by

the English, under the command of Charles Lord Effingham, Robert Earl of Essex, and Sir Walter Raleigh; in which they burned the Indian fleet, consisting in 40 ships, whose lading was worth 8 millions of crowns; overcame the Spanish navy, consisting of 57 men of war, etc. \*\*\* brought thence a very great booty in the sackage of it, ann. 1596." Heylin, lib. i. p. 225. Col. 1.

P. 44. Stanza 4.

Too soone our Julian-starre, etc.

Prince Henry, son of James the First, then lately deceased.

P. 45. Stanza 1.

And faire Eliza, etc.

Mr. Wrangham, in his Memoir of Prebendary Zouch of Durham, at p. xxiii., has this note:—"The Poet seems to have contemplated the Princess's (Elizabeth's) marriage with more pleasure than her mother Queen Anne, who (according to Lilly, in his 'Observations on the Life and Death of King Charles I.')

used to call her, in contempt of her husband, 'Goody Palsgrave.'" Du Bartas, in his French Verses to James I., alludes to this marriage.

P. 45. Stanza 1.

For *Latmus* shade, etc.

*Latmus*, the dwelling, or rather retiring place of Endymion : (Heylin) the feigned paramour of the Moon. In the text, expunge the article before *Latmus*.

P. 46. Stanza 1.

*Bathe*, fairly built, etc.

With ill successe did lend her Founder wings.

The legend goes on to say, " that when these works were completed, Bladud (the reputed Founder of Bath) gave himself up to ingenious studies, which he pursued with so much assiduity, that he at last invented wings to fly with ; but these not being quite so safe as the modern balloons, in one of his flights he unfortunately fell down on Salisbury Church, and, to the great grief of his subjects, broke his neck, after a reign of twenty years." (Account of Bath.)

P. 46. Stanza 3.

Old *Winchester*, etc.

" Winchester, called *Venta* in the times of the Romans, by the Saxons *Vent-ceaster*, situate on the banks of a pleasant river, the seat Royal of the West Saxon Kings," etc. Heylin, l. i. p. 266. Column 1.

## P. 46. Stanza 3.

Where worthy *Wicchams*, etc.

The fame once known by great King *Arthurs* traine.

“ The principal Orders of *Knighthood* are, and were, of the *Round Table*, instituted by Arthur, King of the Britains, and one of the World’s *Nine Worthies*. It consisted of 150 Knights, etc. \* \* \* all placed at one *Round Table*, to avoid quarrels about priority and place. The Round Table hanging in the great Hall at Winchester, is falsly called *Arthurs Round Table*, it being not of sufficient antiquity, and containing but 24 seats. Of these knights there are reported many fabulous stories. They ended with their Founder, and are feigned by that Lucian of France, Rablaies, to be the Ferryman of Hell; and that their pay is a piece of mouldy bread, and a phillop on the nose.” P. Heylin’s *Cosmography*, lib. 1. p. 274. Col. 2. Edn. 1677, folio.

## P. 50, line 8 from the bottom.

As *La Noue* was experienced in, etc. *Armes*.

François de la Noue, surnamed *Bras-de-Fer*, (Arm of Iron,) a celebrated Breton gentleman, of a noble and ancient house, who abandoned the Romanist Religion, and embraced Calvinism. Remarkable for his military exploits, and known for

his "Military and Political Discourses," a work once highly prized. After the amputation of his left arm, he had substituted one of iron, with which he held and managed the bridle of his horse; hence this military hero was styled *Bras-de-Fer*. He died of a wound, 1591. See *Ladvocat's Dictionnaire Historique*, and *Dizionario Istorico*, v. 19. 8vo,

P. 52, line 3, top.

By *Dionysius* in Greek.

The Greek author of the *Periegesis*, or Geography, in hexameter verse.—"Poetam hunc ἀκριβεία, elegantia et brevitatis, rerum tamen ubertati et dignitati satis, accommodata, commendare solet." J. E. I. Walchius.

Memoir, p. i.] For 1590, read about 1590.

P. 24. Stanza 1.

*Holmes*, etc.

*Holme* means a river-island, an islet.

P. xxxviii. *Of those ejected, 1648.*] For a full account of the Parliamentary Visitation at Oxford, 1648, besides Wood, see Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," folio, pt. 1. pp. 123 to 144.

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