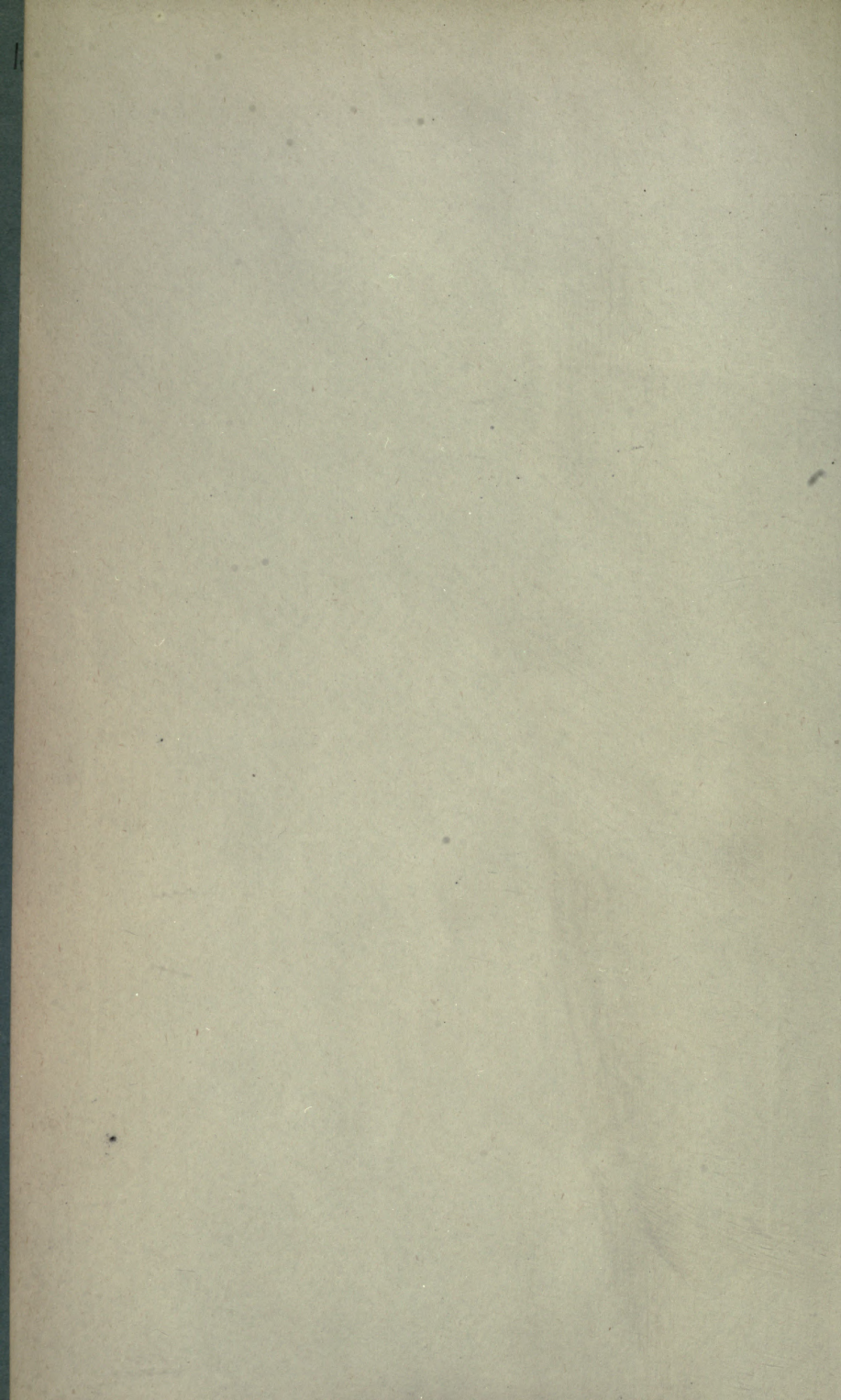


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WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

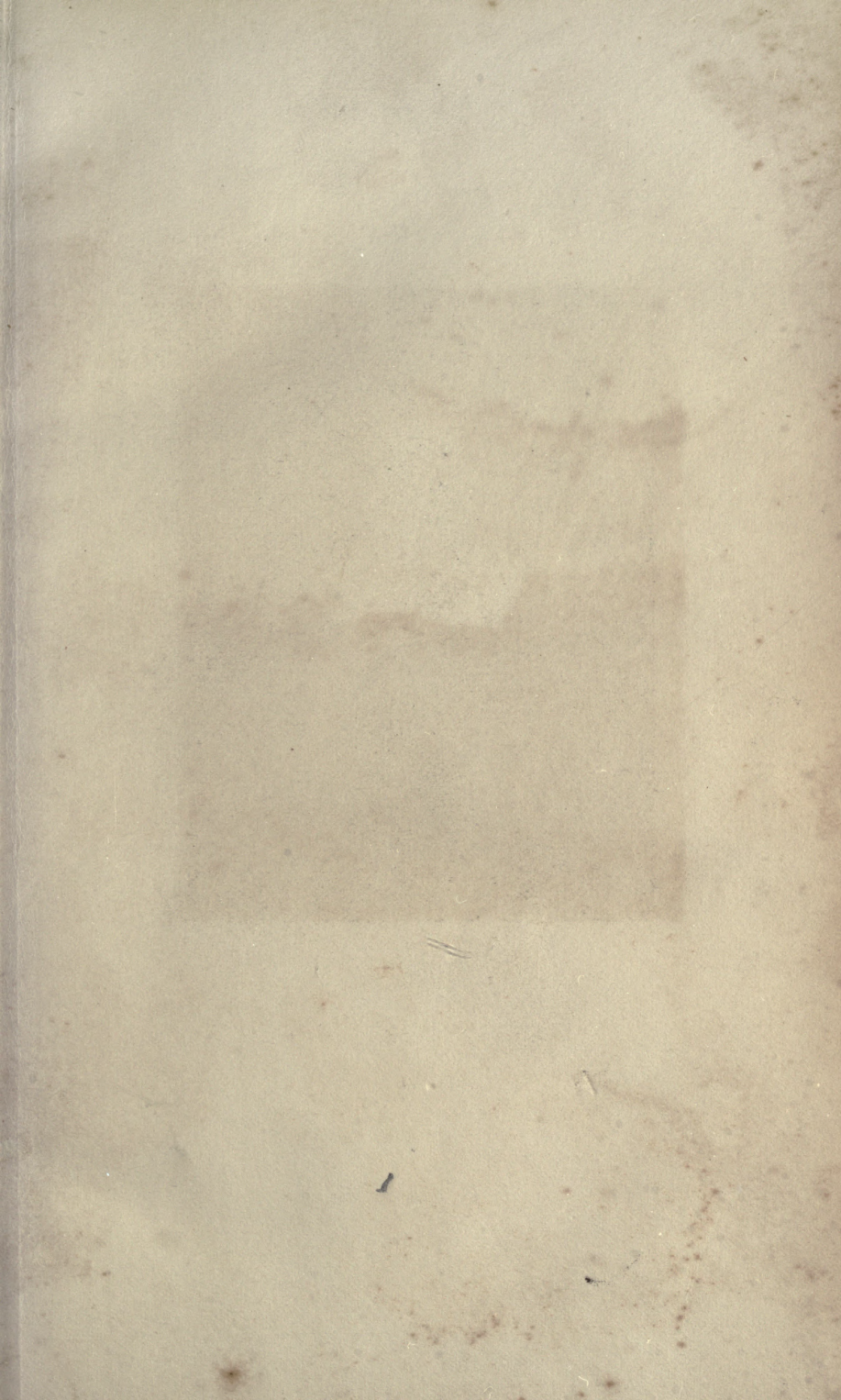
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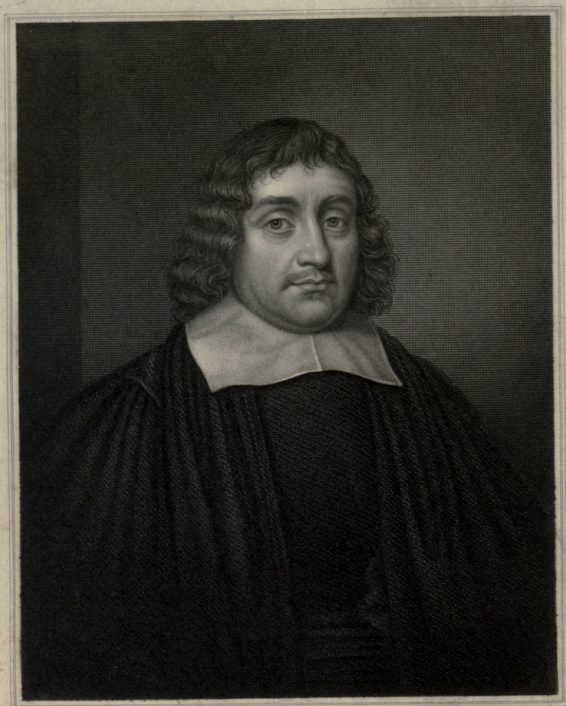
WORKS OF
DR. LUTHER

THE WORKS OF

VOL. I.

PRINTED BY NUTTALL AND HODGSON,
GOUGH SQUARE, LONDON.





T. A. Dean, sculp.

Thomas Fuller, S.T.D.

Ætat 53, 1661.

London, William Tegg & Co. Cheapside.

~~Facsimile~~
~~1846~~

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WORTHIES OF ENGLAND:

BY
THOMAS FULLER, D.D.

AUTHOR OF "ABEL REDIVIVUS," "THE CHURCH HISTORY OF BRITAIN," &c.

A NEW EDITION,
CONTAINING BRIEF NOTICES OF THE MOST CELEBRATED WORTHIES OF ENGLAND WHO
HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER;
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES AND COPIOUS INDEXES.

By P. AUSTIN NUTTALL, LL. D.
AUTHOR OF THE "CLASSICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL DICTIONARY;"
TRANSLATOR OF HORACE, JUVENAL, &c.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR THOMAS TEGG, 73, CHEAPSIDE,

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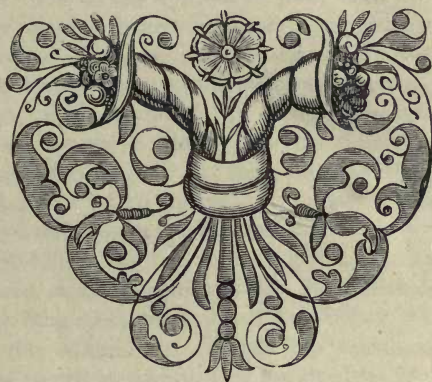
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THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WORTHIES
OF
ENGLAND.

Endeavoured by
Thomas Fuller, D.D.



LONDON,
Printed by J. G. W. L. and W. G. MDCLXII.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
WORTHIES
OF
ENGLAND.

Edited by
Thomas Fuller, D.D.



6

LONDON:
Printed by W. B. Whittaker, at the
University Press, 1841.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE "History of the WORTHIES of ENGLAND" is a Work universally allowed to be the most *worthy* of all the productions of the witty and learned Fuller. He wrote in an age when quaintness and humour were appreciated as the peculiar characteristics of the scholar, the biographer, and the historian. None delighted more in puns, epigram, and wit, whether *worthy* or *unworthy*, than the *worthy* Doctor; and of all the various works enumerated in the ensuing Memoir, his "WORTHIES," as being the last and most laboured effort of his pen, are not only *fuller* in useful matter and varied interest, but (as a punster of his own day would have said) *fuller* in spirit and *fuller* in wit; in fact *Fuller* throughout,

"Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

The first edition of Dr. Fuller's "Worthies" was published posthumously, under the revision and superintendence of his son, by whom it was especially dedicated to "the witty monarch" Charles the Second. It appeared in 1662, in one folio volume; and it certainly presents a curious specimen, as compared with modern times, of the unsightly typography of the day, and of the difficulties attending the publication of extensive works. The Editor appears to have been compelled to distribute the copy among different printers, commencing at every stage with a new series of folios, and leaving at intervals most awful gaps; the Work being thus considered of too vast a magnitude for one establishment alone to undertake! "The *discounting* of sheets, to expedite the work at several presses (says the Editor) hath occasioned the often mistake of the folios." At the same time, there being neither a summary of Contents to the volume, nor a general Index, the *fulness* of *worthy* Fuller's *worth* was not *fully* developed.

In 1811, a new edition, in two volumes quarto, made its appearance, under the editorial superintendence of Mr. John Nichols, proprietor of the Gentleman's Magazine, with which the Editor was many years connected. In this edition Mr. Nichols has occasionally introduced some useful notes, contributed by Sir Egerton Brydges, Mr. J. Britton, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Mr. Malone, Dr. Bliss, and others, as well as by himself. Of these the Editor has generally availed himself; but many of Mr. Nichols's notes appeared so jejune, and at the present time so inapplicable, that editorial expurgation became absolutely necessary. For instance, there could be little interest in informing the reader—aldermannic gastronomy being no longer appreciated as a civic accomplishment—that Mr. Nichols perfectly coincided

in opinion with Dr. Fuller on the "*important* topic" that "*Cow-heel* well dressed is good meat, that a cook when hungry may lick his fingers after it!" (i. p. 288); or that "*Suffolk* is not the particular county which a modern epicure would select for the finest cheese!" Nor did the Editor consider it necessary to reprint the innumerable and useless references to the History of Leicestershire, the Gentleman's Magazine, and other works in which Mr. Nichols had a proprietary interest. Neither has the Editor thought proper to preserve the antiquated orthography, the vague punctuation, or the ridiculous system of *italicising*, &c., so peculiar to the age in which Fuller wrote, and which Mr. Nichols, in mere imitation of a semi-barbarous system of typography, has "considered most advisable to preserve pure and unmixed!" as if the splendid compositions of Shakspeare, of Milton, and of Dryden, would be rendered more acceptable to modern times by being clothed in the vague and unintelligible orthography of the age in which they wrote. Alas! "*tempora mutantur, et mutamur in illis.*" But Mr. Nichols appears to have been so much devoted to the very semblance of hoar antiquity as even to copy the acknowledged or self-evident errors of Fuller's edition. Thus, although the author expressly points out and apologizes for the mistake, the Duke of Monmouth is again placed under the county of Radnor instead of Monmouth! the list of Errata contained in the original edition is literally reprinted, without the errors having been corrected! the reference to Hatcher's "*MS. eight,*" instead of "*MS. Catalogue,*" (i. p. 142) is repeated! the typographical blunders occurring in Latin inscriptions (as "*in omni gradus,*" "*conjugi sui,*" &c. p. 143) are faithfully copied! the counties of Anglesea and Brecknock are headed as belonging to England! &c.

In producing this edition of a valuable standard work, the Editor has not only presented it to the Public in a portable and modernized form, but he has also appended to each county an alphabetical list of all the celebrated Worthies connected therewith, who have flourished since the time of Fuller, briefly stating for what they have been distinguished, with the respective periods of their births and deaths; and to enable the reader to obtain further information relative to any particular individual, a brief summary of all the most important topographical works connected with each county is uniformly annexed, which, it is presumed, will be found extremely useful in directing and facilitating the inquiries of the reader. In order, moreover, to present a synoptical view of the various matters, &c. contained in the work, the Editor has prefixed to each volume a minute table of Contents, which, though given in a very condensed form, exhibits at one view all the different heads comprehended under each county; and the general Indexes, which have been compiled with some labour, will afford great facility in referring to any subject or name contained in the three volumes.

MEMOIRS OF THE AUTHOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In April 1643, he conveyed himself to the king at Oxford, who received him gladly. As his majesty had heard of his extraordinary abilities in the pulpit, he was now desirous of knowing them personally; and accordingly Fuller preached before him at St. Mary's church. His fortune upon this occasion was very singular. He had before preached and published a sermon in London, upon "the new moulding Church reformation," which caused him to be censured as too hot a royalist: and now, from his sermon at Oxford, he was thought to be too lukewarm: which can only be ascribed to his moderation, which he would sincerely have inculcated in each party, as the only means of reconciling both. He resolved, however, to recover the opinion of his fidelity to the royal cause, by openly trying his fortune under the royal army; and therefore, being well recommended to Sir Ralph Hopton, in 1643, he was admitted by him in quality of chaplain. For this employment he was quite at liberty, being deprived of all other preferment. And now, attending the army from place to place, he constantly exercised his duty as chaplain; yet found proper intervals for his beloved studies, which he employed chiefly in making historical collections, and especially in gathering materials for his "Worthies of England."

How assiduous he was in his researches, and extensive in his

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

After the battle at Cheriton Down, March 29, 1644, lord Hopton drew on his army to Basing House; and Fuller, being left there by him, animated the garrison to so vigorous a defence of that place, that Sir William Waller was obliged to raise the siege with considerable loss. But the war hastening to an end, and part of the king’s army being driven into Cornwall under Lord Hopton, Fuller, having leave of that nobleman, took refuge at Exeter; where he resumed his studies, and preached constantly to the citizens. During his residence here, he was appointed chaplain to the princess Henrietta Maria, who was born at Exeter in June 1643; and the king soon after gave him a patent for his presentation

* Life of Dr. Fuller, p. 27.

to the living of Dorchester in Dorsetshire. He continued his attendance on the princess, till the surrender of Exeter to the parliament, in April 1646; but did not accept the living, because he determined to remove to London at the expiration of the war. He relates an extraordinary circumstance which happened during the siege of Exeter.* “When the city of Exeter,” says he, “was besieged by the Parliamentary forces, so that only the south side thereof towards the sea was open to it, incredible numbers of larks were found in that open quarter, for multitude like quails in the wilderness; though, blessed be God, unlike them in the cause and effect; as not desired with man’s destruction, nor sent with God’s anger: as appeared by their safe digestion into wholesome nourishment. Hereof I was an eye and mouth witness. I will save my credit in not conjecturing any number; knowing that herein, though I should stoop beneath the truth, I should mount above belief. They were as fat as plentiful; so that being sold for two-pence a dozen and under, the poor who could have no cheaper, and the rich no better meat, used to make pottage of them, boiling them down therein. Several causes were assigned hereof, &c.; but the cause of causes was the Divine Providence, thereby providing a feast for many poor people, who otherwise had been pinched for provision.”

When he came to London, he met but a cold reception among his former parishioners, and found his lecturer’s place filled by another. However, it was not long before he was chosen lecturer at St. Clement’s Lane, near Lombard Street; and shortly after removed his lecture to St. Bride’s in Fleet Street.

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

About 1648, he was presented to the perpetual curacy of West Waltham,† otherwise called Waltham Abbey, in Essex, by James Hay earl of Carlisle, whose chaplain he was just be-

* See p. 443 of the present volume.

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

fore made. He spent that and the following year betwixt London and Waltham, employing some engravers to adorn his copious prospect or view of the Holy Land, as from Mount Pisgah; therefore called his "Pisgah-sight of Palestine and the confines thereof; with the history of the Old and New Testament acted thereon," which he published in 1650. It is a handsome folio, embellished with a frontispiece and many other copper plates, and divided into five books.

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

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

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

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

He was chosen chaplain extraordinary to the king; created Doctor of Divinity at Cambridge by a mandamus, dated August 2, 1660; and, had he lived a twelvemonth longer, would pro-

bably have been raised to a bishopric. But, on his return from Salisbury in August 1661, he was attacked by a fever, of which he died the 16th of that month. His funeral was attended by at least two hundred of his brethren ; and a sermon was preached by Dr. Hardy, dean of Rochester, in which a great and noble character was given of him.

In 1662, was published in folio, with an engraving of him * prefixed, his "History of the Worthies of England." This work, which was part of it printed before the author died, seems not, in the lives or characters in some of the counties, especially of Wales, so finished as it would probably have been, if he had lived to see it completely published. It is entitled, "The History of the Worthies of England: Endeavoured by Thomas Fuller, D.D. folio, 1662:" with a sculpture of his effigies prefixed, engraved by David Loggan, having this inscription round it, "Tomas Fuller, S. T. D. æt. 53, 1661;" this motto at top, "Methodus Mater Memoræ;" and these verses at bottom:

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

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

"TO HIS SACRED MAJESTY.

"Most dread Sovereign:

"The tender of these ensuing collections is made with as much fear and reverence, as it was intended with duty and devotion by the author whilst living. The obligation that lieth upon me to endeavour him all right, forced me unto this presumption. It is the first voice I ever uttered in this kind; and I hope it will be neither displeasing to your Majesty, or blamed by the world; whilst (not unlike that of the son of Cræsus) it sounds loyalty to my sovereign, and duty to my father. The matter of this work, for the most part, is the description of such native and peculiar commodities as the several counties of your kingdom afford, with a revival of the memories of such persons which have in each county been eminent for parts or learning. If this age abound with the like, it is their glory; if not, the pe-

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

rusal may perhaps beget in them a noble emulation of their ancestors. May your Majesty's reign be happy and long, to see your country's commodities improved, and your worthies multiplied ! So prayeth,

Your Majesty's meanest subject,

The Author's orphan,

JOHN FULLER.

And in a preface the reader is thus addressed :

"Reader,—thou hast here presented to thy view a Collection of the Worthies of England ; which might have appeared larger, had God spared (my dear father) the author life. At his death there remained unprinted, the bishopric of Durham, the counties of Derby, Dorset, Gloucester, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, with part of Kent, Devonshire, and the cities of London and Westminster ; which now at length (according to the copy the author left behind him, without the least addition,) are made public.

"It is needless here to acquaint thee with the nature of the work, it being already fully set down in the first sixteen sheets thereof. Yet thou mayest be pleased to take notice, that (although the title promiseth thee only the History of the Worthies of England) in the end there is added a short description of the Principality of Wales. The *discounting* of sheets (to expedite the work at several presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the folios.* Whatever faults else occur in this impression, it is my request, that thou wouldest score them on my want of care or skill in correcting the same, that they may not in the least reflect on the credit of my dead father.

"JOHN FULLER."

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

Besides the works already mentioned in the course of this memoir, Dr. Fuller was the author of several others of a smaller nature ; as, 1. "Good thoughts in Bad Times : " 2. "Good

* This apology of course applies only to the original edition.

† "England's Worthies, in Church and State, &c. 1684," 8vo.

‡ "An Historical Dictionary of England and Wales, &c. 1692," 8vo.

'Thoughts in Worse Times.' These two pieces, printed separately, the former in 1645, the latter in 1647, were published together in 1652. He afterwards published, in 1660-3, "Mixed Contemplations in Better Times." 4. "Andronicus: or The Unfortunate Politician. Lond. 1649," 8vo. 5. "The Triple Reconciler; stating three controversies, viz. whether ministers have an exclusive power of barring communicants from the sacrament; whether any person unordained may lawfully preach; and whether the Lord's Prayer ought not to be used by all Christians, 1654," 8vo. 6. "The Speech of Birds; also of Flowers; partly moral, partly mystical, 1660," 8vo.

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

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

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

It was sufficiently known, how steady he was in the Protestant religion, against the innovations of the Presbyterians and Independents; but his zeal against these was allayed with greater compassion than it was towards the Papists; and this raised him up many adversaries, who charged him with puritan-

ism. He used to call the controversies concerning Episcopacy, and the new-fangled arguments against the Church of England, “insects of a day;” and carefully avoided polemical disputes, being altogether of Sir Henry Wotton’s opinion, “disputandi pruritus, ecclesiæ scabies.” To conclude, whatever exceptions may be made to him as a writer, he was a man of great goodness, and an ornament to the times in which he lived.

These memoirs shall be closed by an extract from his Life in the “*Biographia Britannica* ;” comprehending an analysis of “The Worthies,” and a vindication of the author.

“The subject matter of the book is distributed under the several counties of England and Wales ; each division beginning, first, with the commodities, products, and other particulars most eminent and remarkable in each county ; whether waters, minerals, plants, animals, manufactures, buildings, battles, proverbs, &c. ;—then the Worthies born or residing therein, marshalled under their respective ranks or professions ;—the whole contents of each county ending with tables of the Gentry that were therein in the reign of king Henry the Sixth ; and a list of the Sheriffs, for several kings’ reigns, down to king James or king Charles the First, with their arms described, and places of abode. Prefixed to the whole, is a copious Introduction, in near twenty sheets,* divided into many chapters ; distinctly treating of this grand and comprehensive plan, the matter, order, and style, &c., shewing how methodical and uniform he has been throughout ; also apologizing for any defects that may have escaped his pen, and answering many objections which might be made to any part thereof. But, as the heads of those preliminary discourses will best explain the contents of the book, and display as well the variety as the grandeur of the undertaking ; and as a recital of them will give the most ready command of the whole scheme, to those who would only be informed or reminded thereof ; or such as may be inclined to revive the author in a more correct edition, or give us a continuation or any other improvement of his model ; the said heads are therefore here offered to their consideration, as follow :

CHAP. I. Contains the general design ; wherein, as learned Camden and painful Speed, with others, have described the

* In the present edition making 109 pages.

rooms in that convenient structure, to which he compares this nation ; so he intends to describe the *furniture* of them, in the most signal products and persons of distinction, adorning the same : to these five ends : 1. To gain some glory to God : 2. To preserve the memory of the dead : 3. To present examples to the living : 4. To entertain the reader with delight : 5. And lastly, to procure some honest profit to himself.

CHAP. II. Of the National Commodities ; as the manufactures, wonders, buildings, local proverbs, medicinal herbs, waters, &c.

— III. The first Quaternion of Persons ; Princes, Saints, Martyrs, and Confessors.

— IV. Of Popes, Cardinals, and Prelates, before the Reformation.

— V. Of Popes, &c. since the Reformation.

— VI. Of our Statesmen ; as Chancellors, Treasurers, Secretaries of State, Admirals, and Deputies of Ireland.

— VII. Capital Judges, and Writers of the Common Law.

— VIII. Soldiers and Seamen ; with the Necessity of encouraging our Fishery.

— IX. Of Writers on the Canon and Civil Law ; Physic, Chemistry, and Surgery, &c.

— X. Other Writers ; in Divinity, Philology, and Philosophy, History, Music, and Poetry ; also on Popery, &c. ; with a complaint of the number of needless Books.

— XI. Of Benefactors to the Public, with a recommendation of choice charities ; under the heads of Churches, Free-schools, Colleges, and Alms-houses ; with a distinction of Benefactors since, from those before, the Reformation.

— XII. Of Memorable Persons ; or such as were extraordinary for stature, strength, age, fertility, &c.

— XIII. Lord Mayors of London.

— XIV. Catalogues of the Gentry under Henry the Sixth ; why inserted.

— XV. Of the Sheriffs.

— XVI. Of the Sheriffs' Arms.

— XVII. Observations on Surnames being often altered, and variously written.

— XVIII. Of Modern Battles.

CHAP. XIX. Of the Shires, and why the Worthies are digested under them.

— XX. Of the Surnames of Clergymen, and that their sons have been as successful as others ; with his expedient, where several places claim the birth of one person.

— XXI. Other general rules and distinctions for the author and reader's ease ; as his use of the word *Ampliendum*, expressing a want of fuller intelligence ; and his use of S. N. signifying second nativity : that is, when a Worthy whose native country is not known, he is historized under that which was his place of residence ; and by the abbreviation REM. which implies removeable, upon better information : also his rule for ranking, under some one head, persons who have a claim to several.

— XXII. The Precedency of several Professions adjusted.

— XXIII. Of the Authorities from whence the work is derived.

— XXIV. Concerning his double division of the English, according to their nation and profession.

— XXV. General exceptions against the style and matter of the author prevented ; by his propositions of and answers to them, being twenty-four in number.

— XXVI. An apology for the involuntary omissions in this book.

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

Though our author was very diligent (as hath been attested in p. xi.) in collecting his materials for this work ; yet, when several parts of it were written, he had the disadvantage of being unsettled, remote from proper libraries, and intelligent conversation, being as it were a travelling writer, and forced to leave blank spaces, especially for dates ; wherein he has sometimes modestly left his reader rather uninformed than misinformed ; and sometimes again filled them up conjecturally, and without any supposed need of nice recollection, as he designed to be more exact upon better opportunities of examination ; in several whereof he was prevented by death. But though he looked upon dates as so many little sparkling gems in history, that would reflect the clearest and most sudden light a great way off,

he still found or thought them very slippery ware, liable, by the smallest and most imperceptible variations, to lead us greatly astray from truth; and speaks of Chronology, in one of his books, as of a little surly animal, that was apt to bite the fingers of those who handled it with greater familiarity than was absolutely necessary; yet he knew there was no giving any satisfactory intelligence without it, especially in the writing of lives. But, indeed, an accurate regard to the directions thereof was little in use with any writers in this particular branch of history at those times; as, among many others, may be observed, to go no further, in the author of his own life, whose deficiencies we have here been at much trouble to supply; one instance only whereof is, that though he gives us the titles of almost all Fuller's books, and their sizes, he has not given us the date of one. But it was a general or fashionable neglect, especially in the more polite and ornate writers, as if they thought that arithmetical figures would look like so many scars in the sleek face of their rhetorical phrase. But what our author, in apology for himself, has ingeniously observed further on this topic, we refer to his own words, in one or two of the chapters, whereof we have before given the heads. As to the historical particulars of these lives, no man could pretend to be very circumstantial, in a work that proposed to revive the famous men in a whole nation; such an undertaking can or should give but a general and compendious view of them. Suppose here are eighteen or twenty hundred eminent persons characterized, much after the manner of those in his "Church History;" to have given a general satisfaction in all parts of the lives, actions, and works, of one or two only in every hundred, might have required more eyes, hands, and years, than nature allowed this author; and perhaps more abilities, knowledge, or information, than could be justly pretended to, by any of his ungrateful cavillers. Then for the errors that must unavoidably occur in the revival of such multitudes in all ages, our author's own apology, as it will be equally needful to any other compiler of a numerous collection of lives, is here produced from his own words, upon some objections made to Mr. Fox the Martyrologist, as follow: "It is impossible for an author of a voluminous book, consisting of several persons and circumstances, (reader, in pleading for Master Fox I plead for myself,) to have such ubiquitary intelligence,

as to apply the same infallibly to every particular.”* But there is no winning the favour of those who think they have a licence for detraction, and may spoil an author with impunity, when he is incapable of self-defence, both of his reputation and his labours. Thus we may see some very rash censurers superficially read, who have often pronounced their anathemas upon many other historians, from the titles only of their writings, and sometimes without having ever seen so much as them, treating him also like those who cannot be content with shearing the inoffensive prey that is free-yielding of his wool, but they must butcher him too: for surely few have been so much pillaged who have been so much disparaged; he has been reproached for his ingenuity by those who have no wit; and robbed of his knowledge by those who have no gratitude. Bishop Nicolson, who was too censorious upon Dr. Fuller’s Church History, will also run the hazard of recrimination upon this. Our author began his “Worthies of England” when he was chaplain to the Lord Hopton; and it was his chief study, or mostly under his consideration by intervals, for near seventeen years, as it may be from this account computed; but the bishop says it was huddled up in haste. Our author mentions (as we have quoted in p. xviii.) five reasons for publishing this book; but, as if he had nothing more than a mercenary motive therein, the bishop has sunk four of them, and, quoting but the last, induced you to believe it was only for the procurement of some moderate profit to the author: and yet not quoted this honestly. The bishop says, it corrects many mistakes in his “Church History;” but our author was acquainted with few mistakes till a little time before he died, and then had little leisure or room to correct many, when the greatest part of his “Worthies” was printed off. The bishop says, that Fuller’s chief author is Bale, for the lives of his eminent writers; and he must have been his also, if he had wrote in Fuller’s time of the writers Bale has given account of, when Leland was not published; unless he would rather have followed Bale’s Popish plagiarist. But a great part of the writers in Fuller lived and wrote since Bale, therefore he had many other authorities for his writers, as may be sufficiently seen in his work. And whether our author has given more mis-shapen scraps, or lies, as they are called,† of his

* See the present volume, in Berkshire, p. 127.

† Nicolson’s Historical Library, fol. 1736, p. 6.

heroes, than the bishop of his historians, those may best judge who have read the one and the other: but if the bishop would have undertaken to reform or rectify both, it might have been more acceptable, as well as more discreet, than to revile an author so extravagantly as to vilify himself. In short, notwithstanding these hasty and immoderate aspersions, the characters or memorials here assembled of so many great men, will always make the book necessary to be consulted; especially as there are preserved therein abundance of lives then first or newly written, and nowhere else to be had; which have been of good service to many grave writers of substantial credit, even in history, antiquities, and heraldry; who, wanting neither the judgment nor justice in themselves which they might covet in their own readers, knew how to make proper uses of his work, and acknowledgments for what they drew from it, without turning executioners upon every trivial oversight, or expressing any grievance at his humour or his wit. But, since his character has been so much degraded by some, it will be but equitable to shew that it has been no less exalted by others; and as he has bestowed a grateful remembrance upon many poets, we have met with a retribution that has been attempted by one, in a panegyric upon biography in general, and this biography in particular. It was freely communicated from the author's original in the possession of a late nobleman, who was a signal patron to some of the greatest poets and other ingenious men in his time; and since it has never been published; since it is entirely suitable in this, as it may be partly serviceable in any other, collection of illustrious men; or may in some part be no less applicable to any other compiler, than to every peruser of such collections, we shall here present it as follows, faithfully in its own language, without any apology for its length.

TO THE READER AND WRITER OF LIVES.

WRITTEN IN FULLER'S WORTHIES.

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

By the best chemic skill, their gifts combin'd
 May so concocted be, and so refin'd ;
 May, through your works, so undistinguished wreath,
 As incense rich, from holy altars breathe ;
 Till, so the blended aromatics rise,
 In grateful gales, to greet the deities,
 That we perceive no frankincense exhale,
 No cassia here, or storax there prevail ;
 Nor this, can myrrh, that ambergrise can call ;
 But one strong, curling odour, spires from all ;
 So when such sweets you from these flowers have hiv'd,
 From each they differ, as from all deriv'd.

Choose then with prudence, in your choice proceed,
 Till those you follow, you're improv'd to lead.
 The object equal to the human mind,
 And most instructive, must be human kind.
 Read manly books then, books of men, and so,
 That you proceed to do the best you know.
 Peruse such lives, or parts, as you can live ;
 It is the practice must perfection give.
 Souls, in which samples great, no semblance breed,
 Like cold and hungry soils, but rot the seed ;
 Or, like weak stomachs, with strong food oppress'd,
 By that ne'er nourished, which they ne'er digest.
 For as your meals should suit, to thrive aright,
 Your constitution and your appetite ;
 So your examples should proportion'd be,
 Both to your power, and your capacity.

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

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

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

But victories o'er death must be renown'd ;
 Triumphs like those must through fame's clarion sound ;
 His victors should her richest trophies wear,
 To fame who rescue what the fates won't spare,
 Garlands shall crown their works, that cannot fade ;
 The lights they rend with lustre be repaid.
 Who noblest do, most nobly must deserve ;
 Great who perform, but greater who preserve :
 If virtue most directs, which most dilates,
 The draught excels, that most communicates ;
 Such copy spread thus durably to all,
 Begets more virtue than th' original :
 'Tis an original ; it's own outvied ;
 Where life less copied is, than multiplied ;
 And when they are deathless made, who long since died.
 Thus, when a hero is compar'd to you,
 Th' historian is the hero of the two ;
 The brave, learn'd, good, more efficacious grown,
 In your immortal lives, than in their own.

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

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

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THE
WORTHIES OF ENGLAND.

CHAPTER I.

THE DESIGN OF THE ENSUING WORK.

ENGLAND may not unfitly be compared to a house, not very great, but convenient; and the several Shires may properly be resembled to the *rooms* thereof. Now, as learned Master Camden and painful Master Speed, with others, have described the rooms themselves, so it is our intention, God willing, to describe the *furniture* of these rooms; such eminent commodities which every county doth produce, with the persons of quality bred therein, and some other observables coincident with the same subject.

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

Know then, I propound five ends to myself in this Book: first, to gain some glory to God: secondly, to preserve the memories of the dead: thirdly, to present examples to the living: fourthly, to entertain the reader with delight: and lastly (which I am not ashamed publicly to profess), to procure some honest profit to myself. If not so happy to obtain all, I will be joyful to attain some; yea, contented and thankful too, if gaining any (especially the first) of these ends, the motives of my endeavours.

First, glory to God, which ought to be the aim of all our actions; though too often our bow starts, our hand shakes, and so our arrow misseth the mark. Yet I hope that our describing so good a land, with the various fruits and fruitful varieties therein, will engage both writer and reader in gratitude to that God who hath been so bountiful to our nation. In order whereunto, I have not only always taken, but often sought

occasions to exhort to thankfulness, hoping the same will be interpreted no straggling from my subject, but a closing with my calling.

Secondly, to preserve the memories of the dead. A good name is an ointment poured out, smelt where it is not seen. It hath been the lawful desire of men in all ages to perpetuate their memories, thereby in some sort revenging themselves of mortality, though few have found out effectual means to perform it. For monuments made of wood are subject to be burnt; of glass, to be broken; of soft stone, to moulder; of marble and metal, (if escaping the teeth of time) to be demolished by the hand of covetousness; so that, in my apprehension, the safest way to secure a memory from oblivion is (next his own virtues) by committing the same in writing to posterity.

Thirdly, to present examples to the living, having here precedents of all sorts and sizes; of men famous for valour, wealth, wisdom, learning, religion, and bounty to the public, on which last we most largely insist. The scholar, being taxed by his writing master for idleness in his absence, made a fair defence, when pleading that his master had neither left him paper whereon or copy whereby to write. But rich men will be without excuse, if not expressing their bounty in some proportion, God having provided them paper enough ["the poor you have always with you"] and set them signal examples, as in our ensuing work will plainly appear.

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

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

The matter following may be divided into real and personal, though not according to the legal acception of the words. By real, I understand the commodities and observables of every county: by personal, the characters of those worthy men who were natives thereof. We begin with a catalogue of the particular heads whereof this Book doth consist, intending to shew

* John xii. 8.

† Gen. xxx. 30.

how they are severally useful; and then I hope, if *good as single instruments*, they will be the *better as tuned in a consort*.

CHAPTER II.

THE REAL TOPICS INSISTED ON IN THE RESPECTIVE COUNTIES.

THE NATIVE COMMODITIES.

No County hath cause to complain with the Grecian widows, that they are neglected in the daily ministration.* God hath not given all commodities to one, to elate it with pride, and none to others to deject them with pensiveness; but there is some kind of equality betwixt the profits of counties, to continue commerce, and balance trading in some proportion.

We have therefore in this Work taken especial notice of the several commodities which every Shire doth produce. And indeed God himself enjoineth us to observe the variety of the earth's productions in this kind. For speaking of the land of Havilah, where, saith he, "there is gold, and the gold of that land is good; there is bdellium, and the onyx-stone:"† see here how the Holy Spirit points at those places where God hath scattered such treasure, and the best thereof in all kinds, that man, if so disposed, may know where to gather them up.

I confess, England cannot boast of gold, and precious stones, with the land of Havilah; yet affordeth it other things, both above and beneath ground, more needful for man's being. Indeed some Shires, Joseph-like, have a better coloured coat than others; and some, with Benjamin, have a more bountiful mess of meat belonging unto them. Yet every County hath a child's proportion, as if God in some sort observed gavel-kind in the distribution of his favours. "Oh that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wondrous works which he doeth for the children of men.‡"

Know, reader, when a commodity is general to all England, then, to avoid repetition, it is entered in that county where there was the first, or else the most and best of that kind. And we have so contrived it, that, generally, *three commodities* are treated of in every county.

THE MANUFACTURES.

Some Heathen have causelessly complained of Nature as a step-mother to mankind, because other creatures come into the world clothed with feathers, furs, or fleeces, &c., or armed with paws, claws, beaks, tusks, horns, hoofs; whilst man is exposed naked into the world: I say a causeless charge, because Provi-

* Acts vi. 1.

† Gen. ii. 12.

‡ Psalms cvii. 8.

dence having given men hands, and reason to use them (two blessings denied to other creatures), all clothing and fencing is eminently and transcendantly bestowed upon him.

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

It must not be forgotten that there be some things which cannot properly be termed natural commodities, because of their quality altered and disguised by men's industry; and yet they attain not the reputation of manufactures. As salt, being water boiled; malt, barley dried; cider, apples pressed. Seeing therefore they have a mixed nature, they are promiscuously placed as suiteth best with my own conveniency.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

The God of Nature hath not discovered himself so variously wonderful in any thing, as in the waters of fountains, rivers, &c. England hath as large a share herein as any country, and her springs wonderful on several accounts.

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

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

otherwise *fons vitæ* may be *fons mortis*, if diet, due time, and quantity be not observed.

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

As for the proprietaries of such (or rather of the ground surrounding such) medicinal waters, as I would not have them detrimented in the least degree by the conflux of people unto them; so it is injurious in my judgment for them to set them to sale, and make gain of God's free gift therein. I confess, water was commonly sold in the land of Canaan, proved by that passage in the Prophet, "Oh, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters; and he that hath no money,"* &c. Yea, so churlish were the Edomites to the Israelites, that "they would not give," that is, "afford them water for money."† But it is considerable: well-water in those hot countries was acquired with vast pains and expence, it being dearer to sink a well than build an house, besides many frustrations in that kind, before their endeavours found full effect; which made it the more equal for the owners, by such sales, to make profit, or rather to make up their reparations. But no such cost being expended in the case in hand, it may be accounted a kind of simony, in such as sell ease and help to poor people, though they may lawfully buy it, as passive and necessitated thereunto.

THE WONDERS.

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

But under this title we comprehend all rarities, which are out of the ordinary road of nature, the illustration whereof may minister unto us matter of profitable discourse. Of these wonders, some were transient, lasting only for a time (like extraordinary ambassadors employed on some great affair); others liegers and permanent, the most proper for our pen to observe. And to prevent vacuity in some counties (that this topic of wonders might be invested with some matter), some artificial rarities are (but very sparingly) inserted, such as transcend the standard of ordinary performance: but these are cast in as overweight, the former being only our proper subject.

* Isaiah, lv. 1. † Deut. ii. 28. ‡ H. Huntington. § Sir John Sidney.
|| Samuel Beauland on Nennius.

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

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

A secondary end I have herein, to shew that England falls not short of foreign countries in wonderful sights, the same in kind, though not in degree. Italy hath her Grotta della Sibilla; we in Somersetshire our Wockley Hole. Spain her Anas; we our Mole, &c. But wonders, like prophets, are not without honour save in their own country, where constancy (or at least commonness of converse) with them abateth their respect and reputation.

THE BUILDINGS.

[Reader, in our following book we have inverted the method, and more properly placed buildings next to manufactures.]

Next we take notice of the signal structures which each County doth afford. Indeed the Italians do account all English to be Gothic buildings, only vast (and greatness must have something of coarseness therein). However, abating for their advantage above us in materials, marble, porphyry, &c. their palaces may admire the art in some English fabrics, and in our Churches especially.

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

But what said our Saviour to his disciples, when transported with wonder at the goodly stones in the Temple? "Are these

* Psalm cxxxvi. 4.

† Acts xiii. 41.

‡ 2 Kings viii. 12.

the things you look upon?"* Such transitory buildings are unworthy of a Christian's admiration. And let it be our care, that when the fairest and firmest fabrics fall to the ground, yea, when "our earthly house be dissolved, we may have an house not made with hands, but eternal in the heavens."†

LOCAL PROVERBS.

A Proverb is much matter decocted into few words. Hear what a learned critic saith of them:‡ "Argutæ hæ brevesque loquendi formulæ, quamvis è trivio petitatæ et plebi frequentatæ, suas habent venères, et genium ejusque gentis penès quam celebrantur, atque acumen ostendunt."

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

Six essentials are required to the completing of a perfect proverb; namely, that it be

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|
| 1. Short. | } Otherwise it is no
proverb, but a | 1. Oration. |
| 2. Plain. | | 2. Riddle. |
| 3. Common. | | 3. Secret. |
| 4. Figurative. | | 4. Sentence. |
| 5. Ancient. | | 5. Upstart. |
| 6. True. | | 6. Libel. |

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

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

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

* Luke xxi. 6.
§ Prov. i. 2.

† 2 Cor. v. 1.

‡ Salmasius è Levino Warnero.

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

Secondly, God himself, besides such as I call supernatural Proverbs (as Divinely inspired), taketh notice, and maketh use of, the natural or native proverbs of the country, praising, approving, and applying some; "Physician, cure thyself;"* "The dog is returned to his vomit, and the swine which was washed to her wallowing in the mire."† Disliking and condemning others, and commanding them to be abolished: "The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge."‡ Now seeing antiquity without verity is no just plea that any thing should be continued, on this warrant I have, in these our country proverbs, alleged more than I allow; branding some with a note of infamy, as fit to be banished out of our discourse.

Lastly, besides information much good may redound to the reader hereby. It was the counsel which a wise gave to a great man; "Read histories, that thou dost not become a history." So may we say, "Read Proverbs, that thou beest not made a proverb," as God threatened the sinful people of Israel.§ Sure I am that David, by minding of a country (no canonical) proverb—viz. "Wickedness proceedeth from the wicked,"|| was thereby dissuaded from offering any violence to the person of Saul, then placed in his power, whereby he procured much tranquillity to his own conscience.

We have not confined ourselves to Proverbs in the strict acception thereof; but sometimes insist on such which have only a proverbial tendency, or lie, as one may say, in the marches betwixt proverb and prophecy; where they afford us a fit occasion to sally forth into such discourse as may conduce to the history of our nation.

THE MEDICINAL HERBS.

Some maintain this position, "that every country cures the diseases which it causes, and bringeth remedies for all the maladies bred therein." An opinion which, grant not true, yet may have much truth therein, seeing every country, and England especially, affordeth excellent plants: were it not partly for men's laziness, that they will not seek them; partly for their ignorance, that they know not when they have found them; and partly for their pride and peevishness, because, when found, they disdain to use and apply them. Indeed, *quod charum, charum*; what is fetched far, and bought dear, that only is esteemed; otherwise, were many English plants as rare as they are useful, we would hug in our hands what we now trample under our feet.

* Luke iv. 23.

§ 1 Kings ix. 7.

† 2 Peter ii. 22.

|| 1 Sam. xxiv. 17.

‡ Ezek. xviii. 2.

For proof hereof, let not the reader grudge to peruse these words of a grand herbalist,* speaking of *virga aurea*, or golden rod, growing plentifully, but discovered lately in Middlesex: "It is extolled above all other herbs for the stopping of blood in sanguinolent ulcers and bleeding wounds; and hath in time past been had in greater estimation and regard than in these days. For, in my remembrance, I have known the dry herb, which came from beyond the seas, sold in Bucklersbury, in London, for two shillings and sixpence the ounce; but since it is found in Hampstead Wood, even as it were at the town's end, no man will give two shillings and sixpence for an hundred weight of it; which plainly sets forth our inconstancy and sudden mutability, esteeming no longer of any thing, how precious soever it be, than while it is strange and rare."

We may also observe, that many base and barren heaths and hills, which afford the least food for beasts, yield the best physic for man. One may also take notice that such places that are nearest to London, Cambridge, Oxford, Bath, or where some eminent herbalist hath his habitation, afford us the greater variety of medicinal herbs. Not that more have grown, but more are known thereabouts, where the native plants are not better, but more happy in their vicinity to such discoverers. And now, to be always within the reach if not the touch of mine own calling, we may observe in Scripture that God's Spirit directs men to the gathering of such simples of his own planting: "Is there no balm in Gilead?"† True in a literal sense, as well as mystically of our Saviour.

Now the reason why I have been so sparing on this topic, and so seldom insist thereon, is because these herbs grow equally for goodness and plenty in all countries; so that no one shire can, without manifest usurpation, entitle itself thereunto. Besides, they are so common and numerous, they would jostle out matter of more concernment. However, we have noted it where the herb is rare and very useful: and in our following Book (though here the method be transposed) have placed medicinal herbs next medicinal waters, conceiving that order most natural.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE FIRST QUATERNION OF PERSONS.

I. PRINCES.—II. SAINTS.—III. MARTYRS.—IV. CONFESSORS.

PRINCES.

WE take the word, as it is of the common gender, inclusive of both sexes, and extend it only to kings with their wives and

* Gerard, in his Herbal, p. 430.

† Jer. viii. 22.

children. Of the second sort we have but few, and those only from the time of king Edward the Fourth, who first married his subject, or native of his dominions.

We confine ourselves to such as were born since the Conquest; otherwise we should be swallowed up, should we launch out beyond that date into the Saxon government, especially into the gulf of their Heptarchy, where a prince could not be seen for princes. But, if a British or Saxon king comes under our pen, we prefer to take cognizance of him in some other notion (as of saint, martyr, soldier, &c.) so to preserve the topic of principship entire according to our design.

We have stinted ourselves only to the legitimate issue of kings; and after such who are properly princes, we have, as occasion is offered, inserted some who in courtesy and equity may be so accepted, as the heirs to the crown (in the Lancastrian difference) though not possessed thereof; or else so near a kin thereunto, that much of history doth necessarily depend upon them.

We have observed these nativities of princes, because such signal persons are not only oaks amongst under-woods, but land-marks amongst oaks, and the directory for the methodical regulation of history. Besides, in themselves they are of special remark, as more or less remote from the crown; not only their own honour, but the happiness of thousands being concerned in their extraction, and Divine providence most visible in marshalling the order thereof. For, although "*Nasci à principibus fortuitum est*" may pass for a true instance in grammar, it is no right rule in divinity, which, though acknowledging "rich and poor the work of God's hands,"* pronounceth princes to be men "of his right hand, made strong for himself,"† that is, purposely advanced to employ their own greatness to his glory.

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

* Job xxxiv. 19.

† Psalm lxxx. 17.

‡ Chron. xiii. 2.

§ 2 Chron. xxii. 2.

|| 2 Kings xxiii. 31.

SAINTS.

This word accepts of several interpretations, or rather they are injuriously obtruded upon it. 1. Saints of fiction, who never were *in rerum naturâ*, as St. Christopher, &c. 2. Saints of faction, wherewith our age doth swarm, alleging two arguments for their saintship: first, that they so call themselves; secondly, that those of their own party call them so. Neither of these belong to our cognizance. 3. Saints of superstition, reputed so by the court of Rome. 4. Saints indeed, parallel to St. Paul's "Widows indeed,"* and both deserve to be honoured.

It is confessed, in this our book, we drive a great trade in the third sort; and I cannot therefore but sadly bemoan that the lives of these saints are so *darkened* with popish *illustrations*, and farced with *faussetés* to their dishonour, and the detriment of church history; for, as honest men, casually cast into the company of cozeners, are themselves suspected to be cheats, by those who are strangers unto them; so the very true actions of these saints, found in mixture with so many forgeries, have a suspicion of falsehood cast upon them.

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

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

By these and other causes it is come to pass, that the observation of Vives is most true: "Quæ de sanctis scripta sunt, præter pauca quædam, multis fœdata sunt commentis, dum qui scribit affectui suo indulget, et non quæ egit divus, sed quæ illum egisse vellet, exponit."‡ ("What are written of the saints, some few things excepted, are defiled with many fictions, whilst the writer indulgeth his own affection, and declareth not what the saint did do, but what he desired that he should have done.") To this let me couple the just complaint of that honest Dominican Melchior Canus: "Dolenter hoc dico, multò severius à

* 1 Tim. v. 3.

† Acts xii. 3.

‡ De Trad. Discrip. l. v.

Laertio vitas Philosophorum scriptas, quàm à Christianis vitas Sanctorum, longèquè incorruptius et integrius Suetonium res Cæsarum exposuisse, quàm exposuerint Catholici, non res dico imperatorum, sed martyrum, virginum, et confessorum.”* (“I speak it to my grief,” saith he, “that the lives of the Philosophers are more gravely written by Laertius, than Saints are by Christians; and that Suetonius hath recorded the actions of the Cæsars with more truth and integrity, than Catholics have the lives, I say not of princes, but even of martyrs, virgins, and confessors.”)

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

NOBLE MARTYRS.

St. Ambrose, in his *Te Deum*, doth justify the epithet; and by Martyrs, all know such only are imported who have lost their lives for the testimony of a fundamental truth. However, we find the word by one of the purest writers in the primitive times attributed to such who were then alive: “Cyprianus Nemisiano Felici, Lucio, alteri Felici, Litteo, Coliano, Victori, Faderi, Dativo, Coepiscopis; item, Compresbyteris et Diaconibus, et cæteris fratribus in metallo constitutis, Martyribus Dei Patris Omnipotentis et Jesu Christi Domini, et Dei Conservatoris nostri, æternam salutem.”†

See here how he *bemartyreth* such who as yet did survive; but in so servile a condition (condemned to the mines) that they were almost hopeless, without miracle, to be released. Yet dare we not presume on this precedent of St. Cyprian (children must not do what their fathers may) to use the word

* Lib. xi. c. 6.

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

so extensively; but by martyrs understand persons (not in the deepest durance and distress) but actually slain for the testimony of Jesus Christ, which by an ingenious pen is thus not ill expressed:

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

Now such martyrs as our land hath produced are reducible to three different ranks:

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

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

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

We have reckoned up these martyrs according to the places of their nativity, where we could find them, which is my first choice, in conformity to the rest of this work. But in case this cannot be done, my second choice is (for know, reader, 'tis no refuge) to rank them according to the place of their death, which is their true birth-place in the language of antiquity.* Hear how a right ancient author expresseth himself to this purpose: “*Aptè consuetudinem tenet Ecclesia, ut solennes beatorum Martyrum vel Confessorum Christi dies, quibus ex hoc mundo ad regionem migraverunt vivorum, nuncupentur Natales, et eorum sollennia non funebria, tanquam morientium, sed (utpotè in verâ vitâ nascentium) Natalitia vocitentur.*”† Now if the day of their death be justly entitled their birth-day, the place of their death may be called their birth-place by the same analogy of reason and language.

We have given in a list of martyrs' names in their respective counties, but not their total number, only insisting on such

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

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

who were most remarkable; remitting the reader for the rest to the voluminous pains of Mr. Fox, who hath written all, and if malicious papists be believed, more than all, of this subject.

WORTHY CONFESSORS.

All good Christians are concluded within the compass of Confessors in the large acception thereof. "With the mouth confession is made unto salvation."* But here we restrain this title to such who have adventured fair and far for martyrdom, and at last not declined it by their own cowardice, but escaped it by Divine Providence. Confessor is a name none can wear whom it cost nothing. It must be purchased for the maintenance of the faith, with the loss of their native land, liberty, livelihood, limbs, any thing under life itself.

Yet in this confined sense of confessors, we may say with Leah, at the birth of Gad, "Behold a troop cometh,"† too many to be known, written, read, remembered; we are forced therefore to reconfine the word to such who were candidates and probationers for martyrdom *in proximâ potentiâ*. There was not a stride, "but (to use David's expression) a step betwixt them and death;"‡ their wedding clothes were made, but not put on, for their marriage to the fire. In a word, they were soft wax, ready chafed and prepared, but the signature of a violent death was not stamped upon them.

Manifold is the use of our observing these confessors: First, to show that God alone hath paramount power of life and death; preserving those who by men are "appointed to die."§ One whose son lay very sick, was told by the physician, "Your son, sir, is a dead man." To whom the father (not disheartened thereat) returned, "I had rather a physician should call him so an hundred times, than a judge on the bench should do it once, whose pronouncing him for a dead man makes him to be one."

But though both a physician in nature, and a judge in law, give men for gone, the one passing the censure, the other sentence of death upon them; God, "to whom belongeth the issues from death,"|| may preserve them long in the land of the living. Hereof these confessors are eminent instances; and may God therefore have the glory of their so strange deliverances!

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

We have an English proverb, "Threatened folks live long;"

* Rom. x. 10.

† Gen. xxx. 11.

‡ 1 Sam. xx. 3.

§ Psalm lxxix. 11.

|| Psalm lxxviii. 20.

but let me add, I know a threatened man who did never die at all; namely, the prophet Elijah, threatened by cruel and crafty Jezebel, "The gods do so to me, and more also, if I make not thy life like one of their lives by to-morrow at this time."* Yet did he never taste of mortality, being conveyed by a fiery chariot into heaven. Now, although our ensuing history presenteth not any miraculously preserved from death, yet affordeth it plenty of strange preservations of persons to extreme old age, though they wear the marks of many and mighty men's menaces, who plotted and practised their destruction.

We have pursued the same course in confessors, which we embraced in martyrs; viz. we have ranked them according to their nativities, where we could certainly observe them, to make them herein uniform with the rest of our book. But where this could not be attained, we have entered them in those counties where they had the longest or sharpest sufferings. And this we humbly conceive proper enough, seeing their confessorship in a strict sense did bear true date from the place of their greatest persecution.

CHAPTER IV.

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

POPES.

I MEET with a mass of English natives advanced to that honour. Pope John Joan is wholly omitted; partly because we need not charge that see with suspicious and doubtful crimes, whose notorious faults are too apparent, partly because this He-she, though allowed of English extraction, is generally believed born at Mentz in Germany.†

Wonder not that so few of our countrymen gained the triple crown. For, first, great our distance from Rome, who, being an island or little world by ourselves, had our Archbishop of Canterbury, which formerly was accounted *alterius orbis Papa*. Secondly, the Italians of late have engrossed the papacy to themselves: and much good may their monopoly do them; seeing our English may more safely repose themselves in some other seat than the Papal chair, more fatal, it is to be feared, to such as sit therein, than ever Eli's proved unto him.‡

Yea, I assure you, four Popes was a very fair proportion for England. For having perused the voluminous book of Pantaleon, "De Viris illustribus Germaniæ," I find but six Popes,

* 1 Kings xix. 2.

† Godwin, in Catal. Cardinal. p. 159.

‡ 1 Sam. iv. 18.

Dutchmen by their nativity, viz. Stephen the Eighth, Gregory the Fifth, Silvester the Second, Leo the Ninth, Victor the Second, and Adrian the Sixth. Seeing therefore Germany, in the latitude thereof, a continent five times bigger than England, measured by the aforesaid Pantaleon with advantage; I say, seeing Germany, the Emperor whereof is, or ought to be, Patron to the Pope, produced by but six of that order, England's *four* acquit themselves in a very good appearance.

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

CARDINALS.

A word of their names, numbers, degrees, dignities, titles, and habit. Cardinals are not so called, because the hinges on which the church of Rome doth move, but from *cardo*, which signifieth the end of a tenon put into a mortise,* being accordingly fixed and fastened to their respective churches. Anciently, *cardinalis* imported no more than an ecclesiastical person, benefited and inducted into a cure of souls; and all bishops generally made cardinals as well as the Pope of Rome.

In proof whereof, there were anciently founded, in the church of Saint Paul's, two cardinals chosen by the dean and chapter out of the twelve petty canons; whose office it was to take notice of the absence and neglect of all in the choir, to give the eucharist to the minister of that church and their servants, as well in health as in sickness; to hear confessions, appoint penance, and to commit the dead to convenient sepulture. And two of them lie buried in the church of Saint Faith, with these epitaphs:

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

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

Many other churches besides Saint Paul's retained this custom of cardinal-making; viz. Ravenna, Aquileia, Milan, Pisto, Beneventana in Italy, and Compostella in Spain.

But in process of time cardinal became appropriated to such as officiated in Rome; and they are reckoned up variously by

* Vitruvius, lib. 10, c. 20.

authors, fifty-one, fifty-three, fifty-eight, sixty; I believe their number arbitrary, to be increased or diminished *ad libitum Domini Papæ*. They are divided into three ranks: Cardinal Bishops, assessors with the Pope; Cardinal Priests, assistants to the Pope; and Cardinal Deacons, attendants on the Pope.

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

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

Cardinal Priests succeed, generally accounted twenty-eight, divided into four septenaries, whose titles are here presented, with such Englishmen* who attained to be honoured with such churches in Rome.

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

Observe, I pray you, this catalogue of titles (taken out of Sir Henry Spelman his glossary) is imperfect, St. Pastor being omitted therein, whereof Boso was at last made cardinal.† For these cardinals were not so mortised to their churches, but that they might be removed, especially if advanced a story higher (from cardinal deacons to priests, from priests to bishops); and sometimes, though remaining on the same floor, they were removed (to make room for others) to some other title. Many more Englishmen we had created cardinals, whose certain titles are unknown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“My clothes in purple liquor ne’er were stew’d,
Nor garments (trust me) richly dyed in grain.
These robes you see so red I have imbrud
In gore of guiltless saints, whom I have slain.
Or, mindful of the faults they hide, with shame
The bashful clothes do blush their wearer’s blame.”

They wore also a red hat of a peculiar fashion to themselves, and rode abroad on horseback on scarlet foot-clothes ! and Pope Paul the Second made it penal for any beneath their order in Rome to use the same;* yea, to such a height of pride did they aspire, that we read this note in the Roman Pontifical: “Notandum, quod Cæsar antequam coronetur simplici diadema sedet post primum episcopum cardinalem : et si quis rex adest, sedet tunc post primum omnium presbyterum cardinalem.” Indeed, making their own canons, and being their own heralds to marshal their own precedency, they had been much to blame if not carving a good portion of honour to themselves, whilst devout princes, abused by bad instructors and their own erroneous consciences, gave to the clergy what they were pleased to demand.

None might elect the Pope save such as were cardinals ; yea, none out of that order were eligible into the Papacy ; as in England one must first be a serjeant before he be a judge. Cardinal deacons were in equal capacity of being popes with cardinal priests, and oftentimes were preferred before them, as they could strengthen their faction, which carried all in these, and I could wish in no other, elections.

* Platina in ejus vitâ.

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

1. That the Pope commonly makes Cardinals to gratify foreign kings, whilst our English sovereigns have ever since been of a different religion from his holiness. 2. That our English Catholics living beyond seas in the nature of exiles, and under persecution, as they call it, so high an honour is inconsistent with their suffering condition. 3. That our Englishmen want preferment and estates to maintain the distance of so great a dignity.

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

Surely the matter is not great, seeing that dignity hath been observed to be rather fatal than fortunate to the English, and attended with some sad and sudden casualties. 1. Cardinal Mackelsfield was four months buried before his cap was brought him. 2. Cardinal Sertor died in Italy in the juncture of time *inter pileum datum et susceptum*. 3. Cardinal Fisher, when his cap was come to Calais, had his head struck off at Tower Hill. 4. Cardinal Somercot was poisoned in the very conclave, to prevent his selection to the popedom. 5. Cardinal Evosham was sent the same way on the same occasion. 6. Cardinal Bambridge was poisoned at Rome by one of his servants, being an Italian.

If such their success, I suppose it far easier for Englishmen to have their caps (though coarser and cheaper) made of our own country wool, which will be more warm, and may prove more healthful for the wearers thereof. I have done with this subject when I have observed that there is a cardinal bishop of Sabine, a place near Rome; and a cardinal priest of St. Sabine, a church dedicated to her memory in the same city; the not heeding whereof, I suspect, hath bred much confusion in our English writers. The best is, our Englishmen, when they write of places in Italy, cannot commit greater and grosser mistakes than what Italians have done, when they have written of towns and places in England; though perchance, such is their pride, that they will say it is our duty to be exact in Italy, and their courtesy to take any notice of England.

Let not the reader wonder if cardinals inserted in others are omitted in our catalogue; viz. Ulricus, Ancherus, Theobaldus, Bernadus de Anguiscello, &c.; seeing I am unsatisfied in some

of them whether they were cardinals; in others whether they were Englishmen; foreign countries laying more probable claim unto them. Nor will it quit the cost of a contest, nothing more than their names being left in history, without any other observables.

PRELATES BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

Next succeed such eminent clergymen who attained to the honour of being archbishops and bishops in England, and were famous in their generations.

Objection.—These popes, cardinals, and prelates, were superstitious persons, and limbs of Antichrist, whose names are better lost than kept. Yea, it mattered not much if some good Josiah served their bones as those of the idolatrous priests of Jeroboam; even burn them to ashes, that so their bodies and memories might perish together.*

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

And here be it remembered, that the same epithet in several places accepts sundry interpretations. He is called a Good Man, in common discourse, who is not dignified with gentility: a Good Man upon the exchange, who hath a responsible estate; a Good Man in a camp, who is a tall man of his arms; a Good Man in the church, who is pious and devout in his conversation. Thus, whatsoever is fixed therein in other relations, that person is a Good Man in history, whose character affords such matter as may please the palate of an ingenuous reader; and I humbly crave the honour to be his taster in this behalf.

Now of bishops before the Conquest, the most were merely *nuda nomina*, naked names. As for such appearing clothed with remarkable history, most of them move in an higher sphere of saints, and so are anticipated. Since the Conquest, for the first seven kings, many prelates were foreigners, generally French, and so aliens from our subject. It will therefore be seasonable to begin their catalogue about the time of king Henry the Third, deducing it unto the popish bishops who were deprived in the first of queen Elizabeth.

* 2 Kings xxiii. 16.

CHAPTER V.

SINCE THE REFORMATION,

NEXT those prelates *before*, follow such as were *since* the Reformation; much different, not in title but tenure, from the former holding their places, not from the Pope but their prince, and practising the principles of the Protestant religion, for the term of a hundred and twenty years, since the latter end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Amongst these, malice itself meets with many, which it must allow, for their living, preaching, and writing, to have been the main champions of truth against error, learning against ignorance, piety against profaneness, religion against superstition, unity and order against faction and confusion; verifying the judicious observation of foreigners, “Clerus Britanniaë, gloria mundi.”

These prelates may be digested into five successive sets, or companies, under their respective archbishops; allowing each of them somewhat more than twenty years, as large a proportion for the life of a bishop as seventy years for the age of a man.

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

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

It is also very remarkable, that of this fifth and last company [all bishops in 1642] nine are alive at this present;—viz. pardon me if not enumerating them exactly according to their consecration—London, Bath, Wells, Ely, Salisbury, Bangor, Coventry and Lichfield, Oxford, Rochester, and Chichester; a vivacity hardly to be paralleled of so many bishops in any other age, Providence purposely prolonging their lives, that as

they had seen the violent ruining, they might also behold the legal restitution of their order.

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

To conclude : though the Apostle's words be most true, " that the lesser are blessed of the greater," and that imperative and indicative blessings always descend from the superior ; yet an optative blessing, no more than a plain prayer, may properly proceed from an inferior ; so that a plain priest and submissive son of the Church of England may bless the bishops and fathers thereof. God sanctify their former afflictions unto them, that as the " fire in the furnace"* only burnt the bonds, setting them free who went in fettered, not the clothes, much less the bodies, of the children of the captivity ; so their sufferings, without doing them any other prejudice, may only disengage their souls from all servitude to this world.

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

CHAPTER VI.

OF SUCH WHO HAVE BEEN WORTHY STATESMEN IN OUR LAND.

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

1. Of Lord Chancellors. 2. Of Lord Treasurers of England. 3. Of Secretaries of State. To whom we have added some Lord Admirals of England, and some Lord Deputies of Ireland.

LORD CHANCELLORS.

The name is taken from *cancelli*, which signifies a kind of wooden network, which admitteth the eyes of people to behold, but forbids their feet to press on persons of quality, sequestered to sit quietly by themselves for public employment. Hence chancels have their denomination, which by such a fence were

* Dan. iii. 25.

formerly divided from the body of the church; and so the lord chancellor had a seat several to himself, free from popular intrusion.

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

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

“ ’Tis he, who cancelleth all cruel laws,
And in kings’ mandates equity doth cause.
If aught to land or laws doth hurtful prove,
His care that hurt doth speedily remove.”

He is the highest officer of the land, whose principal employment is to mitigate the rigour of the common law with conscientious qualifications. For as the prophet complaineth that the magistrates in Israel had “turned judgment into wormwood,”† the like would daily come to pass in England, where high justice would be high injustice, if the bitterness thereof were not sometimes seasonably sweetened with a mixture of equity.

He also keepeth the great seal of the land, the affixing whereof preferreth what formerly was but a piece of written parchment to be a patent or charter. For though it be true what Solomon says, “Where the word of a king is, there is power;‡ yet that word doth not act effectually, until it be produced under the public seal.

Some difference there is between learned authors about the antiquity of this office, when it first began in England. Polydore Vergil, who, though an Italian, could (when he would) see well into English antiquities, makes the office to begin at the Conqueror. And bishop Godwin accounteth them sufficiently ridiculous, who make Swithin bishop of Winchester, chancellor of England, under king Athelwolfe. Several persons are alleged chancellors to our English kings before the Conquest,§ and king Ethelred appointed the abbot of Ely, “ut in regis curiâ cancellarii ageret dignitatem,”|| The controversy may easily be compromised by this distinction. Chancellor before the Conquest imported an office of credit in the king’s court (not of judicature, but) of residence, much in the nature of a secretary. Thus lately he was called the chancellor (understand, not of the diocese, but) of the cathedral-church, whose place was to pen the letters belonging thereunto; whereas the notion of the king’s chancellor, since the Conquest, is enlarged and advanced to signify the supreme judge of the land.

* In his book called “Nugæ Curialium,” or Polycraticon.

† Amos, v. 7.

‡ Eccles. viii. 4.

§ See Master Philpott’s Catalogue of English Chancellors, pp. 1, 2, 3.

|| History of Ely.

The lord keeper of the great seal is in effect the same with the lord chancellor of England: save that some will have the lord chancellor's place *ad terminum vite*, and the lord keeper's *ad placitum Regis*. Sure it is, that because Nicholas Heath, late archbishop of York and chancellor of England, was still alive, though ousted of his office, Sir Nicholas Bacon was made lord keeper; and in his time the power of the keeper was made equal with the authority of the chancellor by act of parliament.

We have begun our catalogue of chancellors at Sir Thomas More, before whose time that place was generally discharged by clergymen, entered in our book under the title of eminent prelates. If any demand, why such clergymen, who have been lord chancellors, are not rather ranked under the title of statesmen, than under the topic of prelates; let such know, that seeing episcopacy is challenged to be *jure divino*, and the chancellor's place confessed to be of human institution, I conceive them most properly placed, and to their best advantage.

If any ask, why the lord chancellors, who meddle so much in matters of law, are not rather digested under the title of lawyers than under that of statesmen: let such know, it is done because some chancellors were never lawyers *ex professo*, studying the laws of the land for their intended function, taking them only in order to their own private accomplishment; whereof Sir Christopher Hatton was an eminent instance. As we begin our catalogue with Sir Thomas More, we close it with Sir Thomas Coventry; it being hard to say, whether the former were more witty and facetious, or the latter more wise and judicious.

LORD TREASURERS.

Kings without *treasure* will not be suitably obeyed: and treasure without a *treasurer* will not be safely preserved. Hence it was that the crowns and sceptres of kings were made of gold, not only because it is the most pure and precious of metals, but to shew that wealth doth effectually evidence and maintain the strength and state of majesty. We may therefore observe, not only in profane but holy writ; not only in old but new testament, signal notice taken of those who were over the treasury,* in which great place of trust the eunuch served Candace queen of Ethiopia.†

The office of Lord Treasurer was ever beheld as a place of great charge and profit. One well skilled in the perquisites thereof, being demanded, what he conceived the yearly value of the place was worth, made this return, "That it might be worth some thousands of pounds to him who, after death, would go instantly to Heaven; twice as much to him who would go to Purgatory; and a *nemo scit* to him who would adventure to go to a worse place." But the plain truth is, he that is a

* Ezra i. 8. Neh. xiii. 13.

† Acts viii. 27.

bad husband for himself will never be a good one for his sovereign ; and therefore no wonder if they have advanced fair estates to themselves, whose office was so advantageous, and they so judicious and prudent persons, without any prejudice to their master, and, for aught I know, injury to his subjects.

We have begun our catalogue at William Lord Powlett Marquess of Winchester. For although before him here and there lay lords were entrusted with that office ; yet generally they were bishops, and so anticipated under our topic of eminent prelates. And blame me not if, in this particular, I have made the lustre of the lords spiritual to eclipse the lords temporal, drowning their civil office in their ecclesiastical employment. We close our catalogue of lord treasurers with Francis Lord Cottington.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

There were but two of these at once in the king's time, whereof the one was styled the Principal Secretary, the other the Secretary of Estate. Some have said that the first in the seniority of admission was accounted the principal ; but the exceptions in this kind being as many as the regularities, the younger being often brought over the head of the elder to be principal, their chiefness was *penès Regis arbitrium*. Nor was the one confined to foreign negociations, the other to domestic business, as some have believed ; but promiscuously ordered all affairs, though the genius of some secretaries did incline them most to foreign transactions. Their power was on the matter alike ; and petitioners might make their applications indifferently to either, though most addressed themselves to him in whom they had the greatest interest. Their salaries were some two hundred pounds a-piece ; and five hundred pounds a-piece more for intelligence and secret service.

Before the reformation, clergymen, who almost were all things, were generally secretaries of estate ; as Oliver King, secretary to Edward IV., Edward V., and Henry VII. ; and those come under our pen in the notion of eminent prelates. We therefore begin our catalogue of secretaries from Sir Thomas Cromwell, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, because from him until our time a continued series of laymen have discharged that office.

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

AMIRALS, OR ADMIRALS.

Much difference there is about the original of this word, whilst most probable is their opinion who make it of eastern extraction, borrowed by the Christians from the Saracens. These derive it from *Amir*, in arabic a *Prince*, and *Ἀλιος* belonging to the sea, in the Greek language; such mixture being predated in other words. Besides, seeing the Sultan's dominions, in the time of the holy war, extended from Sinus Arabius to the north-eastern part of the midland-sea, where a barbarous kind of Greek was spoken by many, Amiral, thus compounded, was significantly comprehensive of his jurisdiction. Admiral is but a depraving of Amiral in vulgar mouths. However, it will never be beaten out of the heads of common sort, that, seeing the sea is scene of wonders, something of wonderment hath incorporated itself in this word, and that it hath a glimpse, cast, or eye of admiration therein.

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

1. *The North Amiral*.—His jurisdiction reached from the mouth of Thames to the outmost Orcades (though often opposed by the Scots) and had Yarmouth for his prime residence.

2. *The South Amiral*.—His bounds stretched from the Thames' mouth to the Lands-end, having his station generally at Portsmouth.

3. *The West Amiral*.—His power extended from the Land's end to the Hebrides, having Ireland under his inspection, Milford Haven the chief stable for his wooden horses.

I find that Richard Fitz-alen, earl of Arundel, was by king Richard the Second made the first "Amirall of all England;" yet so, that if three co-admirals were restored as formerly, his charter expired. John Vere, earl of Oxford, was, in 1 Henry VII. "Amirall of England," and kept it until the day of his death. Afterwards, men were chequered, at the pleasure of our princes, and took their turns in that office. For this cause I can make no certain catalogue of them, who can take with my most fixed eye no steady aim at them, the same persons being often alternately in and out of the place, whilst officers *pro termino vitæ* may be with some certainty recounted.

Yet have we sometime inserted some memorable amirals under the title of statesmen; and vice-amirals under the topic of seamen, because the former had no great knowledge in navigation (I say great, it being improper they should be sea-masters who in no degree were seamen); and were employed, rather for their trust than skill, to see others do their duty, whilst the latter were always persons well experienced in maritime affairs.

LORD DEPUTIES OF IRELAND.

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

Lord Lieutenants.—These were also of a double nature; for some staid in England, and appointed deputies under them, to act all Irish affairs. Others went over into Ireland, transacting all things by presence, not proxy.

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

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

Thus these three titles are in sense *synonyma*, to signify the same power and place. Some erroneously term them presidents of Ireland, a title belonging to the particular governors of Munster and Connaught.

It is true of Ireland what was once said of Edom, "their deputies were kings."* No viceroy in Christendom (Naples itself not excepted) is observed in more state. He chooseth sheriffs, and generally all officers, save bishops and judges; and these also, though not made by his commanding, are usually by his commending to the king. He conferreth knighthood; hath power of life and death, signified by the sword carried commonly before him by a person of honour. His attendance and house-keeping is magnificent, partly to set a copy of state to the barbarous Irish, by seeing the difference betwixt the rude rabble routs running after their native lords, and the solemnity of a regulated retinue; partly to make in that rebellious nation a reverential impression of majesty, that by the shadow they may admire the substance, and proportionably collect the state of the king himself, who therein is represented. Our English kings were content with the title of "Lords of Ireland," until king Henry the Eighth, who, partly to shew his own power to assume what style he pleased, without leave or liberty from the Pope, whose supremacy he had suppressed in his dominions, partly the more to awe the Irish, wrote himself king thereof, anno Dom. 1541, from which year we date our catalogue of lord deputies, as then, and not before, viceroys indeed.

Indeed it was no more than needs for king Henry the Eighth to assume that title; seeing, "quod efficit tale magis est tale;" and the commission whereby king Henry the Second made William Fitz-Adelme his lieutenant of Ireland hath this direc-

* 1 Kings, xxii. 47.

tion; "Archiepiscopis, episcopis, regibus; comitibus, baronibus, et omnibus fidelibus suis in Hiberniâ, salutem."

Now, though by the postponing of these kings to archbishops and bishops, it plainly appears that they were no canonical kings, as I may say, I mean solemnly invested with the emblems of sovereignty [the king of Connaught,* the king of Thomond]; yet were they more than kings, even tyrants in the exercise of their dominions,† so that king Henry was in some sort necessitated to set himself king paramount above them all.

CHAPTER VII.

OF CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE COMMON LAW.

By Capital Judges we undertand not those who have power to condemn offenders for *capital* faults, as all the twelve judges have, or any serjeant commissioned to ride the circuit; but the chief judges, who, as capital letters, stand in power and place above the rest; viz. 1. the Chief Justice of the King's Bench; 2. of the Common Pleas; 3. the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. And the learned antiquary‡ Sir Henry Spelman avoweth the title of "Capital Justices" properly applicable to these alone.

1. The Chief Justice of the King's or upper bench is commonly called "the Lord Chief Justice of England," a title which the lord chancellor (accounting himself chief in that kind) looks on as an injurious usurpation. And many alive may remember how Sir Edward Coke was accused to king James, for so styling himself in the frontispiece of his Reports, (parts the tenth and eleventh); insomuch that the judge was fain to plead for himself, "Erravimus cum patribus," as who could have produced plenty of precedents therein.

2. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in place beneath, is in profit above the former; so that some have, out of design, quitted that, to accept of this. Amongst these was Sir Edward Montague, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, who being demanded of his friends the reason of his self degradation,—“I am now,” said he, “an old man; and love the kitchen above the hall, the warmest place best suiting my age.”

3. The Chief Baron is chiefly employed in the Exchequer, to decide causes which relate to the king's revenue. Their *brevia*, or writs, did commonly run with this clause, that the judge should “have and hold his place *quamdiù se benè gesserit* (so long as he well behaved himself)”; on this token, that Sir John Walter, lord chief baron of the exchequer, being to be outed of his place, for adjudging the loan-money illegal, pleaded for himself “that he was guilty of no misdemeanour, who had only delivered his judgment according to his conscience.”

* 6 Johannis Claus. membrana 18.

† 6 Hen. III. Chart. m. 2.

‡ Glossary, v. Justiciarius.

Others are granted from the king, *durante nostro beneplacito* ; to continue in their office “during his will and pleasure.”

We begin the army of our judges, for some few, like the forlorn hope, advance higher, about the time of king Edward the First. It is impossible exactly to observe that inn of court wherein each of them had his education, especially some of them being so ancient, that, in their times, Lincolns Inn and Greys Inn were *Lincoln's Inn* and *Grey's Inn* ; I mean, belonged to those their owners, from whom they had their names, as being, before they were appropriated to the students of our municipal laws.

Here I will condemn myself, to prevent the condemning of others, and confess our characters of these judges to be very brief and defective. Indeed, were the subject we treat of over-strewed with ashes, like the floor of Bell's temple, it were easy to find out and follow the footsteps therein. But here is no such help to trace the footings of truth, time having almost outworn all impressions thereof. I perceive, though judges leave more land than bishops, they leave less memorials behind them, of the time, place, and manner, when and where born and died, and how they demeaned themselves.

In the same topic with judges, we have also placed such as have been writers of our common law : and such conjunction, we hope, is no disparagement, considering many of them were capital judges, as Broke, Dyer, Coke, &c. ; and the rest learned men, of great repute in their profession, insomuch that the judges themselves, in several cases, have submitted to their judgments.

And here I can but admire at the comparative paucity of the books of our common law, in proportion to those written of the civil and canon law. Oh how corpulent are the *corpuscles* of both those laws ! besides, their shadows are far bigger than their bodies ; their glosses larger than their text. Insomuch, that one may bury two thousand pounds and upwards in the purchase, and yet hardly compass a moiety of them : whereas all the writers of the common law, except they be much multiplied very lately, with all the year-books belonging thereunto, may be bought for threescore pounds, or thereabouts ; which with some men is an argument, that the common law embraceth the most compendious course to decide causes, and, by the fewness of the books, is not guilty of so much difficulty and tedious prolixity as the canon and civil laws.

Yet it is most true, that the common law books are dearer than any of the same proportion. *Quot libri, tot libræ*, holdeth true in many, and is exceeded in some of them. Yea, should now an old common law book be new printed, it would not quit cost to the printer, nor turn to any considerable account. For the profession of the law is narrow in itself, as confined to few persons ; and those are already sufficiently furnished with all

authors on that subject, which, with careful keeping and good using, will serve them and their sons' sons, unto the third generation : so that a whole age would not carry off a new impression of an ancient law book, and, quick return being the life of trading, the tediousness of the sale would eat up the profit thereof.

All I will add is this, that that tailor, who, being cunning in his trade, and taking exact measure of a person, maketh a suit purposely for him, may be presumed to fit him better than those who, by a general aim, at random make clothes for him : in like manner, seeing our municipal law was purposely composed by the sages of this land, who best knew the genius of our nation, it may be concluded more proper for our people, and more applicable to all the emergencies in this half-island, than the civil law, made for the general concernment of the whole empire, by such who were unacquainted with the particularities of our land and nation.

CHAPTER VIII.

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

SOLDIERS.

SOLDIERS succeed, though it almost affrighteth my pen to meddle with such martial persons. It is reported of the God of the Jews, that he would have no share of the Pantheon at Rome, except he might have, and that justly too, the whole temple to himself. So lately we have been so sadly sensible of the boisterousness of soldiers, one may suspect they will, though unjustly, jostle all others out of the book, to make room for themselves.

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

SEAMEN.

Surely Divine Providence did not make the vast body of the sea for no other use than for fishes to disport themselves therein, or, as some do conceit, only for to quench and qualify the drought and heat of the sun with the moisture thereof : but it was for higher intendments. Chiefly, that by sailing thereon, there may be the continuing of commerce, the communicating of learning and religion, the last from Palestine, the staple

thereof, and the more speedy and convenient portage of burthens; seeing a laden ship doth fly, in comparison of the creeping of an empty waggon.

Now to speak what envy cannot deny, our Englishmen, either for fights for discoveries, whether for tame ships, merchantmen, or wild ships, men-of-war, carry away the garland from all nations in the Christian world.

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

Yea, let the Dutch know, that they are the scholars to the English in some of their discoveries: for I find the four first circumnavigators of the world thus qualified for their nativities: 1. Magellanus, a Spaniard: 2. Sir Francis Drake, an Englishman: 3. Sir Thomas Candish, an Englishman: 4. Oliver Noort, an Hollander. But be it known, that the last of these had an Englishman, Captain Mellis by name, pilot, to conduct him.

Yet let not my commending of our English seamen be misinterpreted, as if I did not refer all success to the goodness of God, the grand admiral of the world. The praising of instruments, by way of subordination, is no more detrimental to the honour of the principal, than the praising of the edge of the axe is a disparagement to the strength of the arm which useth it. God, I confess, by his providence, ordereth all by land and by sea; yea, he may be said to be the first shipwright; for I behold the ark as a bird, wholly hatched, but utterly unfledged; without any feathers of masts and tackling, it could only float, and not sail; yet so, that therein was left pattern enough for human ingenuity to improve it to naval perfection.

Yea, God himself hath in Scripture taken signal notice of the dexterous in this nature; on which account we find the Tyrians, or men of Hiram, praised, for that they "had knowledge of the sea," when sent with the servants of Solomon to Ophir.

We begin our catalogue of seamen in the reign of king Edward the Third, before which time there were many good seamen in England, but few good English seamen, our king using mariners of the Hanse towns. But it is no good housewifery to hire char-women to do that which may as well and better be done by her own servants. In the time of Edward

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

† 1 Kings ix. 27.

the Third, England grew famous for sea-fights with the French, and increased in credit, especially since the Navy Royal was erected by queen Elizabeth.

Some conceive it would be a great advancement to the perfecting of English navigation, if allowance were given to read a lecture in London concerning that subject, in imitation of the late emperor Charles the Fifth; who, wisely considering the rawness of his seamen, and the manifold shipwrecks which they sustained in passing and repassing between Spain and the West Indies, established not only a Pilot Major, for the examination of such as were to take charge of ships in that voyage, but also founded a lecture for the art of Navigation, which to this day is read in the Contraction House at Seville; the readers of which lecture have not only carefully taught and instructed the Spanish mariners by word of mouth, but have also published sundry exact and worthy treatises concerning marine causes, for the direction and encouragement of posterity.

Here it were to be wished that more care were taken for, and encouragement given to, the breeding of fishermen; whom I may call the spawn, or young fry, of seamen; yea, such as hope that mariners will hold up if fishermen be destroyed, may as rationally expect plenty of honey and wax though only old stocks of bees were kept, without either casts or swarms.

Nor can fishermen be kept up, except the public eating of fish at set times be countenanced, yea, enjoined by the state. Some suspect as if there were a pope in the belly of every fish, and some bones of superstition in them which would choke a conscientious person, especially if fasting days be observed. But know, that such customs grew from a treble root of popery, piety, and policy; and though the first of these be plucked up, the other must be watered and maintained; and statesmen may be mortified and wise without being superstitious. Otherwise the not keeping of fasting days will make us keep fasting days; I mean, the not forbearing of flesh for the feeding on fish, for the good of the state will in process of time prove the ruin of fishermen, they of seamen, and both of Englishmen.

We are sadly sensible of the truth hereof in part, God forbid in whole, by the decay of so many towns on our north-east sea; Hartlepool, Whitebay, Bridlington, Scarborough, Wells, Cromer, Lowstoft, Alborough,* Orford, and generally all from Newcastle to Harwich, which formerly set out yearly (as I am informed) two hundred ships and upwards employed in the fishery, but chiefly for the taking of ling; that noble fish, co-rival in his *joule* with the surloin of beef at the tables of gentlemen.

These fishermen set forth formerly with all their male family;

* In Fuller's time Aldborough consisted of three streets,--most of which have since been swallowed up by the sea. At the neighbouring town of Dunwich, once so flourishing, the destruction has been almost entire.

sea-men, sea-youths, I had almost said sea-children too (seeing some learned the language of larboard and starboard, with bread and butter), graduates in navigation; and indeed the fishery did breed the natural and best elemented seamen.

But since our late civil wars, not three ships are employed yearly for that purpose; fishermen preferring rather to let their vessels lie and rot in their haven, than to undergo much pain and peril for that which would not at their return quit cost in any proportion.

So that it is suspicious, that in process of time we shall lose (the masters being few and aged) the mystery of ling-catching, and perchance the art of taking and handling some other kind of sound and good fish; no nation, without flattery to ourselves be it spoken, using more care and skill in ordering of that commodity.

Yea, which is a greater mischief, it is to be feared that the seminary of seamen will decay: for, under correction be it spoken, it is not the long voyages to the East Indies, &c. which do make, but mar, seamen; they are not the womb, but rather the grave of good mariners. It is the fishery which hath been the nursery of them, though now much disheartened, because their fish turn to no account; they are brought to so bad markets. Nor is there any hope of redressing this, but by keeping up fasting days, which our ancestors so solemnly observed. I say our ancestors, who were not so weak in making, as we are wilful in breaking them: and who, consulting the situation of this island, with the conveniences appendant thereunto, suited their laws and accommodated their customs to the best benefit thereof.

Nor was it without good cause why Wednesdays and Fridays were by them appointed for fish days: I confess some foreigners render this reason, and father it upon Clemens Alexandrinus, that because those days were dedicated by the heathen, the one to Mercury the god of cheating, the other to Venus the goddess of lust, therefore the Christians should macerate themselves on that day with fasting, in sorrowful remembrance of their pronity to the vices aforenamed. But waiving such fancies, our English fish or fasting days are founded on a more serious consideration; for our English fishermen in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, &c. set forth on Monday and catch their fish, which on Tuesday they send up to London, where on Wednesday it is sold and eaten. Such, therefore, who lately have propounded to antedate fish eating, and to remove it from Wednesday to Tuesday, must thereby occasion the encroaching on the Lord's-day, to furnish the markets with that commodity. Again: such fishermen as returned on Tuesday set forth afresh on Wednesday to take fish, which on Thursday they send up to London to supply the remainder of the week; it being observable that so great is the goodness of God to our nation, that there is not

one week in the year wherein some wholesome fish, caught on our own coast, is not in the prime season thereof.

As for staple or salt fish, there are those that are acquainted in the criticisms thereof, and have exactly stated and cast up the proportions, who will maintain that it will do the deed, and set up the fishery as high as ever it was, if every one in England able to dispend a hundred pounds per annum were enjoined to lay out twenty shillings a year in staple fish; a sum so inconsiderable in the particulars, that it will hurt none, and so considerable in the total, it will help all of our nation. If any censure this for a tedious digression, let it be imputed to my zeal for the good of the commonwealth.

CHAPTER IX.

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

LAWYERS.

I SOMETIMES wondered in myself at two things in the primitive church during the time of the Apostles: First, that seeing they "enjoined all things in common,"* what use they had of lawyers; seeing no propriety on pleading, and such a communion of all things gave a writ of ease to that profession. And yet I find mention made of Zenas the lawyer;† no scribe of the law, as among the Jews, but Νομικος, an advocate or barrister therein.

Secondly, I wondered what use there was of physicians in the church, seeing the Apostles miraculously cured all maladies, and so, in my apprehension, gave a *supersedeas* to the practitioners in that faculty; and yet I find honourable mention made of "Luke, the beloved physician."‡

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

As for the Apostles, they had not always power at their own pleasure to work miracles and cure diseases in all persons, no, nor always in themselves, (witness sick St. Paul, receiving in himself the sentence of death,§) but as they were directed, for the glory of God, and other occasions; and therefore, notwith-

* Acts iv. 32.

† Titus iii. 13.

‡ Coloss. iv. 14.

§ 2 Cor. i. 8, 9.

standing their miraculous power, St. Luke might have plenty of practice in his profession. Nor was it probable that God, the author of all ingenuity, would, by the giving of the Gospel, utterly extinguish any literal calling, which formerly had been publicly, lawfully, and needfully professed.

We have, in our following book, given in the list of some eminent lawyers, civilians, and canonists, who have written on that subject; though we confess them very few in number, their profession being lately undeservedly disgraced, though now we congratulate the probability of the restitution thereof to its former dignity. Sure I am, in the days of queen Elizabeth, when an ambassador was sent to foreign princes, if it were an affair of grand importance, and more than a mere matter of magnificent compliment, some able civilian, as doctor Haddon, Dale, Fletcher, &c. was joined in commission with the nobleman employed on that embassy. And as the iron dogs bear the burthen of the fuel, while the brazen-andirons stand only for state, to entertain the eyes; so the negotiating part was loaded on the civil lawyers, whilst the pomp-pageantry was discharged at the cost of the nobleman.

WRITERS ON PHYSIC.

The precept in the Apocrypha hath a canonical truth therein, "Honour the physician for necessity sake;" and although king Asa justly received little benefit by them, because of his preposterous addressing himself to them before he went to God,* and the woman in the Gospel, troubled with the issue,† reaped less ease by their endeavours, because God reserved her a subject for his own miraculous cure; yet in all ages millions have been cured by their practice.

The ancient Britons, who went without clothes, may well be presumed to live without physic. Yet, seeing very beasts know what is good for themselves, the deer, (the *Cretan dictamum*; and toad, his *antidote of plantain*;) sure they had some experimental receipts used amongst them, and left the rest to nature and temperance to cure. The Saxons had those they termed leeches, or blood-letters, but were little skilled in methodical practice. Under the Normans, they began in England; and would we had fetched physicians only, and not diseases from France! Yet three hundred years since it was no distinct profession by itself, but practised by men in orders;‡ witness Nicholas de Fernham, the chief English physician and bishop of Durham; Hugh of Evesham, a physician and cardinal; Grisant, a physician and pope. Yea, the word physician appears not in our statutes till the days of king Henry the Eighth, who incorporated their college at London; since which time they

* 2 Chron. xvi. 12.

† Luke viii. 43.

‡ See their several characters under their names in the ensuing book.

have multiplied and flourished in our nation, but never more, and more learned, than in our age, wherein that art, and especially the anatomical part thereof, is much improved, our civil wars perchance occasioning the latter.

We begin our catalogue at Richardus Anglicus, our first physician, flourishing anno 1230; and continue to doctor Harvey, whom I may term Gulielmus Anglicus,—such honour he hath done England by his worthy writings. Thus wishing them all happy success in their practice, I desire a custom in France, and other foreign parts, naturalized in England, where a physician is liable to excommunication, if visiting a patient thrice before he acquainteth a priest of his sickness, that so the medicine for soul and body may go hand in hand together.

CHEMISTRY.

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

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

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

CHIRURGERY.

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

It seemeth by the parable of the good Samaritan, who "bound up" the passenger's "wounds, pouring in oil and wine,"‡ that, in that age, ordinary persons had a general insight in chirurgery, for their own and others' use. And it is reported, to the just praise of the Scotch nobility, that anciently they all were very dexterous thereat; particularly it is written of James, the fourth king of Scotland, *quod vulnera scientissime tractaret*, "he was most skilful at the handling of wounds."§ But we speak of chirurgery, as it is a particular mystery, pro-

* John xix. 36.

† Psalm xci. 12.

‡ Luke x. 34.

§ Buchanan, *Rerum Scotticarum*, lib. xiii. fol. 138, p. 1.

fessed by such as make a vocation thereof. Of whom we have inserted some (eminent for their writings or otherwise), amongst physicians, and that, as we hope, without any offence, seeing the healing of diseases and wounds were anciently one calling, as still great the sympathy betwixt them; many diseases causing wounds, as ulcers; as wounds occasioning diseases, as fevers; till in process of time they were separated, and surgeons only consigned to the manual operation. Thus, wishing unto them the three requisites for their practice, an eagle's eye, a lady's hand, and a lion's heart, I leave them, and proceed.

CHAPTER X.

WRITERS.

BEING to handle this subject, let not the reader expect that I will begin their catalogue from fabulous antiquity, or rather fanciful fables. For if the first century of J. Bale and J. Pits their British writers were garbled, four parts of five would be found to be trash; such as—1. Samothēs Gigas: 2. Magus Samotheus: 3. Sarron Magius: 4. Druys Sarronius: 5. Bardus Druydius: 6. Albion Mareoticus: 7. Brytus Julius: 8. Gerion Augur: 9. Aquila Septonius: 10. Perdix Præsagus: 11. Cambra Formosa: 12. Plenidiūs Sagax, &c.

Of these some never were men; others, if men, never were writers; others, if writers, never left works continuing to our age, though some manuscript mongers may make as if they perused them. It is well they had so much modesty, as not to pretend inspection into the book of life, seeing all other books have come under their *omnividency*.

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

Now these writers were either such who wrote before or since the reformation of religion. The former again fall generally under a treble division, as either historians, philologists, or divines; and we will insist a little on their several employments.

OF WRITERS ON PHILOLOGY AND DIVINITY.

Doctor Collens, King's Professor in Cambridge, and that oracle of eloquence, once founded his speech (made to entertain strangers at the Commencement) on the words of Saint Paul, "Salute Philologus and Olympas."* Under the former, he comprised all persons present, eminent in human learning; under the latter all skilful in heavenly divinity.

* Rom. xvi. 15.

Indeed philology properly is terse and polite learning, *melior literatura* (married long since by Martianus Capella to Mercury); being that florid skill, containing only the roses of learning, without the prickles thereof, in which narrow sense thorny philosophy is discharged, as no part of philology. But we take it in the larger notion, as inclusive of all human liberal studies, and proposed to divinity, as the porch to the palace.

Having passed the porch of philology we proceed to the palace of divinity. The writers in this faculty we distinguish into two sorts. First, Positive Divines; such I mean, whose works are either comments on, or else expositions of, some portion of Sacred Writ. Secondly, School-men, who have made it their business to weave fine threads of nicer distinctions.

WRITERS ON HISTORY.

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

Nor hath our land been altogether barren of historians since the Reformation, having yielded some of as tall parts, and large performances, as any nation in Christendom. Besides these, we have adventured to add such as have been eminent in poetry, which may not unfitly be termed the binding of prose to its good behaviour, tying it to the strict observation of time and measure.

Amongst these, some are additioned with the title of Laureat, though I must confess I could never find the root whence their bays did grow in England, as to any solemn institution thereof

* In his book of the coming of St. James the Apostle into Spain, chap. I.

in our nation. Indeed, I read of Petrarch (the pre-coëtanean of our Chaucer) that he was crowned with a laurel, in the Capitol,* by the senate of Rome, anno 1341; as also that Frederic the third emperor of Germany gave the laurel to Conradus Celtes,† and since the count palatines of the empire claim the privilege solemnly to invest poets with the bays.

The branches hereof in all ages have been accounted honourable, insomuch that king James, in some sort, waived his crown (in the two and twenty shilling pieces) to wear the laurel in his new twenty shilling pieces. On the same token, that a wag passed this jest thereon, that poets being always poor, bays were rather the emblem of wit than wealth, since king James no sooner began to wear them, but presently he fell two shillings in the pound in public valuation.

As for our English poets, some have assumed that style unto themselves, as John Kay, in his dedication of "The Siege of Rhodes" to king Edward the Fourth, subscribing himself "his humble poet laureat." Others have in compliment given the title to such persons as were eminent in that faculty; and nothing more usual than to see their pictures before their books, and statues on their tombs, ornamented accordingly. However, all this is done by civil courtesy, or common custom, no ceremonious creation in court or university. I write not this, as if I grudged to poets a whole grove of laurel, much less a sprig to encircle their heads, but because I would not have any specious untruth imposed on the reader's belief.

Yet want there not those, who do confidently aver that there is always a laureat poet in England, and but one at a time; the laurel importing conquest and sovereignty, and so by consequence soleness in that faculty; and that there hath been a constant succession of them at court, who beside their salary from the king, were yearly to have a tun of wine, as very essential to the heightening of fancy: this last, I conceive, founded on what we find given to Geoffrey Chaucer: "*Vigesimo secundo anno Richardi Secundi, concessimus Galfrido Chaucer unum dolium vini per annum durante vitâ, in portu Civitatis London, per manus capitalis pincernæ nostri.*" But Chaucer, besides his poetical accomplishments, did the king service both in war and peace, as soldier and ambassador; in reward whereof, this and many other boons were bestowed upon him.

MUSICIANS.

Music is nothing else but wild sounds civilised into time and tune. Such the extensiveness thereof, that it stoopeth as low as brute beasts, yet mounteth as high as angels: for horses will do more for a whistle than for a whip; and, by hearing their bells, gingle away their weariness.

* Vita Petrarc.

† Holdastus, tom. iii. p. 482.

The angels in heaven employ themselves in music, and one ingeniously expresseth it to this effect :

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

And although we know not the notes of their music, we know what their ditty is, namely Hallelujah.

Such as cavil at music, because Jubal,† a descendant from wicked Cain, was the first founder thereof, may as well be content to lie out of doors, and refuse all cover to shelter them, because Jabal, of the same extraction, being his own brother, first invented to dwell in tents.

I confess there is a company of pretenders to music, who are commonly called *crowders*, and that justly too, because they *crowd* into the company of gentlemen both unsent for, and unwelcome ; but these are no more a disgrace to the true professors of that faculty, than monkeys are a disparagement to mankind.

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

Λέγουσι δὲ καὶ οἱ τὰς ἱστορίας συνταξάμενοι, ἀμφὶ τὴν Βρετανικὴν νῆσον ἄντρον τι ὑποκείμενον ὄρει ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς χᾶσμα. Ἐμπίπτοντος οὖν τοῦ ἀνέμου εἰς τὸ ἄντρον, καὶ προστρηγνυμένου τοῖς κόλποις τοῦ ὀρύγματος, κυμβάλων εὐρύθμως κρουμένων ἤχον ἐξακούεσθαι.

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

Where this musical place should be in Britain, I could never find: yet have been informed that Dr. Miles Smith, bishop of Hereford,§ found something tending that way, by the help of an active fancy, in Herefordshire. But, waiving this *natural*, the antiquity of *artificial* music in this island is proved by the practice of the Bards, thereby communicating religion, learning, and civility, to the Britons.

* Dr. Fuller says, “ The Conceit is Mr. Waller’s, whose book is not by me at the present to transcribe the very words.” —The couplet alluded to stands thus in the verses on the death of Lady Rich :

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

† Gen. iv. 21.

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

§ Dr. Miles Smith, who had been a canon residentiary of Hereford, was bishop of Gloucester from 1612 till his death in 1624.

Right glad I am, that when music was lately shut out of our churches, on what default of hers I dare not to inquire, it hath since been harboured and welcomed in the halls, parlours, and chambers, of the primest persons of this nation. Sure I am, it could not enter into my head, to surmise that music would have been so much discouraged by such who turned our kingdom into a Commonwealth, seeing they prided themselves in the arms thereof, an impaled harp being moiety of the same. When it was asked, "what made a good musician?" one answered, a good voice; another, that it was skill. But he said the truth, who said, it was encouragement. It was therefore my constant wish, that seeing most of our musicians were men of maturity, and arrived at their full age and skill, before these distracted times began, and seeing what the historian wrote in another sense is true here in our acceptance and application thereof, "*Res est unius seculi populus virorum;*" I say, I did constantly wish, that there might have been some seminary of youth set up, to be bred in the faculty of music, to supply succession, when this set of masters in that science had served their generation.

Yet although I missed of what I did then desire; yet, thanks be to God, I have lived to see music come into request, since our nation came into right tune, and begin to flourish in our churches and elsewhere; so that now no fear but we shall have a new generation skilful in that science, to succeed such whose age shall call upon them to pay their debt to nature.

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

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

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

he was a great destroyer of music in this land; surely not intentionally, but accidentally, when he suppressed so many choirs at the Dissolution.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

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

I confess the word exile carries much of commiseration therein, and with charitably-minded men bespeaks pity to the persons, until the cause of their banishment be well considered: for some, in the first of queen Elizabeth, wilfully left the land, and so in effect banished themselves; others, having their lives forfeited by the laws, had their deaths mercifully commuted by our magistrates into banishment.

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

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

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

A JUST COMPLAINT OF THE NUMEROSITY OF NEEDLESS BOOKS.

Solomon was sensible of this vanity, even in his time, when pronouncing “of books there is no end.”* The heathen poet took notice thereof:

Scribimus indocti doctique Poemata passim.

“Poems write amain we do,
Learned and unlearned too.”

All this was before the invention of printing, when books came but single into the public, which, since that mystery is made common, come swimming into the world like shoals of fishes, and one edition spawneth another. This made learned Erasmus, for company sake, to jeer himself, that he might the more freely jeer others: *Multi mei similes hoc morbo laborant,*

* Eccl. xii. 12.

*ut cum scribere nesciant, tamen à scribendo temperare non possunt.** ("Many men like myself are sick of this disease, that when they know not how to write, yet cannot forbear from writing.")

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

Here I expect, that the judicious reader will excuse me, if I take no notice of many modern pamphleteers; seeing unlearned scribblers are not ranked with learned writers; yea, it was, though tartly, truly said, to the author of such a book:

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

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

Indeed the Press, at first a virgin, then a chaste wife, is since turned common, as to prostitute herself to all scurrilous pamphlets. When the author of an idle and imperfect book endeth with a *cætera desiderantur*, one altered it *non desiderantur, sed desunt*. Indeed they were not, though wanting, wanted; the world having no need of them; many books being like king Joram, who lived not being desired: yea, the press beginneth to be an oppression of the land, such the burden of needless books therein.

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

CHAPTER XI.

OF BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC, WHEREIN ALSO CHOICE
CHARITIES ARE RECOMMENDED TO MEN OF ESTATES.

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

BUILDERS OF CHURCHES.

Such centurions who have erected us synagogues, places for God's public worship, seem to me to have given good testimony of their love to our nation. Bitter was the brave which railing Rabsheca sent to holy Hezekiah, proffering him 2,000 horses, on condition that the other were but able to find riders for them.† But it grieves me to see the superstition of the former insult over the religion of this present age, bragging that she left us ten thousand churches and chapels, more or less, ready built, if we can find but repairers to keep them up.

It is in my opinion both dishonourable to God and scandalous

* In Prefat. in tertiam seriem quarti Tomi Hierom. p. 408.

† Isaiah xxxvi. 8.

to all good men, to see such houses daily decay : but there is a generation of people who, to prevent the verifying of the old proverb, "*Pater noster* built churches, and *Our Father* plucks them down ;" endeavour to pluck down both churches and our Father together, neglecting, yea despising the use both of the one and the other. Be it here remembered, that it is not only equal but just, that such as have been founders of churches, or grand benefactors unto them, should have due respect in preserving their monuments from violation or encroachment of others. I urge this the rather, because abuses have been frequent in this kind, even to those that have deserved best. I cannot with patience remember the story of Henry Keble, lord mayor of London 1511, who, besides other benefactions in his life-time, rebuilt Alder-Mary church run to very ruins, and bequeathed at his death a thousand pounds for the finishing thereof.* Yet, within sixty years after, his bones were unkindly, yea inhumanly, cast out of the vault wherein they were buried, his monument plucked down for some wealthy person of the present times to be buried therein.† I could not but on this occasion rub up my old poetry :

Facit Indignatio Versus.

The Author to Alder-Mary Church.

Alder-Mary Church's Answer.

"Ungrateful Church, o'errun with rust,
Lately buried in the dust ;
Utterly thou hadst been lost,
If not preserv'd by Keble's cost :
A thousand pounds, might it not buy
Six foot in length for him to lie :
But, ousted of his quiet tomb,
For later corpse he must make room :
Tell me where his dust is cast,
Though't be late, yet now at last ;
All his bones with scorn ejected,
I will see them re-collected :
Who fain myself would kinsman prove
To all that did God's temple love."

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

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

FREE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

I place schools before colleges, because they are introductory thereunto, intended for the breeding of children and youth, as the other for youth and men. And seeing much of truth is contained in our English proverb, "It is as good to be unborn as unbred," such may in some sort seem their second parents, who have provided for their education.

These schools are of two kinds. First, those wherein only a salary is given to the school-master to teach children gratis ; and these, I confess, are good. Secondly, such wherein a select number of scholars have competent maintenance allowed

* Stow's Survey of London, p. 89.

† Idem, p. 267.

towards their living in the university; and these, all will acknowledge, are better. Some do suspect a surfeit in our land of the multitude of schools, because the nursery is bigger than the orchard, the one breeding more plants than the other can maintain trees; and the land not affording sufficient preferment for them, learning is forced to stoop to mean courses, to make a livelihood. But I conceive that “store in this kind is no sore;” and if we must not “do evil that good may come thereof,” we must not forbear doing that which is good, for fear of accidental evils which may arise from the same.

BRIDGES.

Builders of Bridges, which are high-ways over water, and makers of caused-ways or causeways, which are bridges over dirt, though last in order, are not least in benefit to the commonwealth. Such conveniences save the lives of many, ease the labour of more painful travellers, and may be said in some sort to lengthen the day, and shorten the way to men in their journeys; yea, bridges make and keep this our island a continent to itself. How great the care of the ancient Romans to repair them, for the safety of passengers, appears by the origination of Pontifex, having the inspection over bridges by his primitive institution.

Indeed the word bridge appears not in all Scripture, whereof this the reason. The rivers of Palestine were either so shallow, that they were passable by fords, as of Jabbok,* Arnon,† and Jordan,‡ before it grew navigable; or else so deep, that they were ferried over, as Jordan§ when near his fall into the Dead Sea: but most of ours in England are of a middle size; so deep, that they cannot be forded; so narrow, that they need not to be ferried over. Hence come our so eminent bridges, insomuch that such structures are accounted amongst our English excellences.||

However, Palestine was subject with England to the same inconveniences of bad high-ways; and therefore, in the list of charitable actors reckoned up by the prophet, he is accounted as a principal, “the restorer of paths to dwell in;”¶ for indeed some ways may be said not-habitable, being so deep and dirty that they cut off all intercourse, the end general of all men’s dwelling together.

I will conclude this topic of bridges with this memorable accident. Maud, queen to king Henry the First, being to pass the river Lea about Stratford, near the falling of the said river into the Thames, was almost drowned in riding over it.** But this proved the bad cause of a good effect; for hereupon she built the beautiful bridge there, for the benefit of travellers: and the

* Gen. xxxii. 22.

† Isaiah xvi. 2.

‡ Judges iii. 28.

§ 2 Sam. xix. 18.

|| “Anglia, mons, pons,” &c.

¶ Isaiah lvi. 12.

** Camden’s Britannia, in Essex.

village, probably from a fair arch or bow therein, received, as some conceive, the addition of Stratford Bow. Far be it from me to wish the least ill to any, who willingly would not have their fingers to ache, or an hair of their heads lessened. Yet this I could desire, that some covetous churls, who otherwise will not be melted into works of charity, may, in their passing over waters, be put into peril without peril—understand me, might be endangered to fright, but not hurt—that others might fare the better for their fears; such misers being minded thereby to make or repair bridges for public safety and convenience.

ALMS-HOUSES.

Because we live in an age wherein men begin to be out of charity with charity itself; and there be many covetous (not to say sacrilegious) people, whose fingers itch to be *nim-ming* the patrimony of the poor; we will here present the cavils of this against the charity of former ages herein.

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

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

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

Answer.—The aspersion cannot be fastened on many founders; so free from the same, that malice may sooner break her own teeth and jaws too, than make impression on their reputation. But grant the charge true in this sense, *beatum est fuisse*, “blessed are they that have been bad;”—“And such were some of you.”§ Let not envious man repine at that whereat the blessed angels rejoice, the conversion of sinners, and their testifying thereof by such public expressions.

* John v. 2.

† Prov. xix. 17.

‡ Acts iv. 34.

§ 1 Cor. vi. 11.

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

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

Cavil 4.—Grant them guiltless of superstition, they are guilty of vain-glory. Witness the building of such houses commonly by highway sides; when, as our Saviour saith, “Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doth.‡”

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

Cavil 5.—As some affirm of tobacco, that it causeth as much rheum as it bringeth away, alms-houses do breed as many poor as they relieve. People in such places presume to be idle, beholding hospitals as their inheritance, wherein their old age shall be provided for.

Answer.—What is good *per se*, ought not to be waved for what is ill *per accidens*. This calleth aloud, to the care and integrity of feoffees entrusted, to be wary in their elections. Besides, I must stick to mine own maxim: it is better that ten drones be fed than one bee famished.

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

Answer.—I could wish that alms-houses were the only places wherein laws were broken. But grant too much truth in the cavil, all will say, “From the beginning it was not so;” and I will hope, “unto the end it shall not be so.”

Cavil 7.—Hospitals generally have the rickets, whose heads, their masters, grow over great and rich, whilst their poor bodies pine away and consume.

Answer.—Surely there is some other cure for a ricketish body, than to kill it; viz. by opening obstructions, and deriving the nutriment to all parts of the same. But enough of this

* Isaiah xlii. 8.

† 1 Cor. xiii. 5.

‡ Matth. vi. 3.

§ Matth. v. 16.

unwelcome subject, whereof what is spoken is not to put new cavils into the heads of any, but to pluck old ones out of the hearts of too many, who have entertained them. If these our answers seem not satisfactory to any, know, that as a left-handed man hath great odds in fencing against one that is right-handed; so in controversies of this kind, cavillers, with their sinister inferences from men's frailties, have a vast advantage over those who are of candid and ingenuous dispositions.

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

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

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

It were arrant presumption for any to imprison freedom itself, and confine another's bounty by his own (pretended) discretion. Let the charitably-minded do what, when, where, how, to whom, and how much, God and their own goodness shall direct them. However, it will not be amiss humbly to represent unto them the following considerations; the rather, because many well affected to the public good have lately been disheartened with the frustrations of former charity.

First, for the time: it is best to do it whilst they are living, to prevent all suspicions that their intentions should be misemployed. Sem will not be angry with me for saying Cham was a mocker of his father. Peter will not be offended if I call Judas a betrayer of his Master. Honest executors will take no exception if I justly bemoan that too many dishonest ones have abused the good intents of the testators. How many legacies, sound and whole in themselves, have proved, before they were paid, as maimed as the cripples in the hospitals to whom they were bequeathed! Yea, as the blinded Syrians (desiring to go, and believing they went to Damascus) † were led to their enemies, and into the midst of Samaria; so is it more than suspicious, that many blind and concealed legacies, intended for the temple of God, have been employed against the God of the temple.

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

The schoolmen reduce all corporal charity to seven principal heads:

1. *Visito*, to visit men in misery; as Ebed-melech did to

* Matth. xxv. 43.

† 2 Kings vi. 20.

Jeremiah.* 2. *Poto*, to give drink to the thirsty; as Obadiah did to the prophets.† 3. *Cibo*, meat to the hungry; as Nehemiah did to the Jews and Rulers.‡ 4. *Redimo*, to rescue the captive; as Abraham did Lot.§ 5. *Tego*, to cover the naked; as Dorcas did the widows.|| 6. *Collijo*, to dress the wounded; as the good jailor did St. Paul.¶ 7. *Condo*, to bury the dead; as the devout men did St. Stephen.**

See here how these seven kinds of good works are placed like the planets; whilst to redeem captives stands like the sun in the midst of all the rest.

Indeed, it may be sadly presumed, that such captives†† oft-times want visiting, meat, drink, clothes, dressing, and all things but burying (except any will say that they are buried alive, liberty being the life of man's life); so that the redeeming of captives is eminently comprehensive of all these outward acts of charity. Yea, this act may extend itself to a spiritual concernment; to save many souls from damnation; seeing it may be feared that many, despairing of ransom, may put their souls in thralldom, to purchase the liberty of their bodies, and renounce their religion.

I could therefore wish that there were in London a corporation of able and honest merchants, whereof that city affordeth a plentiful choice, legally empowered to receive and employ the charity of well-affected people, for a general jail delivery of all English captives in Tunis, Tripoli, Algiers, Salli, &c.; and, our countrymen first discharged, if there were any surplusage running over, that it might be disposed for the ransoming of Christians of what country soever. This were an heroic act indeed, whereby Christians endeavour to be like Christ himself, who was the Grand Redeemer.

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

Objection 1.—It maketh mariners cowards, who, presuming on good men's charity that they shall be ransomed, do not fight

* Jer. xxxviii. 11.

† 1 Kings xviii. 13.

‡ Neh. v. 17.

§ Gen. xiv. 16.

|| Acts ix. 39.

¶ Acts xvi. 33.

** Acts viii. 2.

†† The redeeming of Christians from captivity was, at the time when Dr. Fuller wrote, a very important branch of charity; and briefs for that purpose were frequent in our churches.

it out valiantly against the Turks, as they ought and might, but surrender themselves on such expectations.

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

Objection 2.—The late Long Parliament made an act, since (after some intermission) renewed, charging a tax on merchants' goods, known by the name of Algier duty, for the redemption of captives in Turkey.

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

Next I desire them to reflect upon aged sequestered ministers, whom, with their charge, the (generally ill-paid) fifth part will not maintain. Say not it will be interpreted an affront to the state, to relieve them which it hath adjudged offenders. If the Best of beings should observe this rule, all the world would be starved. Secondly, some of them, abating only that their conscience inclined them to the royal cause, were otherwise unblamable both in life and doctrine. Thirdly, the better divines they were, the worse they are able to shift for themselves, having formerly no excursion into secular affairs; so that applying themselves only to, and now debarred the exercise of, the ministry, they are left in a sad condition. Lastly, allow them faulty, yet *quid teneri infantes?* &c. It is pity their wives and children should be ruined for their offence. But enough hereof, seeing, in motions of this nature, a word is enough to the wise, and half a word too much for others. [Reader, this passage being written some three years since, I could not command my own right hand to cross it out, but it must stand as it did.]

Lastly, I recommend unto their charity, such servants who have nothing save what they have gained by their industry, and have lived seven years and upwards with the same master; I mean not apprentices, but such covenant servants which are bound to their masters, their year being ended, with no other indentures than their own discretion, and are sensible that they must run a hazard, and may lose with their alteration; especi-

ally such females, who prefer a good master in certain, before a good husband in hopes, and had rather serve in plenty, than wed and adventure poverty.

I confess, such is the cruelty of some masters, no servant can, and such the fickleness of others, no servant may stay long with them. Such a master was he, who, being suitor to a gentlewoman, came, every time he visited her, waited on by a new man, though keeping but one at once; such was his inconstancy and delight in change. Whereupon, when taking leave of his mistress, he proffered to salute her; "Spare your compliments," said she unto him, "for probably I shall shortly see you again; but let me, I pray you, salute your servant, whom I shall never behold any more."

However, though sometimes the fault may be in the masters or mistresses, yet generally servants are to be blamed in our age, shifting their places so often without cause. The truth is, the age that makes good soldiers, mars good servants, cancelling their obedience, and allowing them too much liberty. What Nabal applied falsely and spitefully to David, "There be many servants now a days which break away every man from his master,"* was never more true than now. Yea, what Tully said of the Roman consul (chose in the morning, and put out before night),† some servants have been so vigilant, they never slept in their masters' houses; so short their stay, so soon their departure.

The fickleness and fugitiveness of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are standards in a family, and know when they have met with a good master, as it appears their masters know when they have met with a good servant. It is pity but such properties of a household should be encouraged; and bounty bestowed upon them may be an occasion to fix other servants to stay the longer in their places, to the general good of our nation.

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

* 1 Sam. xxv. 10.

† "Habemus vigilem consulem qui in consulato suo nunquam dormivit."

‡ John v. 2.

instrumental to promote the same, it will be a great comfort unto me.

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

Ergo, saith the miser, "part with nothing, but keep all against a wet day." Not so Solomon, advising to secure somewhat in a safe bank—the backs and bowels of the poor. Never evil more likely to, never people less known of the same, than ourselves. And therefore the counsel never out of, is now most in season.

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

I conceive it not fit to mingle both together, for these two reasons: first, because of the difference of their charity since the Reformation, as not parched up by the fear of the fire of purgatory, but kindly ripened with the sun; viz. a clear apprehension by the light of the Scripture that they were bound to do good works.

Secondly, because a Romish Goliath † hath defied our English Israel, taxing our church since the Reformation, as able to shew few considerable pieces of charity in comparison of those beyond the seas, who may hence be easily confuted.

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

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

"But how did Hannah rejoice afterwards? The barren hath borne seven, and she that hath many children is waxed feeble."§

It is confessed, immediately after the Reformation, Protestant religion stood for a while in amaze, scarcely recovered from the Marian persecution, and was barren in good works. || But since her beginning to bear fruit, she hath overtaken her Roman co-rival, and left her fairly behind.

Let the extent of time and content of ground be proportionally stated, and England cannot be matched for deeds of charity in any part of Spain, France, and Italy; as by the ensuing catalogue of benefactors to the public will appear.

* Eccles. xi. 2.

† Mr. Knot the Jesuit.

‡ 1 Sam. i. 6.

§ 1 Sam. ii. 5.

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

Objection.—You had better omitted them, leaving them modestly to multiply and increase in their own silence and secrecy. You know how dear David paid for “numbering the people.”*

Answer.—David did not offend in mere “numbering the people,” but in not paying the poll money appointed by God in such cases,† purposely to decline the plague, which omission argued his pride of heart. It is lawful for Protestants, without any just suspicion of vain glory and ostentation, to make a list and take the number of benefactors in this kind, provided the quit-rent of praise be principally paid to the Lord of heaven. Besides, we are not challengers, but defenders of ourselves herein against the challenge of another; desiring to do it in all humility, in confidence of our good cause.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* 2 Sam. xxiv. 15.

† Exod. xxx. 12.

‡ Gal. ii. 10.

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

No word occurs oftener in this our book than Reformation. It is, as it were, the equator, or that remarkable line dividing betwixt eminent prelates, learned writers, and benefactors to the public who lived before or after it.

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

We may observe, that the Jews returned from the captivity of Babylon at three distinct times, under the conduct of several persons. 1. When the main body of the captives was brought home by Zerubbabel,* by whom the second Temple was built. 2. When a considerable company returned with Ezra,† by whom the church part, as I may term it, was settled in that nation. 3. When Nehemiah,‡ no doubt with suitable attendance, came home, and ordered the state moiety, repairing the walls of Jerusalem.

In like manner we may take notice of three distinct dates and different degrees of our English Reformation; though, in relation to the Jewish, I confess the method was altogether inverted. For, 1. The civil part thereof, when the Pope's supremacy was banished in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. 2. When the Church Service was reformed, as far as that age would admit, in the first year of king Edward the Sixth. 3. When the same, after the Marian interruption, was resumed and more refined in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The first of these I may call the morning star; the second, the dawning of the day; the third, the rising of the sun; and I deny not but that since that time his light and heat hath been increased.

But now the question will be, what is to be thought of those prelates, writers, and benefactors, which lived in the aforesaid interval betwixt the beginning and perfecting of this Reformation. For these appear unto us like unto the bateable ground lying betwixt England and Scotland, whilst as yet two distinct kingdoms, in so dubious a posture it is hard to say to which side they do belong.

It is answered, the only way to decide this difference is to observe the inclinations of the said persons so far forth as they are discovered in their writings and actions: such as appear in

* Ezrai. 2.

† Ezra viii. 1—14.

‡ Nehem. ii. 6.

some good degree favourers of the Gospel are reputed to be since, whilst those who are otherwise are adjudged to be before, the Reformation.

CHAPTER XII.

OF MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THE former heads were like *private houses*, in which persons accordingly qualified have their several habitations. But this last topic is like a public *inn*, admitting all comers and goers, having any extraordinary, not vicious, remark upon them, and which are not clearly reducible to any of the former titles. Such, therefore, who are over, under, or beside the standard of common persons, for strength, stature, fruitfulness, vivacity, or any other observable eminence, are *lodged* here under the notion of memorable persons, presuming the pains will not be to me so much in marking, as the pleasure to the reader in knowing them.

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

Objection.—It is *deforme spectaculum*, an uncouth sight, to behold such handy craftsmen blended with eminencies in ingenious professions; such a motley colour is no good wearing. How would William Cecil, Lord Treasurer of England, and Baron of Burleigh, be offended, to behold James York the blacksmith set with him at the same table amongst the natives of Lincolnshire?

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

I confess it is easier to add to any art, than first to invent it; yet, because there is a perfection of degrees, as well as kinds, eminent improvers of an art may be allowed for the co-inventors thereof being founders of that accession which they add

* Gen. iv. 2 22, 23.

† Gen. xi. 4.

thereunto, for which they deserve to be both regarded and rewarded.

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

CHAPTER XIII.

OF LORD MAYORS OF LONDON.

I HAVE concluded this work with these chief officers in that great city; a place of so great honour and trust, that it hath commonly been said, that, on the death of an English king, the Lord Mayor is the subject of the greatest authority in England; many other offices determining with the king's life, till such time as their charters be renewed by his successor; whereas the Lord Mayor's trust continueth for a whole year, without any renewing after the interregnum.

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

Answer.—All wise men will behold them under a better notion, as the pregnant proofs of the truth of two proverbs, not contradictory, but confirmatory one to another. *Prov. x. 22*: "The blessing of the Lord maketh rich." *Prov. x. 4*: "The hand of the diligent maketh rich." The one as the principal, the other as the instrumental cause; and both meeting in the persons aforesaid.

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

But such Lord Mayors are here inserted, to quicken the industry of youth, whose parents are only able to send them up to, not to set them up in, London. For what a comfort is it to a poor apprentice of that city, to see the prime magistrate thereof, riding in his *majoralibus*, with such pomp and attendance, which another day may be his hap and happiness!

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

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

Dr. Hutton, archbishop of York, when he came into any great grammar school, which he did constantly visit in his visitations, was wont to say to the young scholars, "Ply your books, boys, ply your books, for bishops are old men." And surely the possibility of such dignity is a great encouragement to the endeavours of students.

Lord Mayors being generally aged, and always but annual, soon make room for succession, whereby the endeavours of all freemen in companies are encouraged. But if they should chance to fall short, as unable to reach the home of honour, I mean the mayoralty itself, yet, if they take up their lodgings at Sheriff, Alderman, and Common-Councillor, with a good estate, they will have no cause to complain.

I confess some counties, in our ensuing discourse, will appear Lord Mayor-less, as Cumberland, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, &c. However, though hitherto they have not had, hereafter they may have, natives advanced to that honour; and it may put a lawful ambition into them, to contend who shall be their leader, and who should first of those shires attain to that dignity. As lately Sir Richard Cheverton, skinner, descended, I assure you, of a right ancient and worshipful family, was the first in Cornwall, who opened the door for others, no doubt, to follow after him.

Nor must it be forgotten that many have been Lord Mayors' mates, though never remembered in their catalogues; viz. such who by fine declined that dignity: and as I am glad that some will fine, that so the stock of the chamber of London may be increased, so I am glad that some will not fine, that so the state of the city of London may be maintained.

I begin the observing of their nativities, from Sir William Sevenoke, grocer, Lord Mayor 1418. For though there were Lord Mayors 200 years before, yet their birth-places generally are unknown. It was, I confess, well for me in this particular, that Mr. Stow was born before me, being herein the heir of endeavours, without any pain of my own; for, knowing that *cuiuslibet artificii in sua arte est credendum*, I have followed him, and who him continued, till the year 1633, at what time their labours do determine. Since which term, to the present year, I have made the catalogue out by my own inquiry, and friends' intelligence. To speak truth to their due praise, one may be

generally directed to their cradles, though by no other candle than the light of their good works and benefactions to such places.

CHAPTER XIV.

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

AFTER we have finished the catalogue of the worthy natives of every shire, we present the reader with a list of the Gentry of the land, solemnly returned by select commissioners into the chancery, thence into the records in the Tower, on this occasion.

The Commons in Parliament complained that the land then swarmed with *pilours*, robbers, oppressors of the people, man-stealers, felons, outlaws, ravishers of women, unlawful haunters of forests and parks, &c. Whereupon it was ordered, for the suppressing of present and preventing of future mischiefs, that certain commissioners should be empowered, in every county, to summon all persons of quality before them, and tender them an oath, for the better keeping of the peace, and observing the king's laws both in themselves and retainers.

Excuse me, reader, if I be bold to interpose my own conjecture, who conceive, whatever was intended to palliate the business, the principal intent was, to detect and suppress such who favoured the title of York: which then began to be set on foot, and afterwards openly claimed, and at last obtained the crown.

OF THE METHOD GENERAL USED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

The first amongst the commissioners is the Bishop of their diocese, put before any Earl; partly because he was in his own diocese, partly because giving of oaths, their proper work, was conceived to be of spiritual cognisance.

Besides the bishop, when they were three (as generally) commissioners, the first of them was either an Earl, or at least (though often entituled but Chivaler) an actual Baron, as will hereafter appear; and which will acquaint us partly with the peerage of the land in that age.

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

All commissioners expressed not equal industry and activity in prosecution of their trust; for, besides the natural reasons, that in all affairs some will be more rigorous, some more remiss, by their own temper, some more, some less fancied their employment, insomuch as we find some shires, 1. *Over done*; as Oxford and Cambridge-shires, whose catalogues are too

much allayed, descending to persons of meaner quality. 2. *Even done*; as generally the most are, where the returns bear a competent proportion to the populousness and numerousness of the counties. 3. *Underdone*; as Shropshire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, &c., where the returns do not answer to the extent of those shires. 4. *Not done*; which I sadly confess, and cannot help; being twelve in number, as hereafter will appear.

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

It is possible that some disgusted the king's design, as who, under the pretence of keeping the peace, endeavoured to smother and suppress such who should appear for the title of York; whereof more in the respective counties.

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

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

Some clergymen, not only regular, as abbots and priors, but secular parochial priests, are inserted in some returns. These, some will say, might well be omitted, as nothing informative to the gentry of the land, because dead stakes in the hedge; then unconcerned in posterity, because forbidden marriage. However, I have here presented as I found them, intending neither to mingle nor mangle; conceiving that, if I were found guilty either of omissions or alterations, it might justly shake the credit of the whole catalogue. Indeed if the word superstition importeth not trespassing on religion, and if the bare signification be adequate to the etymology thereof, *à super stando*, for standing in his own opinion too curiously, on a thing which in the judgment of others may not merit so much exquisiteness, I here voluntarily confess myself superstitious in observing every punctilio according to the original.

May the reader be pleased to take notice, that in men's proper names, some letters of like sound are confounded in vulgar pronunciation, as V for F, Fenner and Venner, K and C, Kary

and Cary; F and Ph, as Purfrey and Purphrey, though the name be the same in both. Sometimes the name is spelt, not truly, according to orthography, but according to the common speaking thereof, which melteth out some essential letters, as Becham for Beauchamp.

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

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

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

A later list might be presented of the English gentry, towards the end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth;* but such would be subject to just exception. For, as the Gibeonites, though by their mouldy bread, and clouted shoes, pretending to a long peregrination, were but of the vicinage; so most of those gentry, notwithstanding their specious claim to antiquity, will be found to be but of one descent, low enough in themselves, did they not stand on the vantage ground, heightened on the rubbish of the ruins of monasteries.

CHAPTER XV.

OF SHIRE-REEVES, OR SHERIFFS.

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

The late fashion was, that the clerk of the peace for each county, in Michaelmas term, presented to the lord chief justice of the King's Bench six or more names of able persons for that office. The lord chief justice calling the other judges into the Exchequer Chamber, where the attorney-general and solicitor attend, presented three out of that number unto the king, out

* This List, if it could be discovered, and it is probably in some of the Record Offices, would be a valuable article in continuation of "The Worthies of England."

of which the king pricks one, who stands sheriff of the county.

His power is sufficiently known; to suppress riots, secure prisoners, distrain for debts, execute writs, return the choice of knights and burgesses for parliament, empanel juries, attend the judge, see the execution of malefactors, &c.

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

Sheriffs are bound to abide in their proper persons within the county, that they may the more effectually attend their office.† And in our remembrance, some great persons, whose activity in parliament was suspected, have been made sheriffs, to keep them out of harm's way, and confine them at home. But later years have dispensed with such critical niceties; unreasonable that the sheriff himself should be a prisoner in his own county, allowing him more liberty, on the providing of an able deputy in his absence.

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

Honos sine onere, "an honour without a burden." As when prince Edward the First was for many years together high-sheriff of Bedford and Buckinghamshire; and many prime peers of the land were honorary sheriffs, gracing the place with accepting it; living where they pleased themselves, and appointing their substitutes to transact the business of the county.

Honos cum onere, "an honour with a burden;" from king Edward the Third, till within our remembrance. For the principal gentry in every shire, of most ancient extractions and best estates, were deputed for that place, keeping great attendance and hospitality: so that as some transcripts have, for the fairness of their character, not only evened but exceeded the original, the *Vice-comites* have, *pro tempore*, equalled the count himself, and greatest lords in the land, for their magnificence.

Onus sine honore, "a burden without honour;" when it was obtruded on many as a punishment for the trouble and charge thereof, and laid as a burden, not on the back of that horse which was best able to carry it, but who was least able to cast it

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

† 4 Henry IV. 5.

off, great persons by friends and favour easily escaping it, whilst it was charged on those of meaner estates: though I do believe it found all them Esquires, and did not make any so, as some will suggest.

Hence was it, that many sheriffs were forced to consult principles of thrift, not being bound so to serve their country, as to disserve themselves, and ruin their estates; and instead of keeping open houses, as formerly, at the assizes, began to latch, though not lock, their doors, providently reducing it to an ordinary expence; and no wise man will conclude them to be the less loyal subjects, for being the more provident fathers.

At the end of every shire, after the forenamed catalogue of the gentry, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, I have set down a list of the sheriffs from the beginning of king Henry the Second until the end of king Charles, carefully collected out of the Records. For I hope that by the former, which I call my *broad* (representing the gentry of one generation all over England), and this which I term my *long* catalogue, extending itself successively through many ages; I hope, I say, both being put together, may square out the most eminent of the ancient gentry in some tolerable proportion. Most eminent; seeing, I confess, neither can reach all the gentry of the land: for as in the catalogue of king Henry the Sixth, many ancient gentlemen were omitted, who were minors in age, and so incapable of taking an oath; so doth not the list of sheriffs comprehend all the gentry in the shire, finding three sorts of people excluded out of the same:—such who were, 1. *Above* discharging the office: 2. *Besides* discharging the office: 3. *Beneath* discharging the office.

Above. Such were all the Peerage in the land, which since the reign of king Edward the Third were excused, I am sure, *de facto*, not employed in that place, as inconsistent with their attendance in parliament.

Secondly, such who were *besides* the place, privileged by their profession from that office; which may be subdivided into—1. *Swordmen*, employed in wars beyond the seas. Thus Sir Oliver Ingham, and Sir John Fastoffe, both great men, and richly landed in Norfolk, were never sheriffs thereof, because employed in the French wars, the one under king Edward the Third, the other under king Henry the Fifth. 2. *Gownmen*; as judges, sergeants at law, barristers, auditors, and other officers in the Exchequer, &c. 3. *Cloakmen*;* such courtiers as were the king's servants, and in ordinary attendance about his person.

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

* In relation to the present mode; otherwise they also were gownmen anciently.

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

Let me add, that I conceive it impossible for any man, and difficult for a corporation of men, to make a true catalogue of the English gentry; because, what mathematicians say of a line, that it is *divisibilis in semper divisibilia*, is true hereof, if the Latin were (which, for aught I know, if as usual is) as elegant, *addibilis in semper addibilia*. Not only because new gentry will every day be added, and that as I conceive justly too; for why should the fountain of honour be stopped, if the channel of desert be running? but because ancient gentry will daily be newly discovered, though some of them perchance for the present but in a poor and mean condition, as may appear by this particular.

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

To return to our catalogue of sheriffs. I have been bold to make some brief historical observations upon them, which I hope will not be displeasing to the reader, whom I request first to

peruse our notes on Berkshire, because of their public influence on the rest, facilitating some difficulties which return in the sheriffs of other counties.

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

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

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

Next to the place of sheriffs we set down their arms ; whereof largely in the next chapter. We conclude the catalogue of sheriffs with a comment upon them, presenting their most remarkable actions. Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and *threshing* of wheat ; the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the sheriffs of several counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions which are extant in our printed histories ; otherwise my eyes could not look into locked chests—I mean, pierce into the private records of families, carefully concealed and kept in their choicest cabinet. Besides such unprinted records are infinite (understand it in the same sense in which the strength of Tyre is

called “infinite,”*) too many for one author to manage, and therefore are left to such as undertake the description of several counties.

CHAPTER XVI.

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

SOMETHING must be premised of *Arms* in general. They may seem in some sort to be *jure divino* to the Jews, having a precept for the practice thereof: “Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father’s house.”*)

The use thereof is great, both in war and peace. I begin with war, because *Arms* had their first rise from arms, and had a military origin. Without these an army cannot be methodised, and is but an heap of men. “Like an army,” saith the Scripture, “terrible with banners;”† without which an army is not terrible, but ridiculous, routing itself with its own confusion. Now as no army without banners, so no banner without arms therein. “If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?”§ Now, as the trumpet tells the time, so the banner proclaims the place of meeting; and if it have not distinguishable emblems therein, who shall know whither to repair to his captain or company.

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

Arms anciently were either assumed or assigned: for at first men took what arms they pleased, directed by their own fancy; a custom still continuing in the Low Countries, where the burgers choose their own arms with as great confidence as tradesmen make their mark, or inn-keepers set up their signs in England. Assigned arms were such as princes, or their officers under them, appointed to particular persons, in reward of their service. And whereas assumed arms were but personal, these generally were hereditary, and descended to their families.

It is the rule general in arms, that the plainer the ancients; and so consequently more honourable: “*Arma primò nuda sine ornatu.*” And when a memorable gentleman (understand me, such an one the beginning of whose gentry might easily be remembered) was mocking at the plain coat of an ancient esquire,

* Nahum iii.

† Num. ii. 2.

‡ Cant. vi. 4.

§ 1 Cor. xiv. 8.

the esquire returned, "I must be fain to wear the coat which my great great grandfather left me; but had I had the happiness to have bought one, as you did, it should have been *guarded* after the newest fashion." Two colours are necessary and most highly honourable; though both may be blazoned with one word, as Varrey (formerly borne by the Beauchamps, of Hatch in Wiltshire, and still quartered by the duke of Somerset). Three are very honourable; four commendable; five excusable; more, disgraceful. Yet I have seen a coat of arms (I mean within the escutcheon) so piebald, that if both the metals and all the colours, seven in all, were lost elsewhere, they might have been found therein.

Such coats were frequently given by the heralds, not out of want of wit, but will to bestow better, to the new gentry in the end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth. One said of a coat that it was so well victualled, that it might endure a siege; such the plenty and variety of fowl, flesh, and fish therein: though some done so small, one needed a magnifying glass to discover them; but such surfeited coats have since met with a good physician,* who hath cured many of them.

I can not but smile at his fancy, who counting himself no doubt wonderfully witty, would be a reformer of our heraldry, and thought it fine, if it were thus ordered, that all,—1. Descended of ancient nobility should give their field *Or*; 2. Extracted from undoubted gentry, *Argent*; 3. Advancing themselves by sea-adventures, *Azure*; 4. Raised by their valour in war, *Gules*; 5. Gownmen preferred for learning, *Sable*; 6. Countrymen raised by good husbandry, *Vert*.

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

Or and *Azure* in composition are conceived the richest, *Argent* and *Sable* the fairest coat; because setting off each other discernible at the greatest distance. The lion and eagle are reputed the most honourable, the cross the most religious bearing; a bend is esteemed the best ordinary, being a belt borne in its true posture athwart, as a fess is the same worn about the middle. Things natural in the charge presented in their proper colour are best; and herbs *Vert* far better than *Or*, as flourishing better than fading; even stained are no stained colours when natural. But, seeing the whole mystery of heraldry dwells more in the region of fancy than judgment, few rules of assurance can be laid down therein.

We meet with some few coats which have reasons rendered of their bearing. Thus, whereas the earls of Oxford anciently gave their coat plain, Quarterly, *Gules* and *Or*; they took afterward in the first a mullet, or star *Argent*, because the chief

* Mr. Camden.

of the house had a falling-star, as my author* saith, alighting on his shield, as he was fighting in the Holy Land. But it were a labour in vain for one to offer at an account for all things borne in armoury.

This mindeth me of a passage in the north, where the ancient and worthy family of the Gascoignes gave for their arms the head of a lucie, or pike, cooped in pale; whereon one merrily,

“ The Lucy is the finest fish
That ever graced any dish;
But why you give the head alone,
I leave to you to pick this bone.”

A question which on the like occasion may be extended to beasts and fowl, whose single heads are so generally borne in several coats.

After the names and places of sheriffs, exemplified in their respective counties, we have added their arms ever since the first of king Richard the Second. And, though some may think we begin too late (the fixing hereditary arms in England being an hundred years ancients), we find it sometimes too soon to attain at any certainty therein.

In perusing these arms, the reader will meet with much observable variety: viz. That the same family sometimes gives two paternal coats; as *Spencer*, in Northamptonshire, 1. Quarterly, Argent and Gules; the second and third charged with a fret Or: over all, on a bend Sable, three escallops of the first. 2. Azure, a fess Ermine betwixt six sea-mews' heads erased Argent.

Sometimes two distinct families and names give the self-same coat; as in Berkshire: *Fettiplace* and *Hide*, Gules, two chevrons Argent.

The same name, but being distinct families, in several counties, give different arms: *Grey*, in Leicestershire, Barry of six, Argent and Azure; in chief three torteaux: in Northumberland, Gules, a lion rampant with a border engrailed Argent.

The same name, in the same shire, being distinct families, gives different coats; as in Northamptonshire: *Green*, of Green's-Norton, Azure, three bucks trippant Or: of Drayton, Argent, a cross engrailed Gules.

The same name and family, in the same shire, gives the same coat for essentials, but disguised in colours; as in Northamptonshire: *Tresham*, of Lifden and of Newton.

The same family giveth a coat this day, bearing some general allusion to, but much altered and bettered, from what they gave some sixty years since; and, forbearing to give an instance hereof, for some reason, I refer to the reader's discovery.

Contented with the coat itself, I have not inserted the differences of younger houses, crescents, mullets, martlets, &c.;

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

chiefly because they are generally complained of, and confessed as defective, subject to coincidence, and not adequate to the effectual distinguishing of the branches from the same root.

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

Some names we have left without arms. Physicians prescribe it as a rule of health, "to rise with an appetite;" and I am loath the reader should fill himself with all which he might desire. But, not to dissemble, I could not, with all mine own and friends' skill and industry, attain their coats, as of families either extinct in those counties before the first, or only extant therein since the last visitation of heralds. Yet let not my ignorance be any man's injury, who humbly desireth that such vacuities may hereafter be filled up by the particular chorographers of those respective counties.

This I am sure, "A needle may be sooner found in a bottle of hay" (a task, though difficult, yet possible to be done,) than the arms of some sheriffs of counties be found in the herald's visitations of the said counties: for many were no natives of that shire, but came in thither occasionally from far distant places. Thus the arms of Sir Jervis Clifton (thrice high-sheriff of Kent, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth), are invisible in any Kentish herald's office, as not landed therein himself, though living at Braburn, on the jointure of Isabel his wife, the widow of William Scot, Esq.* And I doubt not but instances of the same nature frequently are found in other counties.

We will conclude this discourse of arms with this memorable record, being as ancient as the reign of king Henry the Fifth.

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

"Rex Vicecomiti, salutem, &c. Quia, prout informamur, diversi homines qui in viaggiis nostris ante hæc tempora factis, Arma et Tunicas armorum vocat. Coat-Armours in se susce-

* Villare Cantianum, p. 26.

perunt, ubi nec ipsi nec eorum antecessores hujusmodi armis ac tunicis armorum temporibus retroactis usi fuerint, et ea in presenti viagio nostro in proximo, Deo dante, faciend' exercere proponant; et quanquam Omnipotens suam gratiam disponat prout vult in naturalibus, equaliter diviti et pauperi; volentes tamen quemlibet ligeorum nostrorum predictorum juxta statûs sui exigentiam modo debito pertractari et haberi: Tibi precipimus, quod, in singulis locis intra ballivam tuam, ubi per breve nostrum nuper premonst. faciendis proclamari facias, quod nullus cujuscunque statûs, gradûs, seu conditionis fuerit, hujusmodi arma sive tunicas armorum in se sumat, nisi ipse jure antecessorio, vel ex donatione alicujus ad hoc sufficientem potestatem habentis, ea possideat aut possidere debeat. Et quod ipse arma sive tunicas illas ex cujus dono obtinet, die monstrationis sue, personis ad hoc per nos assignatis seu assignandis manifestè demonstret, exceptis illis qui nobiscum apud bellum de Agincourt arma portabant, sub pœnis non admissionis ad proficiendum in viagio predicto sub numero ipsius cum quo retentus existit, ac perditionis vadiorum suorum ex causâ predictâ preceptorum, necnon rasura et ruptura dictorum armorum et tunicarum vocat. Coat-Armours, tempore monstrationis sue predicto, si ea super illum monstrata fuerint seu inventa. Et hoc nullatenus omittas. T. R. apud Civitatem Nov. Sarum, secundo die Junii."

Per ipsum Regum.

"The King to the Sheriff, health, &c. Because there are divers men, as we are informed, which before these times, in the voyages made by us, have assumed to themselves Arms and Coat-Armours, where neither they nor their ancestors in times past used such arms or coat-armours, and propound with themselves to use and exercise the same in this present voyage, which (God willing) we shortly intend to make: and although the Omnipotent disposeth his favours, in things natural, as he pleaseth, equally to the rich and poor; yet we willing that every one of our liege subjects should be had and handled in due manner, according to the exigence of his state and condition; we command thee, that in every place within thy bailiwick, where by our writ we have lately shewn, you cause to be proclaimed, that no man, of what state, degree, or condition soever he be, shall take upon him such arms, or coats of arms, save he alone who doth possess, or ought to possess, the same by the right of his ancestors, or by donation and grant of some who had sufficient power to assign him the same. And that he that useth such arms or coats of arms shall, on the day of his muster, manifestly shew to such persons assigned, or to be assigned by us for that purpose, by virtue of whose gift he enjoyeth the same; those only excepted who carried arms with us at the battle of Agincourt; under the penalties not to be admitted to

go with us in our foresaid voyage under his command by whom he is for the present retained, and of the loss of his wages, as also of the rasing out, and breaking off, the said arms called Coat-armours, at the time of his muster aforesaid, if they shall be shewed upon him, or found about him. And this you shall in no case omit. Witness the king, at the city of New Sarum, June the second."

Consimilia brevia diriguntur Vicecomitibus Wilts, Sussex, Dorset, sub eadem data.

I could wish a reviving of this instrument in our age; many up-starts in our late civil wars having injuriously invaded the arms of ancient families.

CHAPTER XVII.

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

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

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

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

Besides, the same surname continued hath been variously altered in writing. First, because time teacheth new orthography; altering spelling, as well as speaking. Secondly, the best gentlemen anciently were not the best scholars, and, minding matters of more moment, were somewhat too incurious in their names. Besides, writers engrossing deeds were not over-critical in spelling of names; knowing well, where the person appeared the same, the simplicity of that age would not fall out about misnomer.

Lastly, ancient families have been often removed into several counties, where several writings follow the several pronunciations. What scholar knoweth not that Ζεύς, their Greek name for Jupiter, is, by their seven dialects, written ten several ways; and, though not so many dialects in England, there is a real

difference bewixt our southern, western, and northern pronunciations.

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

Idem non idem, quæruntque in nomine nomen.

“The *same* they thought was not the same ;
And in their *name* they sought their *name*.”

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

And the name of Roper, in Derbyshire, changed from Musard to Rubra-Spatha, Rospear, Rouspee, Rooper, Roper. I insist the longer on this point, because in our catalogue of sheriffs the same surname is variously written ; which some, without cause, may impute to my carelessness, being the effect of my care, conforming the orthography exactly to the original, where such variation doth plainly appear ; and however such diversity appeareth in the eye of others, I dare profess that I am delighted with the prospect thereof.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF MODERN BATTLES.

IMMEDIATELY before our Farewell to the respective counties, we have inserted a breviat of modern battles since our civil distempers. I need here premise nothing of the difference betwixt a skirmish, being only the engagement of parties, and a battle, being an encounter betwixt generals with their armies. Nor yet of the difference betwixt *prælium* a fight or battle, and *bellum* a war ; the former being a fight in field ; the latter the continuance of hostility, which may be for many years, whilst the difference dependeth undecided. “Peracto prælio, manet bellum.” And though a truce may give a comma or colon to the war, nothing under a peace can put a perfect period thereunto.

In describing these battles, I am, for distinction sake, necessitated to use the word Parliament improperly, according to the abusive acception thereof for these latter years. Let us think and judge with the wise ; but, if we do not speak with the vulgar, we shall be dumb to the vulgar. Otherwise I know a parliament properly is a complete syllogism, the lords and commons being the two propositions, the king the conclusion thereof ; and our English tongue wanteth one word to express the dissenting part of a parliament ; and I trust in God, as our language doth not afford the name, so our land shall not hereafter behold the nature thereof.

These battles are here inserted, not with any intent (God knows my heart) to perpetuate the odious remembrance of our

mutual animosities; that heart-burnings may remain, when house-burnings are removed; but chiefly to raise our gratitude to God, that so many battles should be fought in the bosom of so little a land, and so few scars and signs thereof extant in their visible impressions. Such who consider how many men we have lost, would wonder we have any left; and such who see how many we have left, that we had any lost. In a word, as it is said of the best oil, that it hath no taste, that is, no *tang*, but the pure natural gust of oil therein; so I have endeavoured to present these battles according to plain historical truth, without any partial reflections.

CHAPTER XIX.

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

I SAY *modern*, not meaning to meddle with those antiquated ones, which long since have lost their names and bounds: as Winchelcombshire united to Gloucestershire,* Howdonshire annexed to Yorkshire, and Hexamshire to Northumberland.† As little do we intend to touch on those small tracts of ground, the County of Poole and the like, being but the extended limits and liberties of some Incorporations.

We add Shires, or Counties, using the words promiscuously as the same in sense. I confess, I have heard some critics making this distinction betwixt them, that such are Shires which take their denomination from some principal town: as Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, &c.; whilst the rest, not wearing the name of any town, are to be reputed Counties, as Norfolk, Suffolk, &c. But we need not go into Wales to confute their curiosity, where we meet Merionethshire and Glamorganshire, but no towns so termed, seeing Devonshire doth discompose this their English conceit; I say English Shires and Counties, being both *Comitatus* in Latin.

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

Here let me tender this for a real truth, which may seem a paradoxy, that there is a County in England, which, from the Conquest till the year 1607 (when Mr. Camden's last Latin Britannia was set forth) never had Count or Earl thereof, as hereby may appear. In his conclusion of Berkshire, "*Hæc de Barkshire, quæ hactenus Comitatus honore insignivit neminem.*"

* Rob. de Gloucester, & Codex Wigorniensis.

† Camden's Britannia.

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

Immediately it followeth, "In hujus Comitatus complexu sunt Parochiæ 140."

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

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

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

The Spirit of God in Scripture taketh signal notice hereof: "The Lord shall count when he writes up the people, that this man was born there."† "Philip was of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter."‡ And all know how St. Paul got his best liberty, where he saw the first light, "in Tarsus, a city of Cilicia."§

When Augustus Cæsar issued out a decree to tax the whole world, it was ordered therein, that "every one should go into his own city,"|| as the most compendious way to prevent confusion, and effectually to advance the business. I find the same to expedite this work, by methodizing the Worthies therein according to the respective places of their nativities. If some conceive it a pleasant sight, in the city of London, to behold the natives of the several Shires, after the hearing of a sermon, pass in a decent equipage to some Hall, there to dine together, for the continuance and increase of love and amity amongst them; surely this spectacle will not seem unpleasant to ingenuous eyes, to see the heroes of every particular county modelled in a body together, and marching under the banners of their several eminencies.

Here may you behold how each County is innated with a particular genius, inclining the natives thereof to be dexterous, some in one profession, some in another; one carrying away the credit for soldiers, another for seamen, another for lawyers, another for divines, &c., as I could easily instance; but that I will not

* Acts xvii. 26. † Psalm lxxxvii. 6. ‡ John i. 44. § Acts xxii. 3. || Luke ii. 3.

forestal the reader's observation ; seeing some love not a rose of another's gathering, but delight to pluck it themselves.

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

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

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

It is this. Many families, time out of mind, have been certainly fixed in eminent seats in their respective Counties, where the ashes of their ancestors sleep in quiet, and their names are known with honour. Now possibly it may happen, that the chief mother of that family, travelling in her travail by the wayside, or by some other casualty, as visit of a friend, &c., may there be delivered of the heir of her family. The question is, whether this child shall be reputed the native of that place where his mother accidentally touched, or where his father and the father of his fathers have landed for many generations.

On the one side, it seemeth unreasonable to any man, according to his historical conscience, that such a casual case should carry away the sole credit of his nativity. This allowed, *et tota Anglia Londinizabit* ; a moiety almost of the eminent persons in this modern age will be found born in that city, as the inn-general of the gentry and nobility of this nation ; whither many come to prosecute law-suits, to see and to be seen, and on a hundred other occasions, among which I will not name a saving of house-keeping in the country.

One instance of many. I find by the Register of St. Dunstan's in the West, London, that Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, was born in that parish, and christened

* Numb. i. 23.

in the Church aforesaid: his mother, big with child, probably coming thither for the conveniency of a midwife. Now what a wrong is it to deprive Woodhouse Wentworth in Yorkshire, where his family hath continued in a noble equipage for many years, there possessed of a large revenue, of the honour of his nativity!

On the other side, it is clear in the rigour of the law, (and I question whether Chancery in this case will or can afford any remedy) that the minute of the birth of any person at any place truly entitles the same to his nativity. This is plain by the statutes of those colleges in either University, that confine fellowships to Counties; and it will be said, *transit onus cum honore*, the burthen as well as the profit is to be conveyed on the same occasion.

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

CHAPTER XX.

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

It was fashionable for the clergy, especially if regulars, monks, and friars, to have their surnames (for syr-names they were not) or upper-names, because superadded to those given at the font, from the places of their nativity; and therefore they are as good evidence to prove where they were born, as if we had the deposition of the midwife, and all the gossips present at their mother's labours. Hence it is that in such cases we seldom charge our margin with other authors, their surname being author enough to avow their births therein.

Some impute this custom to the pride of the clergy, whose extraction generally was so obscure, that they did *ἐπαιχύνεσθαι τοὺς πατέρας*, were ashamed of their parentage: an uncharitable opinion, to fix so foul a fault on so holy a function; and most false, many in orders appearing of most honourable descent. Yet Richard bishop of London quitted Angervill, though his father Sir Richard Angervil* was a knight of worth and worship,

* Burton in his Description of Leicestershire.

to be called of Bury, where he was born; and William bishop of Winchester waived Pattin,* an esquire of great ancientry.

Others say, that the clergy herein affected to be Levi-like, "who said to his father and to his mother, I have not seen him,"† practising to be mimics of Melchisedech, Ἀπάτωρ, ἀμήτωρ, ἀγενεαλόγητος, "without father, without mother, without descent,"‡ so to render themselves independent in the world, without any coherence to carnal relations. Surely some were well minded herein, that as they might have no children, they would have no fathers, beholding the place of their birth, as co-heir at least to their estates, to which many did ἀποδοῦναι τα τροφεία, plentifully pay for their nursing therein.

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

	Shire.	Hundred.
1. Wickham,	Berks,	Kentbury.
2. High Wickham,	Bucks,	Burnham.
3. West Wickham,	Bucks,	Disborough.
4. Wickham West,	Camb.	Chilforde.
5. Wickham,	Essex,	Thurstable.
6. Wickham, St. Paul,	Essex,	Hinckford.
7. Wickham Bonant,	Essex,	Uttlesford.
8. Wickham,	Hants,	Titchfield.
9. Wickham-brux,	Kent,	St. Austin's.
10. Wickham East,	Kent,	Sutton.
11. Wickham West,	Kent,	Ibidem.
12. Wickham,	Linc.	Ellowe.
13. Wickham Brook,	Suffolk,	Risbridge.
14. Wickham,	Suffolk,	Wilforde.
15. Wickham Skeyth,	Suffolk,	Hartesmer.
16. Wickham,	Oxford,	Banbury.
17. Wickham,	Sussex,	Bramber.
18. Wickham,	York,	Ridall.
19. Wickham,	York,	Pickering.
20. Wickham Abbey,	York,	Ibidem§.

See here a lottery; and who dare assure himself of the prize, having nineteen blanks against him. Indeed if election should be made by the eminency of the place, High Wickham in Buckingham-shire would clearly carry it, as an ancient borough

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

† Deut. xxxiii. 9.

‡ Heb. vii. 3.

§ Collected out of the useful Book of "Villare Anglicanum."

town, sending burgesses to parliament. But all these being Wickhams alike, bring in their claims to the aforesaid William; and how shall the right be decided? The same question may be demanded of several other persons on the same occasion.

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

Noscitur è socio qui non noscetur ab ipso.

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

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

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

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

It often cometh to pass that two or more places entitle themselves to the nativity of the same man. Here my endeavour is, to keep the peace, as well as I may, betwixt them as in the instance here inserted:

“Bradwardin Castrum, unde ortum et nomen T. Bradwardinus, Arch. Cant. habuit.” *Camden*, Brit. in Herefordshire. — “T. Bradwardinus Hartfeldiæ natus in Diocesi Cicestriensi.” *J. Bale* de Script. Brit. Cent. 5. page 435. — “Tho. Bradwardinus Patriâ Southsaxia, ex civitate Cicestria oriundus.” *Joh. Pitts*, de Angl. Scrip. anno 1350. — “Natus fertur Bradwardinus Hatfeldiæ, in comitatu Suffolciensi.” *Godwin*. in Catal. Episc. Londini impress. anno 1616.

See here four places challenge one man; and I am as unwilling to accuse any of falsehood, as I am unable to maintain all in the truth.

However, the difference may thus be accommodated: Bradwardin's ancestors fetched their name from that place in Herefordshire, according to Camden; though he himself was born

(as Bale saith) at Hartfield in Sussex; within the city (saith Pitts) of Chichester, interpret him extensively not to the walls, but diocese and jurisdiction thereof. As for Suffolk in Bishop Godwin, I understand it an erratum in the printer for Sussex.

Our usual expedient in the like cases is this, to insert the character at large of the controverted person in that county which (according to our apprehension) produceth the best evidence for him: yet so, that we also enter his name with a reference in the other respective places, which with probability pretend unto him.

If equal likelihood appear unto us on all sides, that county clearly carries away his character, which first presenteth itself to our pen in the alphabetical order. Thus lately, when the same living was in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, and Master of the Wards, that clerk commonly carried it who was first presented to the bishop. However, though in the disputable nativities of worthy men, "first come, first served," a caveat is also entered in other counties, to preserve their titles unprejudiced.

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

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

There goeth a common report, no less uncharitable than untrue, yet meeting with many believers thereof, as if clegymen's sons were generally signally unfortunate, like the sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas,* dissolute in their lives, and doleful in their deaths;† this I may call a libel indeed, according to Sir Francis Bacon's description thereof: for first, it is a lie, a notorious untruth: and then a bell, some loud and lewd tongue hath told, yea rung it out, and perchance was welcome music to some hearers thereof.

It is first confessed, that the best saints and servants of God have had bad as well as good children extracted from them. It is the note of Illiricus on those words of St. John to the Elect Lady: "I rejoiced greatly, when I found of thy children walking in the truth."‡ He saith not all thy, but of thy children;

* 1 Sam. ii. 12.

† 1 Sam. iv. 11.

‡ 2 John 4.

intimating that she had mingled ware, corn, and tares, in those who were descended from her. Thus Aaron (for I desire to restrain myself in instances of the priests) had Nadab and Abihu, two "strange fire offerers,"* as well as his godly sons Eliazar and Ithamar. Yea, I find one of the best fathers, having two (and those I believe all he had) of the worst sons,† even Samuel himself.

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

But, all this being granted, we maintain that clergymen's children have not been more unfortunate, but more observed, than the children of the parents of other professions. There is but one minister at one time in a whole parish; and therefore, the fewer they are, the easier they are observed, both in their persons and posterities. Secondly, the eminency of their place maketh them exposed and obvious to all discoveries. Thirdly, possibly malice may be the eye-salve to quicken men's sight, in prying after them. Lastly, one ill success in their sons maketh (for the reasons aforesaid) more impression in the ears and eyes of people, than many miscarriages of those children whose fathers were of another function (I speak not this out of intent to excuse or extenuate the badness of the one by the badness of the other, but that both may be mutually provoked to amendment). In a word, other men's children would have as many eye-sores, if they had as many eyes seeing them.

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

* Levit. x. 1.

† 1 Sam. viii. 3.

But, by our following endeavours it will plainly appear, that the sons of ministers have, by God's blessing, proved as eminent as any who have raised themselves by their own endeavours. For statesmen, George Carew, Privy Councillor of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and as able a man (*absit invidia*) as the age he lived in produced, was earl of Totnes, the same place whereof his father was archdeacon. Sir Edward Sandys, son to archbishop Sandys, will be acknowledged even by his enemies a man of such merit, that England could not afford an office which he could not manage. For lawyers, Sir Thomas Richardson,* lately, and the never sufficiently to be commended Sir Orlando Bridgeman,† now Lord Chief Justice, with many others. For seamen, Sir Francis Drake,‡ that great scourge and terror to the Spanish pride.

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

But the sons of ministers have never been more successful than when bred in the professions of their fathers, as if some peculiar blessing attended them whilst they continue therein. Thus, of the prelatical clergy, we have Francis Godwin, a bishop, the son of a bishop; and Doctor John King, son to his reverend father the Bishop of London. And of other clergymen we have three generations of the Wards in Suffolk; as many of the Shutes in Yorkshire, no less painful than pious and able in their professions.

Let me add, that there were at one time three Fellows of King's College, sons of eminent Divines, and afterwards Doctors of Divinity: 1. Samuel Collings: 2. Thomas Goad: 3. William Sclater. And I believe there were not severally, in their generations, men more signal in their different eminencies.

It is easy for any to guess out of what quiver this envenomed arrow was first shot against the children of clergymen; namely, from the Church of Rome; who, in their jurisdiction, forbid the banns of all clergymen, against the law of nature, scripture, and the practice of the primitive church; and in other places unsubjected to their power, bespatter the posterity of the clergy with their scandalous tongues. Yet be it known unto them, the sons of English priests or presbyters may be as good as the nephews of Roman cardinals. However, because antidotes may be made of poisons, it is possible that good may be extracted

* Of whom see under Norfolk.

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

‡ See under Devonshire.

out of this false report ; namely, if it maketh clergymen more careful to go before their children with good examples, to lead them with good instructions, to drive and draw them (if need so requireth) with moderate correction seasonably used, putting up both *dry* and *wet* prayers to God for his blessing on their children. As also, if it maketh the children of clergymen to be more careful, by their circumspect lives, to be no shame to the memory and profession of their fathers.

CHAPTER XXI.

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

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

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

The sun, that glorious creature, doth serve mankind for a double use ; to lighten their eyes with his beams, and minds with his motion. The latter is performed by him as appointed “for signs and for seasons ;”† as he is the great regulator of time, jointed into years and months, carved into weeks and days, minced into hours and minutes.

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

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

I have endeavoured, in my following work, to time eminent

* Gen. xliii. 33.

† Gen. i. 14.

persons by one of these notations; first, that of their morning, or nativity; the second, that of their noon, or flourishing; the last, that of their night, or death. The first is very uncertain, many illustrious men being of obscure extraction; the second more conspicuous, when men's lustre attracts many eyes to take notice of them. Many see the oak when grown, (especially if a standard of remark); whilst few, if any, remember the acorn when it was set. The last is not the least direction, as which is generally observed. It cometh to pass sometimes, that their deaths acquaint us with their births, viz. when attended on their tomb with intelligence of their age; so that, by going backward so many years from their coffins, we infallibly light on their cradles.

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

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

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

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

So have the Latins their *propè, ferè, juxta, circiter, plus minus*, used in matters of fact by the most authentic historians. Yea, we may observe, that the spirit of truth itself, where numbers and measures are concerned, in times, places, and persons, useth the aforesaid modificatives, save in such cases where some mystery contained in the number requireth a particular specification thereof.

In Times. — Dan. v. 31: "Darius being about threescore and two years old." Luke iii. 23: "Jesus began to be about thirty years of age."

In Places. — Luke xxiv. 13: "From Jerusalem about sixty furlongs." John vi. 19: "And rowed about five and twenty furlongs."

In Persons. — Exod. xii. 37: "About six hundred thousand men on foot." Acts ii. 41: "Added to the church about three thousand souls."

None, therefore, can justly find fault with me, if on the like occasion I have secured myself with the same qualificatives. Indeed such historians who grind their intelligence to the powder of fraction, pretending to cleave the pin, do sometimes miss the but. Thus one reporteth how in the persecution under Dioclesian there were neither under nor over, but just nine

* Acts xix. 32.

† 1 Sam. xi. 11.

hundred ninety-nine martyrs. Yea, generally those that trade in such retail-ware, and deal in such small parcels, may by the ignorant be commended for their care, but condemned by the judicious for their ridiculous curiosity.

But such who will forgive the use of our foresaid qualifications, as but limping and lameness, will perchance not pardon the many blanks which occur in this book, accounting them no better than our flat falling to the ground, in default of our industry for not seeking due information. But let such know, that those officers, who by their place are to find out persons inquired after, deserve neither to be blamed nor shamed, when, having used their best diligence, they return to the court a "Non est inventus."

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

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

WHAT "AMPLIANDUM," SO OFTEN OCCURRING IN THIS BOOK,
DOTH IMPORT.

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

1. *Liquets*. When the case, as clear and plain, was presently decided. 2. *Ampliandums*. When, being dark and difficult, they were put off to farther debate, somewhat alluding to our demurs. Hence it is, that we find the Roman orator complaining of an unjust judge, "cum causam non audisset, et potestas esset *ampliandi*, dixit sibi *liquere*."*

I should be loath to be found guilty of the like offence in rash adjudging men's nativities to places on doubtful evidence: and therefore, when our presumptions do rather incline than satisfy, we have prefixed AMP. before the names of such persons. For, when they appear undoubted English, and eminent in their respective qualities, it would be in us a sin of omission not to insert them; and yet, being ignorant of the exact place of their birth, it would be presumption peremptorily to design it without this note of dubitation, though on the most tempting probabilities. Know also that when AMP. is used in the arms of sheriffs, it is only done in such an exigent, where there are

* Pro Cæc. 290, a.

different coats of very ancient families, and largely diffused, as [Nevil, Ferrers, Basset, &c.] ; so that it is hazardous for me to fix on one in such great variety.

WHAT "S. N." FREQUENTLY APPEARING PREFIXED TO MEN'S NAMES DOTH SIGNIFY.

When we cannot by all our endeavours inform ourselves of the nativities of some eminent persons, we are forced to this refuge (so creditable, that I care not what eyes behold us entering under the roof thereof) to insert such persons in those counties where we find them either first or highest preferred: and this we conceive proper enough, and done upon good consideration. For the wild Irish love their nurses as well as (if not better than) their own mother, and affect their foster-brothers, which sucked the same breast, as much as their natural-brothers which sprang from the same womb. If any say these are the wild Irish, whose barbarous customs are not to be imitated, I defend myself by the practice of more civilized people.

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

Yea, we may observe that though generally our English clergy were denominated from their birth-places, yet some few quitted them, to be named from those places where they found their best preferment, especially if convents or dignities of signal note; as Henry of Huntingdon, not born, but archdeacon there; William of Malmsbury and Matthew of Westminster, no natives of those towns, but monks of the monastries therein.

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

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

We meet with some persons in this our work whose nativities we cannot recover with any great probability, neither by help of history, or heraldry, or tradition, or records, or registers, or printed or written books, which hitherto have come to our hands. Now if such persons be of no eminence, we intend not to trouble ourselves and reader with them. Let obscurity even go to

obscurity: when we find no great note in them we take not any notice of them. But in case they appear men of much merit, whose nativities are concealed by some casualty, we are loath that their memories, who whilst living were Worthies, now dead should be vagrants, repositied in no certain place.

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

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

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

Now, reader (to recollect our marginal or prefixed characters), know it is the best sign when no sign at all is added to a name: for then we proceed on certainty, at leastwise on the credit of good authors, for the place of his nativity. Thus the best of the house giveth his coat plain, whilst the following differences are but the diminutions of the younger brothers: viz.

1. "AMP." Where our evidence of a person's birth is but conjectural, and craveth further instruction.

2. "S. N." When, having no aim at the place of their birth, we fix them according to their best livelihood.

3. "REM." When, wholly unsatisfied of their position, we remit their removal to the reader's discretion.

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

HOW PERSONS BELONGING TO SEVERAL TOPICS ARE RANKED.

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

Two of bishops, writers ; as Arthur Lakes. Physicians, benefactors ; as Jo. Caius. Three of bishops, writers, benefactors ; as Lancelot Andrews. Martyrs, bishops, writers ; as Thomas Cranmer. Four of saints, bishops, writers, statesmen ; as Thomas Becket. Confessors, bishops, writers, benefactors ; as Edward Grindall. Two of seamen, soldiers ; as Sir Francis Drake. Statesmen, soldiers ; as Sir Ralph Sadler. Three of statesmen, lawyers, benefactors ; as Sir Nicholas Bacon. Statesmen, lawyers, writers ; as Sir Francis Bacon. Four of lawyers, statesmen, writers, benefactors ; as William Lord Cecil. Soldiers, seamen, statesmen, writers ; as Sir Walter Raleigh.

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

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

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

CHAPTER XXII.

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

I AM sadly sensible that being to treat of the Worthies in several professions, I shall incur many men's displeasure, in not ranking them according to their own desires ; the rather because there always hath been a battle royal about precedence betwixt
1. Swordmen and Gownmen : 2. Swordmen and Swordmen :
3. Gownmen and Gownmen.

Concerning the first couple, the question, "An Doctor præcedat Militem ?" hangeth as yet on the file, and I believe ever

* Psal. cxix.

will, as which is often determined affirmatively in time of peace, but always negatively in time of war.

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

I confess that custom; the best herald in controversies of this kind, hath adjudged the precedence to land-captains, but not without the great grudge and regret of seamen therein. We may observe in nature, that, though the water and earth make one globe, and though Providence preserveth the earth from being overflown by the water; yet the water, as the lighter element, challengeth the highest place to itself, and watcheth all opportunities, especially when great rains meet with low banks, to regain its superiority by inundations. Sea-captains, in like manner, though depressed by practice and custom to give place to land-captains, do it with that distaste and dislike, that thereby, though they cannot recover their right, they continue their claim to precedence, watching their opportunity, and now (in our so many naval expeditions) not altogether out of hope to regain it.

Nor less the difference betwixt gownmen and gownmen, who should take the upper hand. Witness the contest betwixt the Doctors of Physic and of Canon Law, on that account: the former pleading the following instrument in their behalf:

“Memorandum quod anno Domini 1384, in vigiliâ Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, in plenâ convocatione regentium et non regentium, per fidem convocatorum declaratum est, quod Doctor in Medicinâ dextram partem cancellarii in congregationibus et convocationibus retineret, et non sinistram; Doctor verò in Jure Civili partem sinistram, et non dextram. Facta est hæc declaratio ex præcepto regis Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum, anno regni sui octavo.”* Add to this what a great professor of philosophy, living in Padua anno 1482, concludeth after a long debating of the question: “Dicamus ergò cum Sanctâ Romanâ Ecclesiâ, quòd Medicina est nobilior Jure Civili, quodque Medicinæ professores Domini mereantur dici; Juristæ vero præcones.”†

* Caius de Antiq. Cantab. p. 20.

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

But for all this, the doctors of the canon, since in England united with the civil law, will not yield unto them; pleading for themselves, first, that professions are to take place according to the dignity of the subject they are employed about. Secondly, that the soul is more worth than the body, which is the sphere of the physician. Thirdly, that canonists meddle with many cases of soul concernment, and therefore ought to have the precedency.

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

1. We place **PRINCES**; and both loyalty and civility will justify us therein.

2. **SAINTS**; as our Saviour said, "My kingdom is not," so their dignity "is not of this world;"* and therefore none, I hope, will repine thereat.

3, 4. **MARTYRS** and **CONFESSORS**. If any grudge them this their high place, let them but give the same price they paid for it, and they shall have the same superiority.

5. **EMINENT PRELATES**; a distance which they might justly claim in those days above others, as generally the Lord Chancellors and Treasurers of the land.

6. **STATESMEN**; whose eminent offices do warrant and avouch this their station against all opposition.

7. **CAPITAL JUDGES**; to whom this place doth of right belong.

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

I commend the no less politic than peaceable custom of the Skinners' and Merchant Tailors' of London, who, after many long and costly suits betwixt their Companies for precedency, to prevent future quarrels, agreed with themselves at last, to go first by turns, or alternately. The same method I embrace in ranking soldiers, seamen, civilians, physicians, sometimes one first, sometimes another, ringing no artificial but a merely casual change in the ordering their professions. These thus ranked, next follow,

12. **LEARNED WRITERS**. Though many of these since the Reformation, being Doctors of Divinity, may challenge precedency of some name before, yet they will not be discontented to come last, having learned the Apostle's rule, "in honour preferring one another;"† and God make us as humble as we are humbled.

* John xviii. 36.

† Rom. xii. 10.

13. **BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.** It is good to conclude and go out with a good savour ; on which account these worthy persons are placed last, to leave the grateful perfume of their memory behind them.

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

CHAPTER XXIII.

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

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

First, to assert and vindicate the writer. When Adam complained that he was naked, God demanded of him, “ Who told thee that thou wast naked ?” † Intimating thus much, that if he could not produce the person who first so informed him, he might justly be suspected, as indeed he was, the author as well as utterer of that sad truth. Our Saviour said to Pilate, “ Sayest thou this thing of thyself, or did others tell thee ?” ‡ And all things reported are reducible to this *dichotomy* : 1. The Fountain of Invention ; 2. The Channel of Relation. If one ignorantly buyeth stolen cattle, and hath them fairly vouched unto him, and publicly in an open fair payeth toll for them, he cannot be damnified thereby : the case I conceive of him who writeth a falsehood, and chargeth his margin with the author thereof.

Secondly, to edify and inform the reader ; “ frustra creditur, quod sine agnitione originis creditur.” (“ It is vainly believed, which is believed without the knowledge of the original thereof.”) Yea, properly it is no rational belief, but an easy, lazy, supine credulity.

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

* 1 John i. 1.

† Gen. iii. 11.

‡ John xviii. 34.

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

Some, to avoid this rock of envy, run on as bad of ostentation; and, in the end of their books, muster up an army of authors (though, perchance, they themselves have not seriously perused one regiment thereof); so that the goodness of their library, not greatness of their learning, may thence be concluded, that they have (if with the prophet's axe* some were not borrowed), for I will not say have read, many books in their possession.

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

We pass by printed books, cited in the margin, and obvious to all who are pleased to consult them, and first pitch on the Records of the Tower. Master William Riley was then master of those jewels; for so they deserve to be accounted, seeing a scholar would prefer that place before the keeping of all the prisoners in the Tower. I know not whether more to commend his care in securing, dexterity in finding, diligence in perusing them, or courtesy in communicating such copies of them as my occasions required, thanks being all the fees expected from me.

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

To these authentic records let me add the Church Registers in several parishes, denied indeed by our commons-lawyers, but stickled for by some canonists to be records-fellows at least, and having, though not the formality in law, the force thereof in history, very useful to help us in many nativities.

And here I cannot but bemoan the μέγα χάσμα, that great

* 2 Kings vi.

gulf, or broad blank, left in our registers during our civil wars, after the laying aside of bishops, and before the restitution of his most sacred majesty. Yea, hereafter this sad *vacuum* is like to prove so thick, like the Egyptian darkness, that it will be sensible in our English histories.

I dare maintain that the wars betwixt York and Lancaster, lasting by intermission some sixty years, were not so destructive to church records, as our modern wars in six years: for during the former, their differences agreed in the same religion, impressing them with reverence of all sacred muniments; whilst our civil wars, founded in faction, and variety of pretended religions, exposed all naked church records a prey to their armed violence.

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

The last port to which I trafficked for intelligence, towards our issuing work, was by making my addresses, by letters and otherwise, to the nearest relations of those whose lives I have written. Such applications have sometimes proved chargeable; but, if my weak pains shall find preferment (that is, acceptance) from the judicious reader, my care and cost is forgotten, and shall never come under computation.

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

It is observable, that men born an hundred years since, and upwards, have their nativities fixed with more assurance, than those born some eighty years since. Men's eyes see worst in the twilight, in that interval after the sun is set, and natural

light ended, and before candles are set up, and artificial light begun. In such a *crepusculum* of time those writers lived, who fall short of the history of Bale and Leland, yet go before the memory of any alive, which unhappy insterstice hath often perplexed us, and may easier be complained of than amended.

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

CHAPTER XXIV.

A DOUBLE DIVISION OF THE ENGLISH GENTRY.—1. ACCORDING TO THE NATION WHENCE THEY WERE EXTRACTED. — 2. ACCORDING TO THE PROFESSION WHEREBY THEY WERE ADVANCED.

THIS discourse I tender the reader, as a preparative to dispose him for the better observing and distinguishing of our English gentry, in our ensuing lives and catalogue of Sheriffs.

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

We confess, the Romans conquered our country, planted colonies, and kept garrisons therein; but their descendants are not by any character discernible from the British. Indeed, if any be found able to speak Latin naturally, without learning it, we may safely conclude him of Roman extraction. Meantime, it is rather a pretty conceit than a solid notion of that great antiquary, who, from the allusion of the name, collecteth the noble family of the Cecils (more truly Sytsilts) descended from the Cecilli, a Senatorian family in Rome.

The Saxons succeed, whose offspring at this day are the main bulk and body of the English (though not gentry) nation; I may call them the whole cloth thereof, though it be guarded here and there with some great ones of foreign extraction. These Saxons, though pitifully depressed by the Conqueror, by God's goodness, king Henry the First's favour, their own patience and diligence, put together the planks of their ship-

* Judges i. 3.

† Verstegan, of Decayed Intelligence, p. 313.

wrecked estates, and afterwards recovered a competent condition.

The Danes never acquired in this land a long and peaceable possession thereof, living here rather as invaders than inhabitants, the cause that so few families (distinguishable by their surnames) are descended from them, extant in our age. Amongst which few, the respected stock of the Denizes, (often sheriffs in Devon* and Gloucestershire) appear the principal. As for Fitz-Hardinge, the younger son of the king of Denmark, and direct ancestor of the truly honourable George Lord Berkeley, he came in long since, when he accompanied the Conqueror.

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

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

The Normans, or French, under the Conqueror, swarmed in England; so that then they became the only visible gentry in this nation; and still continue more than a moiety thereof. Several catalogues of their names I have so largely exemplified in my "Church History," that some have taxed me for tediousness therein; and I will not add a new obstinacy to my old error.

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

Of the British or Welsh, after their expulsion hence by the Saxons, some signal persons have returned again; and, by the king's grant, matches, purchases, &c. have fixed themselves in

Camden's Britannia, in Devonshire.

† Of Decayed Intelligence.

fair possessions in England, especially since the beginning of the reign of their countryman king Henry the Seventh, rewarding the valour of many contributing to his victory in the battle of Bosworth. Of the Welsh, now re-estimated in England, and often sheriffs therein, some retain their old surnames, as the Griffins in Northamptonshire, the Griffiths and Vaughans in Yorkshire; some have assumed new ones, as the Caradocks, now known by the new name of the Newtons* in Somersetshire.

Many Scotch (long before the union of the two kingdoms under king James) seated themselves in this land, flying hither for succour from their civil wars; and surely it was against their mind, if they all went back again. Distress at sea hath driven others in, as the Stewards, high-sheriffs in Cambridge-shire; as other accidents have occasioned the coming in of the Scrimpschires, an hundred years since high-sheriffs in Staffordshire; more lately the Nappers in Bedfordshire; and before both, the Scots of Scots-hall in Kent.

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

Our great distance from Italy, always in position, and since the reformation in religion, hath caused that few or none of that nation have so incorporated with the English, as to have founded families therein. Yet have we a sprinkling of Italian Protestants; Castilian, a valiant gentleman of Berkshire. The Bassanoes, excellent painters and musicians, in Essex, which came over into England under king Henry the Eighth; and since, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, Sir Horatio Palavicine (receiver of the Pope's revenues) landed in Cambridgeshire, and the Cæsars (*alias Dalmarii*) still flourishing in Hertfordshire, in worshipful estates; though I never find any of these performing the office of sheriff.

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

The Low Country-men, frighted by Duke d'Alva's tyranny, flocked hither under king Edward the Sixth, fixing themselves

* Camden's Britannia, in Somersetshire.

in London, Norwich, Canterbury, and Sandwich. But these confined themselves to their own church discipline, and, for ought I can find, advanced not forward by eminent matches into our nation. Yet I behold the worthy family of De la Fontaine in Leicestershire, as of Belgian original, and have read how the ancestors of Sir Symonds d'Ewes in Suffolk came hither under king Henry the Eighth, from the *Dunasti* or *D'us* in Guelderland.

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

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

Come we now to the second division of our gentry, according to the professions whereby they have been advanced. And here, to prevent unjust misprision, be it premised, that such professions found most of them gentlemen, being the (though perchance younger) sons of wealthy fathers, able to give them liberal education. They were lighted before as to their gentility, but now set up in a higher candlestick, by such professions which made a visible and conspicuous accession of wealth and dignity, almost to the eclipsing their former condition. Thus all behold Isis, increased in name and water, after its conjunction with Thame at Dorchester; whilst few take notice of the first fountain thereof, many miles more westward in Gloucestershire.

The study of the Common Law hath advanced most ancient extant families in our land. It seems they purchased good titles, made sure settlements, and entailed thrift with their lands on posterity. A prime person of that profession* hath prevented my pains, and given in a list of such principal families; I say principal, many being omitted by him in so copious a subject. Miraculous the mortality in Egypt "where there was not a house wherein there was not one dead."† But I hope, it will be allowed marvellous, that there is not a generous and numerous house in England, wherein there is not one (though generally not first-born, but a younger brother) anciently or at

* Sir Edward Coke.

† Exod. xii. 30.

this day living, thriving, and flourishing, by the study of the law; especially if to them, what in justice ought, be added those who have raised themselves in courts relating to the law.

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

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

The church, before the Reformation, advanced many families: for, though bishops might not marry, they preferred their brothers' sons to great estates; as the Kemps in Kent, Peckhams in Sussex, Wickham in Hampshire, Meltons in Yorkshire.

Since the Reformation, some have raised families to a knightly and worshipful estate; Hutton, Bilson, Dove, Neil, &c. But for sheriffs, I take notice of Sandys in Worcester and Cambridgeshire, Westphaling in Herefordshire, Elmar in Suffolk, Rud in Caermarthenshire, &c.

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

As for the inferior clergy, it is well if their narrow maintenance will enable them to leave a livelihood to their little ones. I find but one, Robert Johnson* by name, attaining such an estate, that his grandson was pricked sheriff of a county, but declined the place, by pleading himself a deacon, and by the favour of Archbishop Laud.

The study of the Civil Law hath preferred but few; the most eminent in that faculty, before the Reformation, being persons in orders, prohibited marriage. However, since the Reformation, there are some worshipful families which have been raised by the study in this faculty.

Yet have our wars (which perhaps might have been advocated for in Turks and Pagans, who bid defiance to all humanity, but utterly misbeseeeming Christians,) been a main cause of the moulting of many eminent and worthy persons of this profession. Nor could it be expected that the professors of human laws should have been allowed favour during our unnatural dissensions, the promoters thereof having a constant pique at whatever bore but the resemblance of order and civility, when the true dispensers of God's laws, yea the law of God, yea God himself, was vilified and contemned.

* See "Benefactours to the Publique" in Lincolnshire.

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

Physic hath promoted many more, and that since the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Indeed, before his time, I find a doctor of physic, father to Reginald, first and last Lord Bray. But this faculty hath flourished much the three last fifty years; it being true of physic, what is said of Sylla, "*suos divitiis explevit.*" Sir William Butts, physician to king Henry the Eighth, doctor Thomas Wendy and doctor Hatcher to queen Elizabeth, raised worshipful and wealthy families in Norfolk, Cambridge, and Lincolnshire, having borne the office of sheriff in their respective counties.

Some have raised themselves by sea-service, and letters of mart, especially in the reign of queen Elizabeth, when we had war with the Spaniard. But such estates, as flowing so have ebbed with the tide, seldom of long continuance. Such prizes have been observed best to prosper, whose takers had least of private revenge and most of public service therein. Amongst these, most remarkable the baronet's family of Drakes in Devonshire, sometimes sheriffs of that county.

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

Many have advanced themselves by their valour in foreign wars, especially in France, as the Knolls, a noble family; and the Calveleys, often sheriffs in Cheshire; so that Mars in this sense may be said to be the father of Plutus, his steel weapons procuring to his followers the more acceptable metals of gold and silver. But the worst is, where foreign wars have raised one, our late civil ones have ruined ten families.

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

Clothing, as it hath given garments to millions of people, hath conferred coats of arms, and gentility therewith, on many families in this land; as on the Springs, high-sheriffs of Suffolk.

The country, with her two full breasts, Grazing and Tillage, hath raised many families. Josephus rendereth a reason, as weak in itself as wide from the truth, why Abel's sacrifice was preferred before Cain's; viz. because Abel fairly took what Nature freely tendered in the increase of his cattle, whilst Cain violently wounded the earth with his ploughing. But St. Paul teacheth us better doctrine, that faith caused the reception of the one, and unbelief the rejection of the other.* Surely, both callings are equally acceptable to God, who hath so blessed their endeavours, that thereby many have gained estates, enabling them to serve sheriffs of their county. But I forbear to instance them, lest what was the honour of their ancestors to raise such families, be counted in this captious age to be a dishonour to their posterity, to be raised by so plain, though honest and necessary, an employment.

Some, the surer to hit the mark of wealth, have had two strings to their bow, a complication of professions concurring to their advancement. Thus the Chichleys in Cambridgeshire are descendants from a lord mayor; allied also collaterally to an archbishop of Canterbury.

On the main, we may observe, how happy a liberal (at least lawful) vocation hath proved to younger brethren, whereby Ephraim hath outgrown Manasseh, the younger outstript the heir of the family. I knew a school-boy, not above twelve years old, and utterly ignorant in all logical terms, who was commanded to English the following distich:

“Dat Galenus opes, dat Justinianus honores;
Cum genus, et species, cogitur ire pedes.”

Only they favoured the boy so far, to inform him, that Galenus did signify the profession of physic, Justinianus of law; on which ground he thus proceeded:

“Galenus, the study of physic, *dat* giveth, *opes* wealth; Justinianus, the study of law, *dat* giveth, *honores* honours: *cum* when, *genus* high birth, *et species* and beauty, [having no other calling (saith the boy) to maintain them,] *cogitur* is compelled, *ire pedes* to go on foot.”

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

* Hebrews xi. 4.

CHAPTER XXV.

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

Exception 1.—You usurp the style of princes, speaking often in the plural: “come we now;” “pass we now;” “proceed we now,” &c.; which is false grammar from a *single*, ill ethics from a *private*, person.

Answer.—First, I appeal to any exercised in reading of books, whether the same be not used in other authors.

Secondly, *we* in such cases includeth the writer and reader; it being presumed that the eye of the one goeth along with the pen of the other.

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

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

Exception 2.—The WORTHIES of ENGLAND being your subject, you have mingled many Unworthies among them, rather notorious than notable, except in the same sense wherein Barabbas is termed notable in the Gospel.*

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

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

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

* Matthew xxvii. 16. † 2 Samuel xvi. 23.

‡ Reader, this being written in the midnight of our miseries, I could not command my hand to expunge it.—F.

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

Answer.—I conceive myself bound so to do, by the rules of charity. When an orator was to praise a person deceased, generally and justly hated for his viciousness, it was suspected that he would, for his fee, force his conscience by flattery, to commend him whose expectations he thus defeated. “This dead person,” saith he, “must in one respect be spoken well of by all, because God made him; and in another respect should not be spoken ill of by any, because he is dead; ‘et de mortuis nil nisi bonum.’” How much more, when men have many good virtues, with some faults, ought the latter to be buried in their graves with forgetfulness!

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

Answer.—Such references are very sparing, only to avoid repetition in those lives which I have formerly written at large; as St. Dunstan’s, Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Lord Cromwell, Sir John Cheke, Archbishop Whitgift, Mr. Perkins, &c. And I appeal to all writers of many books (of which fault I myself am guilty) whether such references be not usual in the like cases. I will not add that I have passed my promise (and that is an honest man’s bond) to my former stationer, that I will write nothing for the future, which was in my former books so considerable as may make them interfere one with another to his prejudice.

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

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

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

Answer.—I conceive myself to have done well in so doing, If inquiry be made into all men's descents, it would be found true what the poet doth observe :

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

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

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

Exception 9.—"Haste makes waste." You have huddled your book too soon to the press, for a subject of such a nature. You should have sent to the gentry of several counties, to have furnished you with memorables out of their own pedigrees, and should have taken a longer time to compose them.

— *Nonumque prematur in annum.*

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

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

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

Answer.—Lately, indeed, though neither many nor considerable, since such shires were put under the press. In Holland, waggons go to and return from their stages at set hours, though carrying but one passenger, and sometimes altogether empty. Such the condition of the press, it stays for no man; nor will attend the leisure (not to say lagging) of any; but proceedeth on with what it hath in present, be it never so little.

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

Answer.—I hope such conjoining of them may happily pre-
sage a comfortable expedient betwixt them, who differ not in fundamentals of religion. 2. I had rather privately bemoan than publicly proclaim the difference betwixt them when alive; charitably believing that being dead,

Jam bene conveniunt, et in una sede morantur.

"Now they are agreed well,
And in bliss together dwell."

However it is not without precedents in the best authors, to conjoin those in history who dissent in opinion. Witness

Thuanus, when concluding every year with the funerals of eminent persons, though fervent in opposite persuasions.

Exception 12.—There is great disproportion betwixt your catalogue of statesmen; beginning the lord treasurers under king Henry the Seventh; the lord chancellors under king Henry the Eighth; other statesmen at other epochs: whereas had you observed the same era in all of them, it had added much to the uniformity of your work. And as all start not from the same place, they run not to the same mark; some being continued to this day, some concluded seven years since; such imparity making the list seem lame, like the legs of a badger.

Answer.—I hope that a more charitable fancy, with as good a judgment, will compare it to the pipes of an organ, which though of an uneven length, contribute to the better melody. A reason is rendered in the respective places where these general topics are premised, why such several catalogues begin and end at such times. And I do believe that they will prove satisfactory to such ingenuous readers that come with no cavilling premeditation.

Exception 13.—In your catalogue of learned writers you have omitted many, as may appear by Pitseus's "*Appendix Illustrium Angliæ Scriptorum*." For of the four hundred by him mentioned, not fifty appear in your list of them.

Answer.—Pitseus himself shall plead for me, who in his Preface to his *Appendix* ingenuously confesseth: "*Eos adhuc efficere non valeo dignos, qui inter illustres Scriptores locum obtineant.*" So that one may call them *obscurus illustres*; little being known of the books which they wrote, less of the times when they lived, nothing of the places where they were born. However, seeing some persons of eminence have straggled amongst them, I have selected such with my best care, and presented them in my catalogue.

Exception 14.—Of some men you have little save their name, life, and death: and yet you term such Eminent Persons.

Answer.—Surely they were so in themselves, and deserve more should be than is left written of them, through the injury of time. All that I will plead in my own defence is this: there is an officer in the Exchequer called *Clericus Nihilorum*, or the Clerk of the *Nichils*, who maketh a roll of all such sums as are *nichilled* by the sheriff upon their estreats of the green wax, when such sums are set on persons either not found, or not found solvable. This roll he delivereth into the treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, to have execution done upon it for the king; and thus the clerk hath done his duty, leaving it to them to see if they can make any thing of his return.

I conceive in like manner I have performed my utmost, in that I return such persons to have nothing more to be said of them, findable by all my endeavours. However I consign them over to more able historians, whose pains I will neither prejudice

nor discourage ; but if they be pleased to begin where I ended, I wish them more happy success in their discoveries.

Exception 15.—Your book is surcharged with Scripture observations, and reflections in divinity, even when no necessity leadeth you thereunto.

Answer.—The reader hath *confitentem* ; but I will never acknowledge *reum*, pleading custom and conscience in my just excuse : custom, being habited by my profession therein. The learned observe of St. Luke, that, being a physician by his function, and describing the difference between Paul and Barnabas, he made use of an expression in his own faculty, “ and there was betwixt them a dissension ”* [in Greek *παρόξυσμος*] : that is, “ the height and heat of a burning fever.” So that the Spirit of God, guiding his pen, permitted him to make use of the language proper to his vocation. And I presume the same favour will be indulged to me by all ingenuous persons, to have (I will not say a partiality, but) an affection to the expressions of, and excursions into, my own calling. Secondly, I plead conscience, that seeing some may cavil this work to be a deviation from my function (and I myself perchance sensible of some truth therein), I will watch and catch all opportunity to make a fair regress to my profession.

Exception 16.—You lay down certain rules for the better regulating your work, and directing the reader, promising to confine yourself to the observation thereof, and break them often yourself. For instance, you restrain the topic of lawyers to capital judges and writers of the law ; yet under that head insert judge Paston and others, who were only puny judges in their respective courts. You limit statesmen to lord chancellors, treasurers, English secretaries of state, &c., and put in Sir Edward Waterhouse, who was secretary but in Ireland. In a word, few heads are preserved pure according to their constitution, without the mixture of improper persons amongst them. Why did you break such rules, when knowing you made them ? Why did you make such rules, when minding to break them ? And this is an exception of exceptions against you.

Answer.—I never intended to tie myself up so close, without reserving lawful liberty to myself upon just occasion. Indeed we read of St. Egwin the Third, bishop of Worcester,† that he made for himself a pair of iron shackles, and locking them close unto his legs, cast the key thereof into the Severn, desiring never to be loosed till he had made satisfaction for his sins. Returning from Rome, a fish leaped into the ship, in whose belly was found the key ; and so Egwin was miraculously restored to his liberty.

Had I in like manner fettered myself to the topics propounded, on presumption of so strange a release, none would have

* Acts xv. 39.

† Ranulphus Cestrensis, in ejus vitâ ; Matth. Westm. anno 712. Florent. Wigorn. anno 708.

pitied my restraint, wilfully contracted on myself. But the best is, I resolved to keep the key in my own hands, to enlarge myself when I apprehended a just cause thereof. However I have not made use of this key to recede from my first limitations, save where I crave leave of and render a reason to the reader; such anomalous persons being men of high merit, under those heads where they are inserted.

Exception 17.—You have omitted many memorable persons still surviving, as meriting as any you have inserted.

Answer.—The return of Martial,* in a case not much unlike, may much befriend me herein :

*Miraris veteres, Vacerra, solos,
Nec laudas nisi mortuos poetas.
Ignoscas petimus, Vacerra ; tanti
Non est, ut placeam tibi, perire.*

“ Deceased authors thou admir'st alone,
And only praisest poets dead and gone.
Vacerra, pardon me, I will not buy
Thy praise so dear, as for the same to die.”

All men being like-minded with Martial herein, none surviving will distaste their omission in a work, for reasons afore-alleged (save in some cases) confined to the memories of the departed.

Exception 18.—Speaking of the commodities of several counties, you say the wool of Herefordshire is best, and yet Gloucestershire is best : the wheat of Herefordshire is best, and yet Middlesex best : the lead of Derbyshire best, and yet Somersetshire best : the iron of Sussex best, and Staffordshire best. The same may be observed in your praising of persons ; making several men at the same time the best poets, divines, schoolmen, &c. ; and this must be both falsehood and flattery together.

Answer.—Impute it (I pray) to my peaceable disposition, unwilling to occasion discord betwixt eminencies, the rather because things of the same kind may severally be the best in sundry qualities. Some wool best for cloth, other for hats ; some wheat best for yielding of most, other finest flower ; some lead best for bullets, other for sheeting houses ; some iron best for ordnance, other for nails, keys, and smaller utensils.

Neither is it without precedent in Scripture, to character several men best in the same profession, both Hezekiah† and Josiah‡ being commended to have had none like unto them, neither before nor after them.

Exception 19.—During the later years of king Charles of blessed memory, you have for the most part omitted the sheriffs in your catalogue.

Answer.—There was then (as I may say) a schism in that office, betwixt the sheriffs and anti-sheriffs. As for the former,

* Lib. viii. Epig. 69.

† 2 Kings xviii. 5.

‡ Ibid. xxiii. 25.

made by the king's designation, and beheld as the only legal ones, I durst not name them, as the times then stood when I collected that catalogue, for fear lest thereby I might betray some of them (till that time concealed) to a sequestration. I therefore preferred to leave a void space in my list, and wish it were the worst breach or desolation made by our late civil wars.

Exception 20.—But, since the happy turn of the times, you might have inserted them, not only without any danger, but with great honour unto them.

Answer.—When the danger was removed, the difficulty did deter me. For in those tumultuary times, the royal sheriffs did not regularly (according to ancient custom) pass their accounts in the Exchequer at London: so that I was at a loss to recover certainty herein. Wherefore, according to my general motto, “a blank is better than a blot,” I left a vacuity for them. For which bald place, the reader (if so pleased) may provide a periwig, and with his pen insert such sheriffs as come to his cognizance.

Exception 21.—It was expected that you should have presented the maps of all shires, which would have added much light and lustre to your work (which now is, as an house without windows, very dark and uncomfortable); as also that you should have cut the arms of all gentlemen in copper (at the least in wood) which would have been more satisfactory to them, and ornamental to your book.

Answer.—Cuts are cuts, as I have found by dear experience. Besides, when they are done, they are not done, the working them off at the rolling press being as expensive as the graving them; both which will mount our book to an unreasonable price. Secondly, it would be disgraceful to cut those maps worse, and difficult (if not impossible) to do them better, than they are done already. Thirdly, such gentlemen (not formerly furnished therewith) may procure them at a cheaper rate than I could afford them. Lastly, such new re-graving them would be injurious to the owners of the old maps: and I will not bottom my profit on another man's prejudice.

Exception 22.—You betray unworthy partiality in omitting and inserting of persons. For John of Gaunt, though son to a king, and worthy warrior, can get no room in your book, whilst Simon de Gaunt, a bishop of Salisbury (both of them by their surnames equally appearing foreigners) hath a place found for him therein. It seems a prelate finds more favour from you than a prince.

Answer.—Is there not a cause, and that a satisfactory one? I prefer not a prelate before a prince, but truth before both; and the methodical regulation of my book, according to the rules premised, without which all will fall to confusion. It is

as notoriously known, that John of Gaunt was born at Gaunt in Flanders (and so an alien from our subject); as plainly it appeareth, that Simon de Gaunt (though his father was a Fleming) was born in London: "Magister Simon de Gaunt," saith Matthew of Westminster, "editus Londini, vir in arte Theologiæ peritus."

Exception 23.—You discover much negligence in dating of particular persons, instancing the time only when they flourished, without observing when they were born or died; and this mindeth me of a passage in Tully, charging Verres, the deputy of Sicily, with notorious laziness, "quod nunquam solem nec orientem nec occidentem viderat,"* ("that he never saw the sun rising, being in bed after: nor setting, being in bed before it.") Thus your pen is altogether a sluggard, only taking notice of them when shining in the vertical height, without either beholding them rising out of their cradle, or setting in their coffin.

Answer.—Let Tully tell out his story: and it will befriend and furnish me with a just defence. Sicily (saith he) enjoyeth so clear a sky, that the sun is seen there every day in the year rising or setting. Intolerable therefore the sloth of Verres (noble at nothing but oppression) that he never saw the sun either to rise or set, as roosted after or before. Were it so that either the rising or setting of eminent persons (their birth and death) were (with the Sicilian sun) ever visible, as always recorded by authors, I would confess myself justly taxed with inexcusable laziness; but seeing sometimes a panic silence herein, not meeting either with the midwife or sexton, who delivered or buried such people, we conceive ourselves have satisfied, if instancing only the time wherein such persons flourished.

Exception 24.—It had been more proper and more satisfactory for you to have placed your Exceptions and Answers rather at the end than beginning of your book, when the reader had wholly perused it; only premising, you will be responsible to such objections as would be made against your endeavours herein.

Answer.—I am of his opinion, who said, "premissing is better than promising." Sure it is a safer way to prevent a disease than to remove it. Besides, I hope that, clearing these obstructions in the front of my book, I shall smooth the reader's way, and invite him the rather to peruse it. However, these answers (wherever placed) are placed aright, if meeting (which I desire) a candid acceptance thereof.

Exception 25.—It is easy for one to cast down a pillar of his own erection; but let another set it up, and then let him try his strength thereat. None will pinch themselves so as to fetch

* Tully in Verrem Orat.

blood, though others may do it. Your exceptions are all of your own making, to your own advantage.

Answer.—I have endeavoured to propound them without any partiality. However, if my labours meet with greater and more exception from others against them, I hope they shall also meet with the general courtesy, and candour of course, which custom hath in some sort made due to authors, to forgive their smaller faults; on which comfortable confidence I proceed.

CHAPTER XXVI

AN APOLOGY FOR THE INVOLUNTARY OMISSIONS IN THIS BOOK.

WHEN I first communicated my design herein to a person of honour,* he offered this grand objection against it; that no industry could be so circumspect, or intelligence so comprehensive, but that many memorable persons would escape his observation; and then exception will be taken at such omissions. This objection many since have renewed and enforced, alleging that the omitting of one shall get me more anger, than the inserting of many gain me good will.

To this I answer first, in general. It is the privilege of Divine Writ alone, to be so perfect that nothing may be taken thence, or added thereunto. The best human authors have had their failings in their best performances. Far be it from me to pretend my dim eyes more quick sighted than St. Bernard's, who notwithstanding *non vidit omnia*; I trust therefore, that favour will be indulged to my endeavours, for my many infirmities.

To come to particulars. Some seeming omissions will appear to be none, on better inquiry; being only the leaving of many persons, which belong not to our land, to their foreign nativities. If any ask, why have you not written of John à Gaunt? I answer, because he was John of Gaunt, born in that city in Flanders. Thus, whilst our kings possessed large dominions in France, from king William the Conqueror to king Henry the Sixth, many eminent men had their birth beyond the seas, without the bounds of our subject.

Secondly, I hope real omissions will neither be found many nor material. I hope I shall not appear like unto him, who, undertaking to make a description of the planets, quite forgot to make mention of the sun. I believe most of those who have escaped our pen, will be found stars of the lesser magnitude.

Thirdly, I protest in the presence of God, I have not wittingly, willingly, or wilfully, shut the door against any worthy

* The truly Noble Robert Lord Bruce.

person which offered to enter into my knowledge; nor was my prejudice the porter in this kind, to exclude any (of what persuasion soever) out of my book who brought merit for their admission. Besides, I have gone, and rid, and wrote, and sought and searched with my own and friends' eyes, to make what discoveries I could therein.

Lastly, I stand ready with a pencil in one hand, and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and dilate, according to better information. And if these my pains shall be found worthy to pass a second impression, my faults I will confess with shame, and amend with thankfulness, to such as will contribute clearer intelligence unto me.

These things premised, I do desire in my omissions the pardon especially of two sorts, concerned in my History:

First, writers since the Reformation (having those before it completely delivered unto us) who cannot be exactly listed:

1st, For their numerousness, and therefore I may make use of the Latin distich, wherewith John Pitseus* closeth his book of English writers:

*Plura voluminibus jungenda volumina nostris,
Nec mihi scribendi terminus ullus erit.*

"More volumes to our volumes must we bind;
And when that's done, a bound we cannot find."

2nd, For the scarceness of some books, which I may term *publici privati juris*, because though publicly printed, their copies were few, as intended only for friends, though it doth not follow that the writers thereof had the less merit, because the more modesty.

I crave pardon, in the second place, for my omissions in the list of benefactors to the public; for, if I would, I could not complete that catalogue, because no man can make a fit garment for a growing child, and their number is daily increasing.

Besides if I could, I would not. For I will never drain (in print) the spring so low, but to leave a reserve; and some whom I may call breeders for posterity, who shall pass un-named; in which respect, I conceive such benefactors most perfectly reckoned up, when they are imperfectly reckoned up.

All I will add is this. When St. Paul, writing to the Philippians, had saluted three by name, viz. Euodias, Syntyche, and Clement, he passeth the rest over with a salutation general, "whose names are in the book of life."† Thus I have endeavoured to give you the most exact catalogue of benefactors; but this I am sure, what is lost on earth by my want of industry, instruction, &c. will be found in Heaven, and their names are there recorded, in that register which will last to all eternity.

As for my omitting many rarities, and memorables in the respective counties, I plead for myself, that, mine being a general

* Page 923.

† Phil. iv. 3.

description, it is not to be expected that I should descend to such particularities which properly belong to those who write the topography of one county alone. He shewed as little ingenuity as ingeniousness, who cavilled at the map of Grecia for imperfect, because his father's house in Athens was not represented therein. And their expectation in effect is as unreasonable, who look for every small observable in a general work. Know also, that a mean person may be more knowing within the limits of his private lands than any antiquary whatsoever. I remember a merry challenge at court, which passed betwixt the king's porter and the queen's dwarf; the latter provoking him to fight with him, on condition that he might but choose his own place, and be allowed to come thither first, assigning the great oven in Hampton court for that purpose. Thus easily may the lowest domineer over the highest skill, if having the advantage of the ground within his own private concernments.

Give me leave to fill up the remaining vacuity with

A COROLLARY ABOUT THE RECIPROCATION OF "ALUMNUS."

The word *Alumnus* is effectually directive of us (as much as any) to the nativities of eminent persons. However, we may observe both a passive and active interpretation thereof. I put passive first, because one must be bred before he can breed; and *Alumnus* signifieth both the nursed child and the nurse; both him that was educated, and the person or place which gave him his education. Wherefore Laurentius Valla (though an excellent grammarian) is much deceived, when not admitting the double sense thereof, as by the ensuing instances will appear.

Passivè. Pro Educato. Cicero Dolabellæ: "Mihi verò gloriolum, te juvenem Consulem florere laudibus, quasi *Alumnus* disciplinæ meæ." De Finibus, 122. b: "Aristoteles, cæterique Platonis *Alumni*."

Activè. Pro Educatore. Pliny, lib. 3. de Italiâ: "Terra omnium terrarum *Alumna*, eadem et parens numine Deum electa." Augustinus, lib. 70: "Civit. Jovem *Alumnus* cognominaverunt, quod omnia aleret."

The design which we drive on in this observation, and the use which we desire should be made thereof, is this; viz. that such who are born in a place may be sensible of their engagement thereunto: that, if God give them ability and opportunity, they may express their thankfulness to the same.

Quisquis Alumnus erat, gratus Alumnus erit.

"A thankful man will feed
The place which did him breed."

And the truth hereof is eminently conspicuous in many persons, but especially in great prelates before, and rich citizens since, the Reformation.

BARKSHIRE, OR BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE hath Wiltshire on the west, Hampshire on the South, Surrey on the east, Oxford and Buckinghamshire (parted first with the Isis, then with the flexuous river of Thames) on the north thereof. It may be fancied in a form like a lute lying along, whose belly is towards the west, whilst the narrow neck or long handle is extended toward the east. From Coleshull to Windsor, it may be allowed in length forty miles. But it amounteth to little more than half so much in the broadest part thereof. It partaketh as plentiful as any county in England of the common commodities, grass, grain, fish, fowl, wool, and wood, &c.; and we will particularly instance on one or two of them.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

OAKS.

It was given in instruction to the spies sent to search the land of Canaan, that, amongst other inquiries, they should take particular notice, "whether there be wood therein or not?*" An important question, the rather because at that time the Israelites were in Arabia the Desert, where they saw not a tree in many months' travel, (insomuch that it is recorded for a wonder, that in Elim were "seventy Palm trees"†) and now knew the worth of wood by wanting it.

But Berkshire affordeth abundance of trees of all kinds, though her oaks in Windsor forest for the present come only under our commendation.

First, for their firmness, whereof our ships are made. The oak in other kingdoms may be called cowardly, as riving and splitting round about the passage of the bullet, fearing as it were the force thereof; whilst our English, as heart of oak indeed, though entered with bullet, remaineth firm round about it.

Secondly, for the convenience of portage. The wealth of a covetous man (wanting an heart to make use thereof) may not unfitly be compared to the oaks and fir-trees (good and plenti-

* Num. xiii. 20.

† Exod. xv. 27.

ful indeed) in the highlands in Scotland, but growing on such inaccessible mountains, no strength or art can render them useful, Nature in this kind having given them full coffers, but no key to unlock them.

Whereas, so indulgent is Divine Providence to England, that our four principal forests lie either on the sea, or navigable rivers; viz. New Forest on the sea, Shire Wood on the Trent, Dean on the Severn, and this Windsor Forest on the Thames; and I could wish more care were taken for preserving the timber therein.

BARK.

The very name of this shire justly entitles us here to handle this commodity (though common to other counties), because *Barkshire* (as some will have it) was so called from a stripped or *bark-bared oak*,* to which signal place the people repaired in time of trouble to make their general defence. It is essential for making good leather, though lately one hath propounded a way to tann it solid and saleable without the help thereof, on condition (and good reason too) he may be allowed reasonable profit for so rare an invention. But many think that "he that waits for dead men's shoes," and he that stays for leather shoes "made without bark," may both of them "go a long time bare-foot."

TROUTS.

This is a pleasant and wholesome fish, as whose feeding is pure and cleanly, in the swiftest streams, and on the hardest gravel. Good and great of this kind are found in the river of Kennet nigh Hungerford, though not so big as that which Gesner affirms taken in the Lemane lake, being three cubits in length. They are in their perfection in the month of May, and yearly decline with the buck. Being come to his full growth, he decays in goodness, not greatness, and thrives in his head till his death. Note by the way, that an hog-back and little head is a sign that any fish is in season.

Other commodities of this, return in other counties, where they may be mentioned with more convenience.

THE MANUFACTURES.

CLOTHING.

It is plied therein; and because we meet with the best of our manufactures in the first of our shires, a word of the antiquity thereof.

1. *Cloth* sure is of the same date with civility in this land. Indeed the ancient Britons are reported to go naked, clothed

* Camden, Britannia, in this county.

only with colours painted, custom making them insensible of cold, with the beggar, who being demanded how he could go naked, returned, "All my body is face." But no sooner had the Romans reduced this island, but cloth, though coarse, such as would hide and heat, was here generally made and used.

2. *Fine Cloth* (though narrow) for persons of worth at home to wear, and for foreign exportation, began in England about the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Third; before which time our statutes take no cognizance of clothing, as inconsiderable (wool being transported in specie), and needing no rules to regulate it, save what prudence dictated to private husbands with their own families.

3. *Broad Cloth* (wherein the wealth of our nation is folded up) made with broad looms, two men attending each of them, began here in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. And I have been informed that Jack of Newberry was the first that introduced it into this county. Well may the poets feign Minerva the goddess of wit and the foundress of weaving, so great is the ingenuity thereof.

THE BUILDINGS.

Windsor Castle was a royal seat ever since the Conquest, but brought to the modern beauty chiefly at the cost of king Edward the Third. It is a castle for strength, a palace for state; and hath in it a college for learning, a chapel for devotion, and an almshouse (of decayed gentlemen) for charity. In this palace most remarkable, the hall for greatness, Winchester tower for height, and the terrace on the north side for pleasure, where a dull eye may travel twenty miles in a moment. Nor boasteth so much, that it consisteth of two great courts, as that it contained two great kings (John of France, and David of Scotland,) prisoners therein together; as also that it was the seat of the honourable order of the Garter.

Many neat houses and pleasant seats there be in this county, both on the Kennet and Thames, which seem dutifully to attend at distance on Windsor Castle; as Aldermaston, Inglefield, &c. most sweet in their situations.

PROVERBS.

I meet with but one in this county, but either so narrow that they stretch not beyond the bonds thereof, or else so broad, that all other counties equally share in the cause and usage of them. Wherefore seeing this is the first English shire in the alphabetical order, to avoid a vacuity, we will here insert such proverbs, wherein England or Englishmen are by express mention concerned.

But first we will dispatch that sole proverb of this county—viz.

“The Vicar of Bray will be Vicar of Bray still.”]

Bray, a village well known in this county, so called from the Bibroces, a kind of ancient Britons inhabiting thereabouts. The vivacious vicar hereof living under king Henry the Eighth, king Edward the Sixth, queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist, then a Protestant again. He had seen some martyrs burnt (two miles off) at Windsor, and found this fire too hot for his tender temper. This vicar being taxed by one for being a turncoat and an inconstant changeling,—“Not so,” said he; “for I always kept my principle, which is this, to live and die the vicar of Bray.” Such many now-a-days, who though they cannot turn the wind will turn their mills, and set them so, that wheresoever it bloweth their grist shall certainly be grinded.

Proceed we now to the proverbs general of England :

“When our lady falls in our lord’s lap
Then let England beware a { sad clap
 } mishap.”

alias,

“Then let the clergyman look to his cap.”]

I behold this proverbial prophecy, or this prophetic menace, to be not above six score years old, and of Popish extraction since the Reformation. It whispereth more than it dares speak out, and points at more than it dares whisper; and fain would intimate to credulous persons as if the blessed Virgin, offended with the English for abolishing her adoration, watcheth an opportunity of revenge on this nation. And when her day (being the five and twentieth of March, and first of the Gregorian year) chanceth to fall on the day of Christ’s resurrection, then, being as it were fortified by her Son’s assistance, some signal judgment is intended to our state, and churchmen especially. Such coincidence hath happened just fifteen times since the Conquest, as Elias Ashmole, Esquire, my worthy friend and learned mathematician, hath exactly computed it; and we will examine, by our chronicles, whether on such years any signal fatalities befel England.

A. D.	Anno Regni.	D. L.	G. N.	Signal Disasters.
1095	W. Rufus 8.	G	13	King Rufus made a fruitless invasion of Wales.
1106	Henry I. 6.	G	5	King Henry subdueth Normandy, and duke Robert his brother.
1117	Henry I. 17.	G	16	He forbiddeth the Pope’s legate to enter England.
1190	Richard I. 2.	G	13	King Richard conquereth Cyprus in his way to Palestine.

A. D.	Anno Regni.	D. L.	G. N.	Signal Disasters.
1201	K. John 2.	G	5	The French invade Normandy.
1212	K. John 13.	G	16	King John resigneth his kingdom to the Pope.
1285	Edward I. 13.	G	13	Nothing remarkable but peace and plenty.
1296	Edward I. 24.	AG	5	War begun with Scotland, which ended in victory.
1380	Richard II. 4.	AG	13	The Scots do much harm to us at Peryth Fair.
1459	Henry VI. 38.	G	16	Lancastrians worsted by the Yorkists in fight.
1543	Henry VIII. 34	G	5	King Henry entered Scotland, and burnt Edinburgh.

Hitherto this proverb hath had but intermitting truth at the most, seeing no constancy in sad casualties. But the sting, will some say, is in the tail thereof; and I behold this proverb born in this following year.

1554	Q. Mary 2.	G	16	Queen Mary setteth up Popery, and martyreth Protestants.
1627	Charles 3.	G	13	The unprosperous voyage to the Isle of Rees.
1638	Charles 14.	G	5	The first cloud of trouble in Scotland.
1649		G	16	The first complete year of the English commonwealth (or tyranny rather) which since, blessed be God, is returned to a monarchy.

The concurrence of these two days doth not return till the year 1722; and let the next generation look to the effects thereof. I have done my part in shewing, remitting to the reader the censuring of these occurrences. Sure I am so sinful a nation deserves that every year should be fatal unto it. But it matters not though "our Lady falls in our Lord's lap," whilst "our Lord" sits at "his Father's" right hand, if to him we make our addresses by serious repentance.

"When HEMPE is spun,
England is done."]

Though this proverb hath a different stamp, yet I look on it as coined by the same mint-master with the former, and even of the same age. It is faced with a literal, but would be lined with a mystical, sense. "When Hempe is spun;" that is, when all that necessary commodity is employed, that there is no more left for sails and cordage, England (whose strength consists in shipping) would be reduced to a doleful condition. But know

under HEMPE are couched the initial letters of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, Philip, and Elizabeth, as if with the life of the last the happiness of England should expire, which time hath confuted. Yet, to keep this proverb in countenance, it may pretend to some truth, because then England, with the addition of Scotland, lost its name in Great Britain by royal proclamation.

“ When the black fleet of Norway is come and gone,
England build houses of lime and stone,
For after wars you shall have none.”]

There is a larger edition hereof, though this be large enough for us, and more than we can well understand. Some make it fulfilled in the year eighty-eight, when the Spanish fleet was beaten, the surname of whose king, as a learned author* doth observe, was Norway. Others conceive it called the black fleet of Norway, because it was never black (not dismal to others, but woful to its own apprehension) till beaten by the English, and forced into those coasts: according to the English historian:

“ They betook themselves to flight, leaving Scotland on the west, and bending towards Norway ill-advised (but that necessity urged, and God had infatuated their councils) to put their shaken and battered bottoms into those black and dangerous seas.”†

I observe this the rather, because I believe Mr. Speed, in this his writing, was so far from having a reflection on, that I question whether ever he had heard of, this prophecy.

It is true that afterwards England built houses of lime and stone; and our most handsome and artificial buildings (though formerly far greater and stronger) bear their date from the defeating of the Spanish fleet. As for the remainder, “ After wars you shall have none;” we find it false as to our civil wars, by our woful experience.

And whether it be true or false as to foreign invasions hereafter we care not at all; as beholding this prediction either made by the wild fancy of one foolish man: and then why should the many wise men attend thereunto? Or else by him who always either speaks what is false or what is true with an intent to deceive; so that we will not be elated with good, or dejected with bad, success of his foretelling.

“ England is the ringing island.”]

Thus it is commonly called by foreigners, as having greater, more, and more tunable bells than any one country in Christendom, Italy itself not excepted; though Nola be there, and bells so called thence, because first founded therein. Yea, it seems our land is much affected with the love of them, and loath to have them carried hence into foreign parts, whereof take this eminent instance. When Arthur Bulkley, the covetous bishop

* The Lord Bacon, in his Essays, p. 215.

† J. Speed, in his History of Great Britain, in the year 1588.

of Bangor,* in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, had sacrilegiously sold the five fair bells of his cathedral, to be transported beyond the seas, and went down himself to see them shipped, they suddenly sank down with the vessel in the haven, and the bishop fell instantly blind, and so continued to the day of his death. Nought else have I to observe of our English bells, save that in the memory of man they were never known so long free from the sad sound of funerals of general infection; God make us sensible of and thankful for the same!

“ When the sand feeds the clay, England cries Well-a-day :†
But when the clay feeds the sand, it is merry with England.”]

As Nottinghamshire is divided into two parts,‡ the sand and the clay, all England falls under the same *dicotomy*; yet so as the sand hardly amounteth to the fifth part thereof. Now a wet year, which drowneth and chilleth the clay, makes the sandy ground most fruitful with corn, and the general granary of the land, which then is dearer in other counties; and it is harder for one to feed four, than four to feed one. It is furthermore observed, that a drought never causeth a dearth in England, because (though parching up the sandy ground) the clay, being the far greatest moiety of the land, having more natural moisture therein, affordeth a competent increase.

“ ————— England were but a fling,
Save for the crooked stick and the gray-goose wing.”]

“ But a fling,” that is, a slight, light thing, not to be valued, but rather to be cast away, as being but half an island. It is of no great extent. Philip the Second, king of Spain, in the reign of queen Elizabeth called our English ambassadors unto him (whilst as yet there was peace betwixt the two crowns); and, taking a small map of the world, laid his little finger upon England (wonder not if he desired to finger so good a country); and then demanded of our English ambassador, “ where England was?” Indeed it is in greatness inconsiderable to the Spanish dominions.

“ But for the crooked stick,” &c. That is, use of archery. Never were the arrows of the Parthians more formidable to the Romans than ours to the French horsemen. Yea, remarkable is Divine Providence to England, that since arrows are grown out of use, though the weapons of war be altered, the Englishman’s hand is still in use as much as ever before; for no country affords better materials of iron, saltpetre, and lead; or better workmen to make them into guns, powder, and bullets; or better marksmen to make use of them being so made: so that England is now as good with a straight iron, as ever it was with a crooked stick.

“ England is the paradise of women, hell of horses, purgatory of servants.”
For the first, *billa vera*; women, whether maids, wives, or

* Godwin, in his Bishops of Bangor.

† An old interjection of lamentation.

‡ Camden, Britannia, in Nottinghamshire.

widows, finding here the fairest respect and kindest usage. Our common-law is a more courteous carver for them than the civil law beyond the seas, allowing widows the thirds of their husbands' estates, with other privileges. The *προτοκλίσαι*, or highest seats, are granted them at all feasts; and the wall (in crowding, most danger to the weakest; in walking, most dignity to the worthiest,) resigned unto them. The indentures of maid-servants are cancelled by their marriage, though the term be not expired; which to young men in the same condition is denied. In a word, betwixt law and (law's co-rival) custom, they freely enjoy many favours; and we men, so far from envying them, wish them all happiness therewith.

For the next, "England's being a hell for horses;" *Ignoramus*; as not sufficiently satisfied in the evidence alleged. Indeed the Spaniard, who keeps his *gennets* rather for show than use, makes wantons of them. However, if England be faulty herein in their over-violent riding, racing, hunting, it is high time the fault were amended; the rather, because "the good man regardeth the life of his beast."*

For the last, "Purgatory for servants;" we are so far from finding the bill, we cast it forth as full of falsehood. We have but two sorts, apprentices and covenant servants. The parents of the former give large sums of money to have their children bound for seven years, to learn some art or mystery; which argueth their good usage as to the generality in our nation: otherwise it were madness for men to give so much money to buy their children's misery. As for our covenant servants, they make their own covenants; and if they be bad, they may thank themselves. Sure I am, their masters, if breaking them, and abusing their servants with too little meat or sleep, too much work or correction (which is true also of apprentices) are liable by law to make them reparation.

Indeed, I have heard how, in the age of our fathers, servants were in far greater subjection than now-a-days, especially since our civil wars hath lately dislocated all relations; so that now servants will do whatsoever their masters enjoin them, so be it they think fitting themselves. For my own part, I am neither for the tyranny of the one, nor rebellion of the other, but the mutual duty of both.

As for *Vernæ*, slaves or vassals, so frequent in Spain and foreign parts, our land and laws (whatever former tenures have been) acknowledge not any for the present.

To conclude, as purgatory is a thing feigned in itself; so in this particular it is false in application to England.

"A famine in England begins first at the horse-manger."]

Indeed it seldom begins at the horse-rack; for, though hay may be excessive dear, caused by a dry summer, yet winter grain (never impaired with a drought) is then to be had at rea-

sonable rates. Whereas, if peas or oats, our horse-grain (and the latter man's grain also generally in the north for poor people) be scarce, it will not be long ere wheat, rye, &c. mount in our markets. Indeed, if any grain be very dear, no grain will be very cheap soon after.

"The king of England is the king of devils."]

The German emperor is termed the "king of kings," having so many free princes under him. The king of Spain, "king of men," because they willingly yield their sovereign rational obedience. The king of France, "king of asses," patiently bearing unconscionable burdens. But why the king of England "king of devils," I either cannot, or do not, or will not understand. Sure I am, St. Gregory gave us better language when he said, "*Angli velut Angeli*," for our fair complexions; and it is sad we should be devils by our black conditions.

"The English are the Frenchmen's apes."]

This anciently hath been, and still is, charged on the English, and that with too much truth, for ought I can find to the contrary.

————— *dolebat,*
Et dici potuisse, et non potuisse refelli.

————— "It is to us a pain
This should be said, and not gain said again."

We ape the French chiefly in two particulars:

First, in their language ("which if Jack could speak, he would be a gentleman,") which some get by travel, others gain at home with Dame Eglinton in Chaucer:*

"Entwined in her voice full seemly,
And French she spake full feteously
After the scole of Stratford at Bowe,
For French of Paris was to her unknow."

Secondly, in their habits, accounting all our fineness in conformity to the French fashion, though following it at greater distance than the field-pease in the country the rath-ripe pease in the garden. Disgraceful in my opinion, that, seeing the English victorious arms had twice charged through the bowels of France, we should learn our fashions from them to whom we taught obedience.

"The English glutton."]

Gluttony is a sin anciently charged on this nation, which we are more willing to excuse than confess, more willing to confess than amend. Some pretend the coldness of climate in excuse of our sharp appetites; and plead the plenty of the land (England being in effect all a great cook's-shop, and no reason any should starve therein) for our prodigious feasts. They allege also that foreigners, even the Spaniards themselves, coming over hither, acquit themselves as good trencher-men as any; so that it seems *want*, not *temperance*, makes them so abstemious at home.

* In his Prologue of the Prioress.

All amounts not to any just defence, excess being an ill-expression of our thankfulness to God for his goodness. Nor need we with the Egyptians to serve up at the last course "a dead man's head" to mind us of our mortality, seeing a feast well considered is but a charnel-house of fowl, fish, and flesh; and those few shell-fish that are not killed to our hands are killed by our teeth. It is vain, therefore, to expect that dead food should always preserve life in the feeders thereupon.

"Long beards heartless, painted hoods witless;
Gay coats graceless, make England thriftless."*]

Though this hath more of libel than proverb therein, and is stark false in itself, yet it will truly acquaint us with the habits of the English in that age.

"*Long beards heartless.*" Our English did use *nutrire comam*, both on their head and beards, conceiving it made them more amiable to their friends, and terrible to their foes.

"*Painted hoods witless.*" Their hoods were stained with a kind of colour, in a middle way betwixt dying and painting (whence Painters-stainers have their name), a mystery vehemently suspected to be lost in our age. Hoods served that age for caps.

"*Gay coats graceless.*" Gallantry began then to be fashionable in England; and perchance those who here taxed them therewith would have been as gay themselves, had their land been as rich and able to maintain them.

This sing-song was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flushed with victory over us in the reign of king Edward the Second. Never was the battle at Cannæ so fatal to the Romans as that at Sterling to the nobility of England; and the Scots, puffed up with their victory, fixed those opprobrious epithets of heartless, witless, graceless, upon us. For the first, we appeal to themselves, whether Englishmen have not good hearts, and, with their long beards, long swords. For the second, we appeal to the world, whether the wit of our nation hath not appeared as considerable as theirs in their writings and doings. For the third, we appeal to God, the only searcher of hearts, and trier of true grace. As for the fourth, thriftless, I omit it, because it sinks of itself, as a superstructure on a founded and failing foundation.

All that I will add is this, that the grave, sage, and reduced Scottish-men in this age, are not bound to take notice of such expressions made by their ancestors; seeing, when nations are at hostile defiance, they will mutually endeavour each other's disgrace.

"He that England will win,
Must with Ireland first begin."]

This proverb importeth that great designs must be managed *gradatim*, not only by degrees, but due method. England, it

* Fox, Stow, Speed, all our English historians in the first year of king Edward the Third.

seems, is too great a morsel for a foreign foe to be chopped up at once; and therefore it must orderly be attempted, and Ireland be first assaulted. Some have conceived, but it is but a conceit (all things being in the bosom of Divine Providence), that, had the Spanish Armada in eighty-eight fallen upon Ireland, when the well-affected therein were few and ill-provided, they would have given a better account of their service to him who sent them. To rectify which error, the king of Spain sent afterward John de Aquila into Ireland, but with what success is sufficiently known. And if any foreign enemy hath a desire to try the truth of this proverb at his own peril, both England and Ireland lie for climate in the same posture they were before.

“ In England a bushel of March dust is worth a king’s ransom.”]

Not so in southern sandy counties, where a dry March is as destructive as here it is beneficial. How much a king’s ransom amounteth unto, England knows by dear experience, when paying one hundred thousand pounds to redeem Richard the First, which was shared between the German emperor and Leopoldus duke of Austria. Indeed a general good redounds to our land by a dry March; for if our clay-grounds be over-drowned in that month, they recover not their distemper that year.

However, this proverb presumeth seasonable showers in April following; or otherwise March dust will be turned into May ashes, to the burning up of grass and grain; so easily can God blast the most probable fruitfulness.

“ England a good land, and a bad people.”]

This is a French proverb; and we are glad that they, being so much admirers and magnifiers of their own, will allow any goodness to another country.

This maketh the wonder the less, that they have so much endeavoured to get a share in this good country, by their former frequent invasions thereof; though they could never, since the Conquest, peaceably possess a hundred yards thereof for twenty hours, whilst we for a long time have enjoyed large territories in France.

But this proverb hath a design to raise up the land, to throw down the people; gracing it to disgrace them. We Englishmen are, or should be, ready humbly to confess our faults before God, and no less truly than sadly to say of ourselves, “ Ah, sinful nation ! ” However, before men, we will not acknowledge a visible badness above other nations. And the plain truth is, both France and England have need to mend, seeing God hath formerly justly made them by sharp wars alternately to whip one another.

“ The High-Dutch pilgrims, when they beg, do sing; the Frenchmen whine and cry; the Spaniards curse, swear, and blaspheme; the Irish and English steal.”]

This is a Spanish proverb; and I suspect too much truth is suggested therein; the rather because the Spaniards therein

spare not themselves, but impartially report their own black character. If any ask why the Italians are not here mentioned, seeing surely their pilgrims have also their peculiar humours; know that Rome and Loretta, the staples of pilgrimages, being both in Italy, the Italians very seldom (being frugal in their superstition) go out of their own country.

Whereas stealing is charged on our English, it is confessed that our poor people are observed light-fingered; and therefore our laws are so heavy, making low felony highly penal, to restrain that vice most, to which our peasantry is most addicted.

I wish my country more true piety than to take such tedious and useless journeys; but, if they will go, I wish them more honesty than to steal; and the people by whom they pass, more charity than to tempt them to stealth, by denying them necessities in their journey.

PRINCES.

JOHN, eldest son of king Edward the First and queen Eleanor, was born at Windsor before his father's voyage into Syria. His short life will not bear a long character, dying in his infancy,* 1273 (the last year of the reign of king Henry the Third); and was buried August the 8th, in Westminster, under a marble tomb, in-laid with his picture in an arch over it.

ELEANOR, eldest daughter to king Edward the First and queen Eleanor, was born at Windsor, anno Dom. 1266.† She was afterwards married by a proxy, a naked sword being in bed interposed betwixt him and her body, to Alphonso king of Arragon, with all ceremonies of state. And indeed they proved but ceremonies, the substance soon miscarrying, the said king Alphonso dying anno Dom. 1292, before the consummation of the marriage. But, soon after, this lady found that a living earl was better than a dead king, when married to Henry the third earl of Berry in France, from whom the dukes of Anjou and kings of Sicily are descended. This lady deceased in the seven and twentieth of her father's reign, anno Dom. 1298.

MARGARET, third daughter of king Edward the First and queen Eleanor, was born at Windsor, in the third year of her father's reign, 1275.‡ When fifteen years old she was married at Westminster, July 9th, 1290, to John the second duke of Brabant, by whom she had issue John the third duke of Brabant, from whom the dukes of Burgundy are descended.

MARY, sixth daughter of king Edward the First and queen Eleanor, was born at Windsor, April the 12th, 1279. Being but

* Speed, History, page 563.

† Ibid. p. 564.

‡ Speed's Chronicle, p. 564.

ten years of age, she was made a nun at Amesbury in Wiltshire without her own, and at the first against her parents' consent, merely to gratify queen Eleanor her grandmother.* Let us pity her, who probably did not pity herself, as not knowing a veil from a kerchief; not understanding the requisites to, nor her own fitness for, that profession; having afterwards time too much to bemoan, but none to amend, her condition.

As for the other children of this king, which he had by Eleanor his queen, probably born in this castle, viz. HENRY, ALPHONSE, BLANCHE, dying in their infancy immediately after their baptism, it is enough to name them, and to bestow this joint epitaph upon them.

“Cleansed at font we drew untainted breath,
Not yet made bad by life, made good by death.”

The two former were buried with their brother John (of whom before) at Westminster in the same tomb: but where Blanche was interred is altogether unknown.

EDWARD the Third, son to Edward the Second and queen Isabel, was born at Windsor, October 13, 1312, (and proved afterwards a pious and fortunate prince). I behold him as merely passive in the deposing of his father, practised on in his minority by his mother and Mortimer. His French victories speak both of his wisdom and valour; and though the conquests by king Henry the Fifth were thicker (achieved in a shorter time), his were broader (in France and Scotland by sea and land), though both of length alike, as lost by their immediate successors.

He was the first English king which coined gold,† which with me amounts to a wonder, that before his time all yellow payments in the land should be made in foreign coin. He first stamped the rose-nobles, having on the one side,

IESVS AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT.

And on the reverse, his own image with sword and shield, sitting in a ship waving on the sea. Hereupon an English rhymers, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth,

“For four things our Noble sheweth to me
King, Ship, and Sword, and Power of the See.‡

He had a numerous and happy issue by Philippa his queen; after whose death, being almost seventy years old, he cast his affection on Alice Pierce his paramour, much to his disgrace; it being true what Epictetus returned to Adrian the emperor, asking of him what love was, “In puero, pudor; in virgine, rubor; in foeminâ, furor; in juvene, ardor; in sene, risus.” (“In a boy, bashfulness; in a maid, blushing; in a woman, fury; in a young man, fire; in an old man, folly.”) However take this king

* Speed's Chronicle.

† Camden's Remains, under the title of “Money.”

‡ Manuscript in Bibl. Cotton.

altogether, at home, abroad, at church, in state, and he had few equals, none superiors. He died anno Dom. 1378.

WILLIAM, sixth son of king Edward the Third and queen Philippa, was born at Windsor.* Indeed his second son, born at Hatfield; was of the same name, who died in his infancy, and his mother had a fond affection for another William, because her father's, brother's, and a conquering name, till his short life also, dying in his cradle, weaned her from renewing her desire. As for king Edward's female children, Isabel, Joan, Blanch, Mary, and Margaret, there is much probability of their French, and no assurance of their English nativity.

HENRY the Sixth, son to Henry the Fifth, was born in Windsor Castle, against the will of his father, by the wilfulness of his mother. He was fitter for a cowl than a crown; of so easy a nature, that he might well have exchanged a pound of patience for an ounce of valour; being so innocent to others, that he was hurtful to himself. He was both over subjected and over-wived: having married Margaret the daughter of Reinier king of Jerusalem, Sicily, and Arragon, a prince only puissant in titles, otherwise little able to assist his son-in-law. Through homebred dissensions, he not only lost the foreign acquisitions of his father in France, but also his own inheritance in England to the house of York. His death, or murder rather, happened in 1471.

This Henry was twice crowned, twice deposed, and twice buried (first at Chertsey, then at Windsor), and once half sainted. Our Henry the Seventh cheapened the price of his canonization (one may see for his love, and buy for his money, in the court of Rome), but would not come up to the sum demanded. However, this Henry was a saint (though not with the Pope) with the people, repairing to this monument from the farthest part of the land, and fancying that they received much benefit thereby. He was the last prince whom I find expressly born at Windsor. It seems that afterwards our English queens grew out of conceit with that place, as unfortunate for royal nativities.

SAINTS.

MARGARET and ALICE RICH were born at Abbington in this county, and were successively prioresses of Catesby in Northamptonshire.† They were sisters to St. Edmund, whose life ensueth, and are placed before him by the courtesy of England, which alloweth the weaker sex the upper hand. So great the reputation of their holiness, that the former dying anno 1257, the latter in 1270, both were honoured‡ for saints, and

* Speed's Hist. p. 602.

† The English Martyrology, in the 15th and 24th of August.

‡ Matthew Paris, in Hist. Majori. ad ann. Dom. 1217, et deinceps.

many miracles reported by crafty, were believed by credulous, people, done at their shrine by their reliques.

St. EDMUND, son to Edward Rich and Mabel his wife, was born at Abbington in Berkshire,* and bred in Oxford. Some will have Edmund's-hall in that university built by his means, but others (more probably) named in his memory. He became canon of Salisbury; and from thence, by the joint consent of pope, king, and monks (three cords seldom twisted in the same cable), advanced archbishop of Canterbury, where he sate almost ten years, till he willingly deserted it; partly because offended at the power of the pope's legate, making him no more than a mere cipher, signifying only in conjunction (when concurring with his pleasure); partly because, vexed at his polling and peeling of the English people, so grievous, he could not endure, so general, he could not avoid to behold it. For these reasons he left the land, went (or, shall I say, fled?) into France, where he sighed out the remainder of his life, most at Pontinniac, but some at Soissons, where he died anno 1240.

Pope Innocent the Fourth canonized him six years after his death, whereat many much wondered, that he should so much honour one, a professed foe to papal extortions. Some conceived he did it *se defendendo*, and for a *ne noceat*, that he might not be tormented with his ghost.† But what hurt were it, if all the enemies of his Holiness were sainted, on condition they took death in their way thereunto? Sure it is that Lewis king of France a year after translated his corpse, and, three years after that, bestowed a most sumptuous shrine of gold, silver, and crystal upon it; and the 16th of November is the festival appointed for his memorial.

MARTYRS.

It appeareth, by the confession of Thomas Man (martyred in the beginning of king Henry the Eighth) that there was at Newberry, in this county, as glorious and sweet society of faithful favourers, who had continued the space of fifteen years together, till at last, by a certain lewd person whom they trusted and made of their council, they were betrayed; and then many of them, to the number of six or seven score, were abjured, and three or four of them burnt.‡ Now although we know not how to call these martyrs who so suffered, "their names," no doubt, "are written in the Book of Life."

We see how the day of the Gospel dawned as soon in this county as in any place in England. Surely seniority in this kind ought to be respected, which made Paul a *puisne* in

* Antiq. Brit. p. 165.

† "Veritus, ne manes ipsius mortui Romanam sedem ob tot acceptas injurias vindicarent." M. Parker, Antiq. Brit. p. 173.

‡ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 817.

piety to "Andronicus" and "Junia," his kinsman, to enter this caveat for their spiritual precedency, "who were in Christ before me."* On which account let other places give the honour to the town of Newberry, because it started the first (and I hope not tire for the earliness thereof) in the race of the Reformed religion. Yea, Doctor William Twiss, the painful preacher in that parish, was wont to use this as a motive to his flock, to quicken their pace, and strengthen their perseverance in piety, because that town appears the first-fruits of the Gospel in England. And Windsor, the next in the same county, had the honour of martyrs' ashes therein, as by the ensuing list will appear.

There was in Windsor a company of right godly persons, who comfortably enjoyed themselves, until their enemies designed their extirpation, though it cost them much to accomplish it, one of them confessing that for his share he expended an hundred marks, besides the killing of three geldings. These, suspecting that the judges itinerant in their circuit would be too favourable unto them, procured a special session, got four arraigned and condemned by the commissioners, whereof the three following were put to death on the statute of the Six Articles.

1. *Anthony Persons*, a priest and profitable preacher, so that the great clerks of Windsor thought their idleness upbraided by his industry. Being fastened to the stake, he laid a good deal of straw on the top of his head, saying, "This is God's hat; I am now armed like a soldier of Christ,"†

2. *Robert Testwood*, a singing-man in the choir of Windsor. There happened a contest betwixt him and another of that society, singing an anthem together to the Virgin Mary: Robert Philips on the one side of the choir, "O Redemtrix et Salvatrix!" Robert Testwood on the other side of the choir, "Non Redemtrix, nec Salvatrix."

I know not which sung the deepest base, or got the better for the present. Sure I am that since by God's goodness the *Nons* dave drowned the *Ohs* in England. Testwood was also accused for dissuading people from pilgrimages, and for striking off the nose of the image of our Lady.

3. *Henry Fillmer*, churchwarden of Windsor, who had articulated against their superstitious vicar for heretical doctrine.

These three were burnt together at Windsor, anno 1544; and when account was given of their patient death to king Henry the Eighth, sitting on horseback, the king turning the horse's head, said, "Alas, poor innocents!"—a better speech from a private person than a prince, bound by his place not only to pity but protect oppressed innocence. However, by this occasion other persecuted people were pardoned and preserved, of whom hereafter, under the ensuing title of Confessors.

This storm of persecution thus happily blown over, Berkshire

* Rom. xvi. 7.

† Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1211, &c.

enjoyed peace and tranquillity for full twelve years together, viz. from the year of our Lord 1544 till 1556; when Dr. Jeffrey, the cruel chancellor of Salisbury, renewed the troubles at Newberry, and caused the death of

JULIUS PALMER, (see his character, being born in Coventry, in Warwickshire): JOHN GWIN: THOMAS ASKINE. These three, July 16, 1556, were burnt in a place nigh Newberry, called the Sandpits, enduring the pain of the fire with such incredible constancy, that it confounded their foes, and confirmed their friends in the truth.*

CONFESSORS.

JOHN MARBECK was an organist in the choir of Windsor, and very skilful therein; a man of admirable industry and ingenuity, who not perfectly understanding the Latin tongue, did out of the Latin, with the help of the English Bible, make an English Concordance, which bishop Gardiner himself could not but commend as a piece of singular industry: professing that there were no fewer than twelve learned men to make the first Latin Concordance. And king Henry the Eighth hearing thereof, said that "he was better employed than those priests which accused him." Let, therefore, our modern Concordances of Cotton, Newman, Bernard, &c., as children and grand-children, do their duty to Marbeck's Concordance, as their parent at first endeavoured in our language.

This Marbeck was a very zealous Protestant, and of so sweet and amiable nature, that all good men did love, and few bad men did hate, him. Yet was he condemned, anno 1544, on the statute of the Six Articles, to be burnt at Windsor, had not his pardon been procured, divers assigning divers causes thereof: 1. That bishop Gardiner bare him a special affection for his skill in the mystery of music. 2. That such who condemned him procured his pardon out of remorse of conscience, because so slender the evidence against him; it being questionable whether his Concordance was made after the statute of the Six Articles or before it; and if before, he was freed by the king's general pardon. 3. That it was done out of design to reserve him for a discovery of the rest of his party. If so, their plot failed them: for being as true as steel (whereof his fetters were made which he wore in prison for a good time), he could not be frightened or flattered to make any detection.

Here a mistake was committed by Mr. Fox in his first edition, whereon the Papists much insult, making this Marbeck burnt at Windsor for his religion, with Anthony Persons, Robert Testwood, and Henry Fillmer. No doubt Mr. Fox rejoiced at his own mistake, thus far forth; both for Marbeck's sake who es-

* Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1934.

caped with his life, and his enemies, who thereby drew the less guilt of blood on their own consciences. But hear what he pleads for his mistake :

1. Marbeck was dead in law, as condemned ; whereon his error was probably grounded. 2. He confessing that one of the four condemned was pardoned his life, misnaming him, Fillmer instead of Marbeck. 3. Let Papists first purge their lying legend from manifest and intentional untruths, before they censure others for casual slips and unmeant mistakes. 4. Recognizing his book in the next edition, he with blushing amended his error. And is not this penance enough, according to the principles of his accusers, confession, contrition, and satisfaction ?

All this will not content some morose cavillers, whom I have heard jeeringly say, “ that many who were burnt in Fox in the reign of queen Mary, drank sack in the days of queen Elizabeth. But enough is said to any ingenuous person. And it is impossible for any author of a voluminous book, consisting of several persons and circumstances (Reader, in pleading for Master Fox, I plead for myself) to have such ubiquitary intelligence, as to apply the same infallibly to every particular. When this Marbeck died, is to me unknown ; he was alive at the second English edition of the Book of Martyrs, 1583 : thirty and nine years after the time of his condemnation.

ROBERT BENET was a lawyer, living in Windsor, and a zealous professor of the true religion. He drank as deep as any of the cup of affliction, and no doubt had been condemned with Testwood, Persons, and the rest, had he not at the same time been sick of the plague sore, in the prison of the Bishop of London, which proved the means of preservation.* Thus, “ it is better to fall into the hands of God, than into the hands of men.” And thus, as “ out of the devourer came food, out of the destroyer came life ; ” yea the plague sore proved a cordial unto him ; for, by the time that he was recovered thereof, a pardon was freely granted to him ; as also to Sir Thomas Cardine, Sir Philip Hobby, (both of the king’s privy chamber) with their ladies, and many more designed to death by crafty bishop Gardner, had not his majesty’s mercy thus miraculously interposed.

CARDINALS.

I have read of many, who would have been Cardinals, but might not. This county afforded one, who might have been one, but would not, viz. William Laud ; the place being no less freely proffered to than disdainfully refused by him, with words to this effect : “ That the church of Rome must be much

* Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1220.

mended, before he would accept any such dignity." An expression which in my mind amounted to the emphatical periphrasis of Never. But we shall meet with him hereafter under a more proper topic.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM of READING, a learned Benedictine, employed by king Henry the Second in many embassies, and by him preferred Archbishop of Bourdeaux, where he died in the reign of king Richard the First.*

[AMP.] JOHN DE BRADFIELD, *sive de Lato-campo*. Finding fifteen villages of the name, I fixed his nativity at Bradfield in Berks, as (in my measuring) the nearest to Rochester, where he was chanter and bishop,† 1274. If mistaken, the matter is not much, seeing his surname is controverted, and otherwise written, JOHN DE HOE. However, being charactered "*vir conversationis honestæ, decenter literatus, et in omnibus morigeratus*," I was desirous to crowd him into our book where I might with most probability.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP was brother, saith Bishop Godwin, to Walter Beauchamp (mistaken for William, as may appear by Mr. Camden ‡) Baron of St. Amand, whose chief habitation was at Wydehay in this county. He was bred Doctor in the Laws, and became bishop first of Hereford, then of Salisbury. He was Chancellor of the Garter, which office descended to his successors; Windsor Castle, the seat of that order, being in the diocese of Salisbury. He built a most beautiful chapel (on the south side of St. Mary's Chapel) in his own Cathedral, wherein he lieth buried. His death happened anno Dom. 1482.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS GODWIN was born at Oakingham in this county, and first bred in the free school therein.§ Hence he was sent to Magdalen College in Oxford, maintained there for a time by the bounty of Doctor Layton, Dean of York, till at last he was chosen fellow of the college. This he exchanged on some terms for the school-master's place of Berkley in Gloucestershire, where he also studied physic, which afterwards proved beneficial unto him, when forbidden to teach school, in the reign of queen Mary. Yea, Bonner threatened him with fire and faggot, which caused him often to obscure himself and remove his habitation. He was an eloquent preacher, tall and comely in person; qualities which much endeared him to queen Elizabeth, who loved

* Matth. Westm. in Flor. Hist.

† Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Rochester.

‡ In his Britannia, in this county.

§ Francis Godwin, his son, in his catalogue of the Bishops of Bath and Wells.

good parts well, but better when in a goodly person. For 18 years together he never failed to be one of the select chaplains which preached in the Lent before her Majesty. He was first dean of Christ Church in Oxford, then dean of Canterbury, and at last bishop of Bath and Wells.

Being infirm with age, and diseased with the gout, he was necessitated, for a nurse, to marry a second wife, a matron of years proportionable to himself. But this was by his court enemies (which no bishop wanted in that age) represented to the queen, to his great disgrace. Yea, they traduced him to have married a girl of twenty years of age, until the good earl of Bedford, casually present at such discourse; "Madam," said he to her Majesty, "I know not how much the woman is above twenty; but I know a son of hers is but little under forty."*

Being afflicted with a quartern fever, he was advised by his physicians to retire into this county, to Oakingham, the place of his birth, seeing in such cases native air may prove cordial to patients, as mothers' milk to (and old men are twice) children. Here he died (breathing his first and last in the same place,) November 19, 1590; and lieth buried under a monument in the south side of the chancel.

THOMAS RAMME was born at Windsor in this county, and admitted in King's College in Cambridge, anno Dom. 1588: whence he was made chaplain first to Robert earl of Essex, then to Charles Lord Mountjoy, both lord lieutenants in Ireland. After many mediate preferments, he was made bishop of Fernes and Laghlin in that kingdom, both which he peaceably enjoyed in the year 1628.†

WILLIAM LAUD was born at Reading in this county, of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxford, whereof he became president: successively bishop of St. David's, Bath and Wells, London, and at last archbishop of Canterbury. One of low stature, but high parts; piercing eyes, cheerful countenance, wherein gravity and pleasantness were well compounded; admirable in his naturals, unblameable in his morals, being very strict in his conversation. Of him I have written in my "Ecclesiastical History:" though I confess it was somewhat too soon for one with safety and truth to treat of such a subject. Indeed I could instance in some kind of coarse venison, not fit for food when first killed; and therefore cunning cooks bury it for some hours in the earth, till the rankness thereof being mortified thereby, it makes most palatable meat. So the memory of some persons newly deceased are neither fit for a writer's or reader's repast, until some competent time

* Sir John Harrington, in his additional supply to Bishop Godwin, p. 115.

† Sir James Ware, de Præsulibus Lageniæ.

after their interment. However, I am confident that impartial posterity, on a serious review of all passages, will allow his name to be reposed amongst the heroes of our nation, seeing such as behold his expense on St. Paul's as but a cipher, will assign his other benefactions a very valuable signification; viz. his erecting and endowing an almshouse in Reading, his increasing of Oxford library with books, and St. John's College with beautiful buildings.* He was beheaded Jan. 10, 1644.

STATESMEN.

Sir JOHN MASON, knight, was born at Abingdon (where he is remembered among the benefactors to the beautiful almshouses therein), bred in All-souls in Oxford. King Henry the Eighth, coming thither, was so highly pleased with an oration Mr. Mason made unto him, that he instantly gave order for his education beyond the seas, as confident he would prove an able minister of state. This was the politic discipline of those days, to select the pregnancies of either universities, and breed them in foreign parts for public employments. He was privy councillor to king Henry the Eighth and king Edward the Sixth. One maketh him his secretary of state,† which some suspect too high; another, but master of the requests,‡ which I believe as much beneath him. He continued councillor to queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth, to whom he was treasurer of the household, and chancellor of the University of Oxford. Mr. Camden§ gives him this true character, “*Vir fuit gravis, atque eruditus:*” which I like much better than that which followeth, so far as I can understand it: “*Ecclesiasticorum || beneficiorum incubator maximus.*” Surely he could be no canonical incumbent in any benefice, not being in orders, which leaveth him under the suspicion of being a great engrosser of long leases in church-livings, which then used to be let for many years, a pitiful pension being reserved for the poor curate: though possibly in his younger time he might have *tonsuram primam*, or be a deacon, which (improved by his great power) might qualify, at least countenance, him for the holding of his spiritual promotions. He died 1566, and lieth buried in the choir of St. Paul's (over against William Herbert, first earl of Pembroke); and I remember this distich of his long epitaph:

*Tempore quinque suo regnantes ordine vidit,
Horum a consiliis quatuor ille fuit.*

“ He saw five princes, which the sceptre bore;
Of them, was privy-councillor to four.”

* Mr. Gutch, in his History of the Colleges in Oxford, mentions Laud's legacy to this College of “500*l.* to be laid out in lands; besides what he had before laid out in building, and other matters.”—ED.

† Sir John Hayward, in his Edward the Sixth, p. 105.

‡ Stow's Annals, Edward VI. p. 612.

§ Camden, Elizabeth, anno 1566, *sub finem*.

|| These words are absurdly rendered by Abraham Darcy (who understood not

It appears by his epitaph, that he left no child of his own body, but adopted his nephew to be his son and heir.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, knight, was born at Abingdon, bred in the university of Oxford. God and himself raised him to the eminency he attained unto, unbefriended with any extraction. He may seem to have had an ingenuous emulation of Sir Thomas Smith, senior, secretary of state, whom he imitated in many good qualities; and had no doubt equalled him in preferment, if not prevented by death. He attained only to be master of the Requests, and secretary to king James for his Latin letters; higher places expecting him, when a period was put to his life, November 28, 1609. He lieth buried in the church of Fulham, in Middlesex, under a monument erected by his lady, Frances, daughter to William Lord Chandos, and afterwards countess of Exeter.

SOLDIERS.

HENRY UMPTON, knight, was born (as by all indications in the Heralds' Office doth appear) at Wadley, in this county. He was son to Sir Edward Umpton, by Anne (the relic of John Dudley, earl of Warwick, and) the eldest daughter of Edward Seymour, duke of Somerset. He was employed by queen Elizabeth ambassador into France, where he so behaved himself right stoutly in her behalf, as may appear by this particular.

In the month of March, anno 1592, being sensible of some injury offered by the duke of Guise to the honour of the queen of England, he sent him this ensuing challenge.*

"Forasmuch as lately, in the lodging of my lord Du Mayne, and in public elsewhere, impudently, indiscreetly, and overboldly, you spoke badly of my sovereign, whose sacred person here in this country I represent: to maintain both by word and weapon her honour (which never was called in question among people of honesty and virtue); I say you have wickedly lied, in speaking so basely of my sovereign; and you shall do nothing else but lie, whensoever you shall dare to tax her honour. Moreover that her sacred person (being one of the most complete and virtuous princesses that lives in this world) ought not to be evil-spoken of by the tongue of such a perfidious traitor to her law and country as you are. And hereupon I do defy you, and challenge your person to mine, with such manner of arms as you shall like or choose, be it either on horseback or on foot. Nor would I have you to think any inequality of person between us, I being issued of as great a race and noble house (every way) as yourself. So, assigning me an indifferent place, I will there maintain my words, and the lie which I gave you,

Latin, and translated Camden out of the French translation), "He was diligent and careful to the preservation of benefits."

* Exemplified in Mills's "Catalogue of Honour," in the edition of royal paper, in the list of the Earls of Warwick.

and which you should not endure if you have any courage at all in you. If you consent not to meet me hereupon, I will hold you, and cause you to be generally held, for the arrantest coward and most slanderous slave that lives in all France. I expect your answer."

I find not what answer was returned. This Sir Henry, dying in the French king's camp before Lofear, had his corpse brought over to London, and carried in a coach to Wadley, thence to Faringdon, where he was buried in the church on Tuesday the 8th of July, 1596. He had allowed him a baron's hearse, because dying ambassador leigier.*

WRITERS.

[S.N.] HUGH of READING quitted his expectancies of a fair estate, and, sequestering himself from worldly delights, embraced a monastical life, till at last he became abbot of Reading. Such who suspect his sufficiency will soon be satisfied, when they read the high commendation which Petrus Blesensis, arch-deacon of Bath (one of the greatest scholars of that age) bestoweth upon him. He wrote a book (of "No Trivial Questions") fetched out of the Scripture itself; the reason why J. Bale† (generally a back-friend to monks) hath so good a character for him, who flourished anno Dom. 1180.

ROGER of WINDSOR‡ was undoubtedly born in this town; otherwise he would have been called Roger of St. Alban's, being chanter in that convent. Now in that age monks were reputed men of best learning and most leisure; the cause why our English kings always chose one of their order (who passed by the name of *Historicus Regius*, the king's historian) to write the remarkable passages of his time. Our Roger was by king Henry the Third selected for that service, and performed it to his own great credit and the contentment of others. He flourished in the year of our Lord 1235.

ROBERT RICH, son to Edward and Mabell his wife, brother of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Abingdon in this county. He followed his brother at very great distance both in parts and learning (though accompanying him in his travels beyond the seas), and wrote a book of the Life, Death, and Miracles of his brother, being much to blame if he did not do all right to so near a relation. He died about the year of our Lord 1250.

RICHARD of WALLINGFORD was born in that market-town,

* Funerals by Lee, Clarencieux, marked fol. 45.

† De Script. Brit. Cent. 3. num. 20.

‡ I vehemently suspect this man, merely made by the mistake of Pitseus (anno 1235), for Roger Wendover.

pleasantly seated on the river Thames, wherein his father was a blacksmith. He went afterwards to Oxford, and was bred in Merton College; then a monk; and at last abbot of St. Alban's, where he became a most expert mathematician, especially for the mechanical part thereof, and (retaining somewhat of his father's trade) was dexterous at making pretty engines and instruments.

His masterpiece was a most artificial clock, made (saith my author*) *magno labore, majore sumptu, arte verò maximâ*, (with much pain, more cost, and most art.) It remained in that monastery in the time of John Bale (whom by his words I collect an eye-witness thereof); affirming that Europe had not the like; so that it seemed as good as the famous clock at Strasburg in Germany; and in this respect better, because ancienter. It was a calendar as well as a clock, shewing the fixed stars and planets; the ebbing and flowing of the sea, minutes of the hours and what not?

I have heard that when monopolies began to grow common in the court of France, the king's jester moved to have this monopoly for himself, viz. a *gardesque* of every one who carried a watch about him, and cared not how he employed his time. Surely the monks of Saint Alban's were concerned to be careful how they spent their hours, seeing no convent in England had the like curiosity; this their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the minutary fractions thereof; on which account, I conceive Richard the maker thereof well prepared for the time of his dissolution, when he died of the leprosy, anno Dom. 1326.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

[AMP.] HENRY BULLOCK was most probably born in this county, where his ancient name appears in a worshipful estate. He was bred fellow and doctor of divinity in Queen's College in Cambridge, a good linguist, and general scholar, familiar with Erasmus (an evidence of his learning, it being as hard to halt before a cripple, as to deceive his judgment) calling him Bovillum in his epistles unto him.

By the way, our English writers, when rendering a surname in Latin, which hath an appellative signification, content them to retain the body of the name, and only disguise the termination; as Cross, Peacock, Crossus, Peacocus, &c. But the Germans, in such a case, do use to mould the meaning of the name, either into Latin; as J. Fierce they translate J. Ferus; Bullock, Bovillus; or into Greek, as Swarts they render Melancthon; Peecklin, Capnio.

'Tis confessed our Bullock, compelled by Cardinal Wolsey, wrote against Luther;† but otherwise his affections were biassed to the Protestant party. The date of his death is unknown.

* Bale, de Script. Brit. Cent. 5. num. 19.

† Idem. 9. num. 7.

WILLIAM TWIS was born at Spene in this county, which was an ancient Roman city, mentioned by Antonine in his Itinerary by the name of Spina.* This mindeth me of a passage in Clemens Alexandrinus,† speaking of sanctified afflictions; “Nos quidem è spinis uvas colligimus.” And here, in another sense, God’s church gathered grapes; this good man out of this thorny place. Hence he was sent by Winchester School to New College in Oxford, and there became a general scholar. His plain preaching was good, solid disputing better, pious living best of all. He afterwards became preacher in the place of his nativity (Spinham lands is part of Newberry); and though generally our Saviour’s observation is verified, “A prophet is not without honour save in his own country” (chiefly because “*minutiæ omnes pueritiæ ejus ibi sunt cognitæ*,”) yet here he met with deserved respect. Here he laid a good foundation; and the more the pity, if since some of his fanciful auditors have built hay and stubble thereupon. And no wonder if this good doctor toward his death was slighted by secretaries, it being usual for new-lights to neglect those who have borne the heat of the day. His Latin works give great evidence of his abilities in controversial matters. He was chosen prolocutor in the late assembly of divines, wherein his moderation was very much commended; and dying in Holborn, he was buried at Westminster, anno Dom. 164—.

WILLIAM LYFORD was born at Peysmer in this county, and bred in Magdalen College, in Oxford, where he proceeded bachelor of divinity 1631. He was also a fellow of that foundation, on the same token that his conscience *post factum* was much troubled about his resigning his place for money to his successor, but (as his friends have informed me) he before his death took order for the restitution thereof.

The modesty of his mind was legible in the comeliness of his countenance, and the meekness of his spirit visible in his courteous carriage. He was afterwards fixed at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, where his large vineyard required such an able and painful vine dresser. Here he laid a good foundation (before the beginning of our civil wars) with his learned preaching and catechising; and indeed, though sermons give most sail to men’s souls, catechising layeth the best ballast in them, keeping them steady from “being carried away with every wind of doctrine.” Yet he drank a deep draught of the bitter cup with the rest of his brethren, and had his share of obloquy from such factious persons as could not abide the wholesome words of sound doctrine. But their candle (without their repentance) shall be put out in darkness, whilst his memory shall shine in

* Camden’s Britannia, in Berkshire.

† Lib. 2. Padagogi; ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐξ ἀκαθῶν τρυγῶμεν σταφυλῆς.

his learned works he hath left behind him. He died about the year of our Lord 1652.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

THOMAS HYDE was born at Newberry, in this county, and bred a Master of Arts in New College in Oxford :* he was afterwards canon of Winchester, and chief master of the school therein. He, with John Martial, the second master, about the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, left both their school and their land, living long beyond the seas. This Hyde is charactered by one of his own persuasion "to be a man of upright life, of great gravity and severity."† He wrote a book of consolation to his fellow-exile ; and died anno Dom. 1597.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

ALFRED, the fourth son to king Athelwolf, was born at Wantage, a market-town in this county ;‡ an excellent scholar, though he was past twelve years of age before he knew one letter in the book.§ And did not he run fast, who starting so late came soon to the mark ? He was a curious poet, excellent musician, a valiant and successful soldier, who fought seven battles against the Danes in one year, and at last made them his subjects by conquest, and God's servants by Christianity. He gave the first institution, or (as others will have it) the best instauration, to the university of Oxford. A prince who cannot be painted to the life without his loss, no words reaching his worth.

He divided, 1. Every natural day (as to himself) into three parts ; eight hours for his devotion, eight hours for his employment, eight hours for his sleep and refection. 2. His revenues into three parts ; one for his expences in war, a second for the maintenance of his court, and a third to be spent on pious uses. 3. His land into thirty-two shires, which number since is altered and increased. 4. His subjects into hundreds and tithings, consisting of ten persons, mutually pledges for their good behaviour ; such being accounted suspicious for their life and loyalty that could not give such security.

He left learning, where he found ignorance ; justice, where he found oppression ; peace, where he found distraction. And, having reigned about four and thirty years, he died, and was buried at Winchester, anno 901. He loved religion more than superstition, favoured learned men more than lazy monks ; which, perchance, was the cause that his memory is not loaden with miracles, and he not solemnly sainted with other Saxon kings who far less deserved it.

* Register of New College, anno 1543.

† Pits. de Script. Brit. anno 1597.

‡ Camden, Britannia, in Berkshire.

§ Mr. Selden, in his notes on Polyolbyon, page 192.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

PETER CHAPMAN was born at Cokeham, in this county, bred an ironmonger in London, and at his death bequeathed five pounds a year to two scholars in Oxford; as much to two in Cambridge; and five pounds a year to the poor in the town of his nativity; besides threescore pounds to the prisons in London, and other benefactions.* The certain date of his death is to me unknown.

JOHN KENDRICK was born at Reading in this county, and bred a draper in the city of London. His state may be compared to the mustard-seed, very little at the beginning, but growing so great, that the birds made nests therein;† or rather he therein made nests for many birds, which otherwise, being either unfledged or maimed, must have been exposed to wind and weather.

The worthiest of David's Worthies were digested into *ternions*, and they again subdivided into two *ranks*.‡ If this double *dichotomy* were used to methodize our Protestant benefactors since the Reformation, sure I am that Mr. Kendrick will be (if not the last of the first) the first of the second three. His charity began at his kindred; proceeded to his friends and servants (to whom he left large legacies); concluded with the poor, on whom he bestowed above twenty thousand pounds: Reading and Newberry sharing the deepest therein.§ And if any envious and distrustful miser (measuring other men's hearts by the narrowness of his own) suspecteth the truth hereof, and if he dare hazard the smarting of his bleared eyes to behold so bright a sun of bounty, let him consult his will publicly in print. He departed this life on the 30th day of September, 1624; and lies buried in St. Christopher's, London; to the curate of which parish he gave twenty pounds per annum for ever.

[S. N.] RICHARD WIGHTWICK, bachelor of divinity, was rector of East Ilsley in this county. What the yearly value of his living was I know not, and have cause to believe it not very great. However, one would conjecture his benefice a bishopric, by his bounty to Pembroke College in Oxford, to which he gave one hundred pounds per annum, to the maintenance of three fellows and four scholars. When he departed this life, is to me unknown.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS COLE, commonly called the rich clothier of Reading. Tradition and an authorless pamphlet make him a man of vast

* Stow's Survey of London, page 98.

† 2 Sam. xxiii. 19.

‡ Matth. xiii. 32.

§ Stow's Survey of London, p. 193.

wealth, maintaining an hundred and forty menial servants in his house, besides three hundred poor people whom he set on work; insomuch that his wains with cloth filled the highway betwixt Reading and London, to the stopping of king Henry the First in his progress; who notwithstanding (for the encouraging of his subjects' industry) gratified the said Cole, and all of his profession, with the set measure of a yard, the said king making his own arm the standard thereof, whereby drapery was reduced in the meting thereof to a greater certainty.

The truth is this; monks began to lard the lives of their saints with lies, whence they proceeded in like manner to flourish out the facts of famous knights (king Arthur, Guy of Warwick, &c.); in imitation whereof some meaner wits in the same sort made description of mechanics, powdering their lives with improbable passages, to the great prejudice of truth; seeing the making of broad-cloth in England could not be so ancient, and it was the arm (not of king Henry) but king Edward the First, which is notoriously known to have been the adequation of a yard.

However, because *omnis fabula fundatur in Historiâ*, let this Cole be accounted eminent in this kind; though I vehemently suspect very little of truth would remain in the midst of this story, if the gross falsehoods were pared from both sides thereof.

JOHN WINSCOMBE, called commonly Jack of Newberry, was the most considerable clothier (without fancy and fiction) England ever beheld. His looms were his lands, whereof he kept one hundred in his house, each managed by a man and a boy. In the expedition to Flodden-field, against James king of Scotland, he marched with an hundred of his own men (as well armed and better clothed than any), to shew that the painful to use their hands in peace, could be valiant, and employ their arms in war. He feasted king Henry the Eighth and his first queen Katharine at his own house, extant at Newberry at this day, but divided into many tenements. Well may his house now make sixteen clothiers' houses, whose wealth would amount to six hundred of their estates. He built the church of Newberry from the pulpit westward to the tower inclusively; and died about the year 1520; some of his name and kindred of great wealth still remaining in this county.

LORD MAYORS.

1. John Parveis, son of John Parveis, of Erlgeston, fishmonger, 1432.
2. Nicholas Wyfold, son of Thomas Wyfold, of Hertley, grocer, 1450.
3. William Webbe, son of John Webbe, of Reading, salter, 1591.

4. Thomas Bennet, son of Thomas Bennet, of Wallingford, mercer, 1603.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY
THE SIXTH, 1433.

Robert bishop of Sarum, and William Lovel, Chivaler, Commissioners to take the oaths.

Robert Shotsbroke, and William Fyndern, knights for the shire.

Johan. Prendegest, Præceptor	Thomæ Lanyngton.
Hospitalis St. Johan. Jerus.	Thomæ Denton.
in Angliâ, de Grenham.	Nicholai Whaddon.
Johannis Golefre, armigeri.	Petri Delamare.
Williemi Warbelton, arm.	Johannis Martyn.
Willielmi Danvers, arm.	Thomæ Frankeleyn.
Johannis Shotesbrooke, arm.	Willielmi Felyce.
Thomæ Foxle, arm.	Richardi Hamwell.
Philippi Inglefeld, arm.	Roberti Wodecok.
Thomæ Rothewell, arm.	Johannis Warvyle.
Willielmi Perkyns, arm.	Johannis Rokys.
Thomæ Drewe, arm.	Johannis Seward.
Richardi Ristwold, arm.	Willielmi Walrond.
Richardi Makeney, arm.	Johannis Medeford.
Johannis Rogers, arm.	Rogeri Merlawe.
Willielmi Stanerton, arm.	Willielmi Latton.
Willielmi Floyer, arm.	Richardi Shayle.
Thomæ Bullok, arm.	Thomæ Coterell.
Richardi Bullok, arm.	Johannis George.
Johannis Estbury, arm.	Johannis Sewalle.
Johannis Kentwode, arm.	Johannis Sturmy.
Richardi Hulcote, arm.	Thomæ Hammes.
Johannis Gargrave, arm.	Johannis Wering.
Johannis Chaumpe, arm.	Roberti Beche.
Willielmi Baron, arm.	Johannis Coventre.
Willielmi Fitzwaryn, arm.	Johannis Lokwode.
Johannis Stowe.	Johannis Fitzwarwin.
Willielmi Hales.	Henrici Samon.
Johannis Hyde.	Thomæ Plesance.
Johan. Stokys de Brympton.	Edwardi Gybbes.
Willielmi Fachell.	Will. Coke de Kingeston Lyle.
Roberti Vobe.	Johannis Firry.
Thomæ Pynchepole.	Nicholai Hunt.
Johannis Yorke.	Hugonis Mayne.
Johannis Ildesle.	Willielmi Newman senioris.
Thomæ Ildesle.	Davidis Gower.
Johannis Colle.	Johannis Dienys.
Richardi Wydeford.	Richardi Dancastre.
Richardi Abberbury.	Willielmi Drew de Hungford.

Johannis Parker de Doington.	Johannis Beneton.
Willielmi Standard.	Willielmi Croke de Welford.
Richardi Collis.	Willielmi Charectour.
Nicholai Long.	Willielmi Hertrugge.
Roberti Chevayn.	Johannis Kybe.
Richardi Walker.	Willielmi Wylton.
Walteri Canonn, de Crokeham	Richardi Coterell.
Parke.	Laurentii Alisandre.
Roberti Rove de Abendon.	Thomæ Bevar.
Johannis Richby de Reding.	Vincentii Bertilmewe.
Johannis Stokes de Abendon.	Johannis Pynkeney.
Johannis Whitwey.	Thomæ Attevyne.
Willielmi Umfray.	Johannis Crouchfeld.
Simonis Kent.	Johannis Smewyn.
Johannis Hatter.	Johannis Sifrewast.
Willielmi Brusele.	Johannis Batell.
Richardi Irmonger.	Johannis Bythewode.
Richardi Vayre.	Thomæ Bowell.
Gilberti Holeway.	Thomæ Hony.
Johannis London.	Walteri Waryn.
Willielmi Pleystow.	Johannis Yernemouth.
Johannis Banchury.	Henrici Russell.
Thomæ Liford.	Roberti Ivenden.
Henrici Ildesle.	Henrici Berkesdale.
Johannis Chebeyn.	Johannis Absolon.
Johannis Mortymer.	Johannis Berkesdale.
Johannis Spynache.	Johannis Clerk de Inkpenny.
Johannis Moyn de Faryndon.	Richardi Bertlot.
Johannis Ely.	Gilberti Cohenhull.
Johannis Goddard.	Gilberti Vyell.
Willielmi Ditton.	Gilberti Attewyke.
Walteri Sutton.	Richardi Attepitte.
Nicholai Barbour.	Thomæ Padbury.
Willielmi Jacob.	Hugonis Rose.
Johannis Benet de Newberry.	Johannis Woderove.
Johannis Magot.	Thomæ Pert.
Willielmi Croke de Newberry.	Johannis Merston.
Willielmi Clement.	Richardi Grove.
Johannis Moyn de Moryton.	Rogeri Burymill.
Roberti Freman.	Thomæ Grece.
Johannis Lewes.	Richardi Pekke.
Thomæ Steward.	Richardi Mullyng.
Willielmi Sydmanton.	Johan. Parker de Wokingham.
Richardi Waltham.	Johannis Whitede.
Johannis Babeham.	Johan. Sherman de Wyndesor.
Johannis Clere.	Willielmi Wodyngton.
Johannis Botele de Newberry.	Rogeri Felter.
Richardi Meryvale.	Willielmi Felde.
Willielmi Waleys.	Johannis Billesby.

Johannis Gunter.	Richardi Rissul.
Johannis Glover.	Johannis Yatynden.
Richardi Atteforde.	Johannis Kete.
Johannis Stacy.	Johannis Pernecote.
Johannis Baron de Wytenham.	Rogeri Gunter.
Johannis Horwode.	Thomæ Swyer.
Willielmi More.	Richardi Bocher de Thacham.
Willielmi At-mille.	Johannis Elys de Thacham.
Henrici de la River.	Thomæ Mery.
Johannis Poting.	Richardi Phelipp.
Henrici Brown.	Johannis Thoursey, and
Johannis Brown.	Johannis Bassemore.

Gardeners complain that some kind of flowers and fruits will not grow prosperously and thrive kindly in the suburbs of London. This they impute to the smoke of the City, offensive thereunto. Sure I am that ancient gentry in this county, sown thick in former, come up thin in our, age.

Antiqua è multis nomina pauca manent.

“ Of names which were in days of yore,
Few remain here of a great store.”

I behold the vicinity of London as the cause thereof: for though Berkshire be conveniently distanced thence (the nearest place sixteen, the farthest sixty miles from the same), yet the goodness of the ways thither, and sweetness of the seats there (not to speak of the river Thames, which uniteth both in commerce) setteth Berkshire really nearer than it is locally to London; the cause, I believe, that so few families remain of the forenamed catalogue.

The paucity of them maketh such as are extant the more remarkable; amongst whom William Fachel, or Vachel (the 29th in number), was right ancient, having an estate in and about Reading, as by the ensuing deed will appear:

“ Sciant presentes et futuri, quòd ego Joannes Vachel dedi, concessi, et hâc presenti chartâ meâ confirmavi Rogero le Dubbare, pro servicio suo, et pro quâdam summâ pecunie quam mihi dedit primò in manibus, totum et integrum illud tenementum, cum pertinentiis suis, quod habui in veteri vico Rading, inter tenementum quod quondam fuit Thome Goum in parte Boreali, et tenementum quod quondam fuit Jordani le Dubbar in parte Australi, habend. et tenend. dicto Rogero, et heredibus suis vel assignatis, liberè, quietè, integrè, in bonâ pace, in perpetuum, de capitalibus dominis illius feodi, per servicium inde debitum et consuetum; reddendo inde annuatim mihi, et heredibus vel assignatis meis, duos solidos et sex denarios, ad festum Sancti Michaelis, pro omni servicio seculari, exactione, et demandâ. Et ergo predictus Johannes, et heredes mei, vel mei assignati, totum predictum tenementum, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, dicto Rogero, et heredibus vel assignatis suis, warrantizabimus, et contra omnes gentes defendemus in perpetuum, per servitium

predictum. In cujus rei testimonium, presenti charte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus; Radulpho de la Batili, Thomâ de Leicester, Nicholao Bastat, Waltero Gerard, Roberto le Taylur, Johanne le Foghel, Bardolpho le Foghellar, Gilberto de Hegfeild, et aliis. Dat. apud Rading, duodecimo die Februarii, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo nono."

The descendants of this name are still extant in this county, at Coley, in a worshipful condition.

SHERIFFS.

Anciently this county had sometimes the same, sometimes a distinct sheriff from Oxfordshire, as by the ensuing catalogue will appear, so well as we can distinguish them.

HENRY II.

Of Berkshire.	Of both.	Of Oxfordshire.
ANNO		ANNO
1 Willielm. de Pontearch		1 Restoldus.
2 Richardus de Charvill.		2 Henr. de Oille.
3 Gilbertus de Pinchigen.		3 Henricus de Oille.
4		4
5 Gulielmus Pinchigen.		5 Henricus de Oile.
6		6
7 Richard. Lucy.		7 Manassar Arsic.
8 Adam. le Cadinus.		8 Idem.
9 Adam. de Catmer.		9 Idem.
10 Idem.		10 Thomas Basset.
	11 Adam. de Catmer.	
	12 Idem.	
	13 Idem.	
	14 Idem.	
	15 Idem.	
16 Hugo de Bockland.		16 Adam. Banaster.
17 Idem.		17 Idem.
18 Idem.		18 Idem.
19 Idem. & H. de Bockland.		19 Idem.
20 Hugo de Bockland.		20 Alard. Banaster.
21 Idem.		21 Idem.
22 Idem.		22 Rob. de Turvill.
23 Hugo.		23 Idem.
24 Idem.		24 Idem.
25 Hugo de S ^{to} Germano.		25 Idem.
26 Idem.		26 Galf. Hose.
27 Idem.		27 Galf. Hosatts.
28 Idem.		28 Idem.
29 Idem.		29 Rob. Witefield.
30 Idem.		30 Idem.

	Of Berkshire.	Of both.	Of Oxfordshire.
ANNO.			ANNO.
31	Hugo de S ^{to} Germano.		31 Alan. de Furnell.
32			32 Idem.
33	Rogerus filius Renfr.		33 Idem.

RICHARD I.

1	Rob. fil. Renfr.	1	Rob. de la Mara.
	2 Robertus de la Mara.		
	3 Willielmus Briewere.		
	4 Idem.		
	5 Idem.		
	6 Idem.		
7	Willielmus filius Rad.	7	Henricus de Oille.
8	Philippus filius Rob. Alan. de Marton.	8	Henr. de Oille, and Pag. de Chaderington.
9	Philip. filius Rob. Alan. de Manton.	9	Hugo de Nevill. Galf. de Savage.
10	Stephan. de Turnham. Johannes de Ferles.	10	Hugo. de Nevill. Galfr. de Salvage.

JOHANNES.

1	Stephan. de Turnham. Johannes de Ferles.	1	Hugo de Nevill. Galfr. Slavagius.
2	Gilbert. Basset. Richard. Caverton.	2	Rob. de Cantelu. Fulk. de Contelu. Nich. de Kent.
3	Will. Briewere.	3	Will. Briewere, and Rich. de Parco.
5	Hubert. de Burgo.	5	Jo. de Wickenholt, jun.
6		6	Thom. Banaster.
	7 Rich. de Tus.		
	8 Tho. Basset.		
	9 Rob. de Amnari.		
10	Richardus de Tus.	10	Tho. Basset.
11	Robert de Magre.	11	Idem.
12	Joan. de Wikenholton.	12	Idem, and Rob. de Magre.
13	Idem.	13	Idem.
	14 Johan. de Wikenholton.		
15	Johan. de Wikenholton.	15	Tho. Basset. Rob. e Magre.
16	Idem.	16	Tho. Basset. Rich. Letus.
	17 Johan. de Wikenholton.		

HENRY III.

1		1	
2	Richardus filius Reg. Hen. de Saio.	2	Fulco de Breantee. Rad. de Bray.
3	Idem.	3	Idem.

ANNO.	Of Berkshire,	Of both.	ANNO.	Of Oxfordshire.
4	Henry de Saio.		4	Rad. de Bray.
	5 Idem, cum filiis			Radulph. de Bray.
6	Hen. de Saio.		6	Rad. de Bray.
7	Idem.		7	Falkesius de Breantee.
				Ric. de Brakele.
8	Fakesius de Breantee.		8	Ric. de Ripariis.
9	Hen. de Saio.		9	Ric. de Brakele.
	10 Henricus de Saio.			
11	Hugo de Batonia.		11	Galfr. de Craucombe.
				Rob. de Haya.
12	Hugo de Bada.		12	Phillippus de Albritaco.
13	Rob. de Haya.		13	Galfr. de Craucombe.
14	Hen. de Saio.		14	Idem.
				Rob. de Haya.
15	Idem.		15	Idem.
16	Idem.		16	Idem.
	17 Johan. de Hulcot.			
	18 Rob. de Maplederham.			
19	Engelard de Cicomaco.		19	Johan. Bruus.
	Nich. de Hedington.			
20	Idem.		20	Idem.
21	Rob. Bren.		21	Johan. de Tiwe.
22	Simon de Lauchmore.		22	Idem.
23	Idem.		23	Idem.
24	Sim. de Lauchmore.		24	Johan. de Plesseto.
				Will. Hay.
25	Idem.		25	Will. Hay.
26	Idem.		26	Idem.
27	Idem.		27	Idem.
28	Alanus de Farnham.		28	Will. Hay.
29	Idem.		29	Idem.

SHERIFFS OF BERKSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE.

ANNO.	HENRY III.	ANNO.	
30	Aland. de Farnham.	50	John de St ^o Walerico.
31	Idem.	51	Idem.
32	Widom. filius Roberti.	52	Nich. de Wiffrewash.
33	Idem.	53	Tho. de St ^o Wigore.
34	Idem.	54	Idem.
35	Nich. de Henred, for nine years together.	55	Will. de Insula.
44	Walter. de la Knivere.		Rog. Epis. Cov. and Lich.
45	Idem.	56	Idem.
46	Idem.		EDWARD I.
47	Fulco de Kucot.	1	Gilb. Kirkby.
48	Idem.	2	Idem.
49	John de St ^o Walerico.	3	Idem.
		4	Hen. de Shoctebroke.

ANNO.

- 5 Hen. de Shoctebroke.
- 6 Jacob. de Patebery.
- 7 Hen. de Shoctebroke.
Alanus filius Rol.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Jac. Croke.
Joh. de Cridemers.
- 10 Johan. de Cridemers.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Johan. de Tudemers.
Radul. de Beauyes.
- 14 Radul. de Beauyes.
- 15 Thom. de Duners.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Willielmus de Gresmull.
- 19 Richar. de Wilniescote.
- 20 Will. de Bremchele, for
four years together.
- 24 Hen. de Thistelden, for
five years together.
- 29 Nich. de Spershete, for
seven years together.

EDWARD II.

- 1 Tho. Danvers.
- 2 Rich. de Ameray.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Tho. Danvers.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Idem. & Phil. de la Beach.
- 7 Phil. de la Beach.
- 8 Richar. de Windsor.
- 9 Richar. de Poltiampton.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Otvelus Pursell, & Richar.
de la Bere.
- 12 Richar. de la Bere, & Joh.
de Brumpton.
- 13 Johan. de Brumpton.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Drogo Barentine, for five
years together.

ANNO.

EDWARD III.

- 1 Johan. de Brumpton.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Johan. de Bockland.
- 4 Philip. de la Beach.
- 5 Rich. de Colshul.
- 6 Idem.
- 7 Johan. de Brumpton.
- 8 Willielm. de Spershalt.
- 9 Johan. de Alveton.
- 10 Willielm. de Speshalt.
- 11 Johan. de Alveton, for four
years together.
- 15 Edward. de Morlins.
- 16 Robert. Fitz-Ellis.
- 17 Johan. de Alveton, for five
years together.
- 22 Johannes Laundeles, for six
years together.
- 28 Johan. de Alveton.
Richar. de Nowers.
- 29 Johan. de Willamscot.
- 30 Johan. Laundeles.
- 31 Idem.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Robert. de Moreton.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Roger. de Elmerugg.
- 36 Idem.
- 37 Roger. de Cottesford.
- 38 Idem.
- 39 Idem.
- 40 Roger. de Elmerugg, for three
years together.
- 43 Roger. de Cottesford.
- 44 Tho. de la Mare.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Gilbert. Wace.
- 47 Roger de Elmerugg.
- 48 Johan. James.
- 49 Gilbert. Wace.
- 50 Regind. de Maliris.
- 51 Johan. de Rothwell.

Reader, let me freely confess myself to thee, had I met with equal difficulty in the sheriffs of other counties as in this the first shire, it had utterly disheartened me from proceeding.

The sheriffs of Berkshire and Oxfordshire are so indented, or (pardon the metaphor) so *entangled* with *elflocks*, I cannot comb them out.

I will not say that I have done always right in dividing the sheriffs respectively; but have endeavoured my utmost; and may be the better believed, who in such a subject could meet with nothing to bribe or bias my judgment to partiality.

Be it premised, that though the list of sheriffs be the most comprehensive catalogue of the English gentry, yet it is not exactly adequate thereunto: for I find in this county the family of the Pusays so ancient, that they were lords of Pusay (a village nigh Faringdon) long before the Conquest, in the time of king Canutus, holding their lands by the tenure of cornage (as I take it); viz. by winding the horn which the king aforesaid gave their family, and which their posterity, still extant, at this day do produce.* Yet none of their name (though persons of regard in their respective generations) appear ever sheriffs of this county.

I am glad of so pregnant an instance, and more glad that it so seasonably presenteth itself in the front of our work, to confute their false logic, who will be ready to conclude negatively, for this our catalogue of sheriffs excluding them the lines of ancient gentry whose ancestors never served in this office. On the other side, no ingenuous gentleman can be offended with me if he find not his name registered in this roll, seeing it cannot be in me any omission whilst I follow my commission, faithfully transcribing what I find in the Records.

RICHARD I.

3. WILLIELMUS BRIEWERE.—He was so called (saith my author†) because his father was born upon an heath; though by the similitude of the name, one would have suspected him born among briers. But see what a poor man's child may come to. He was such a minion to this king Richard the First, that he created him Baron of Odcomb, in Somersetshire. Yea, when one Fulk Paynell was fallen into the king's displeasure, he gave this William Briewere the town of Bridgewater, to procure his reingratiating. His large inheritance (his son dying without issue) was divided amongst his daughters, married into the honourable families of Breos, Wake, Mohun, Lafert, and Percy.

8. PHILIPPUS filius ROBERTI. ALAN. de MARTON.—It is without precedent, that ever two persons held the shrievalty of one county jointly, or in co-partnership, London and Middlesex alone excepted, whereof hereafter. However, if two sheriffs appear in one year, as at this time and frequently hereafter,

* Camden's Britannia, in this county.

† Ibid. in Somersetshire.

such duplication cometh to pass by one of these accidents:—

1. *Amotion* of the first, put out of his place for misdemeanor (whereof very rare precedents), and another placed in his room.
- 2. *Promotion*. When the first is advanced to be a baron in the year of his shrievalty, and another substituted in his office.—
3. *Mort*. The former dying in his shrievalty, not privileged from such arrests to pay his debt to Nature.

In these cases two, and sometimes three, are found in the same year, who successively discharged the office. But, if no such mutation happened, and yet two sheriffs be found in one year, then the second must be understood *Sub-vice-comes* (whom we commonly also call Mr. Sheriff, in courtesy), his deputy acting the affairs of the county under his authority. However, if he who is named in this our catalogue in the second place appear the far more eminent person, there the intelligent reader will justly suspect a transposition, and that by some mistake the deputy is made to precede him whom he only represented.

Be it here observed, that the place of under-sheriffs in this age was very honourable, not hackneyed out for profit. And although some uncharitable people (unjustly I hope) have now-a-days fixed an ill character on those who twice together discharged the place, yet anciently the office befitted the best persons; little difference betwixt the high-sheriff and under-sheriff, save that he was under him, being otherwise a man of great credit and estate.

HENRY III.

2. **FULCO de BREANTEE, Oxf.**—This Fulco, or Falkerius, or Falkesius de Breantee, or Breantel, or Brent, (so many several ways is he written), was, for the first six years of this king, high-sheriff of Oxford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and Northampton shires (counties continued together); as by perusing the catalogues will appear. What this *Vir tot locorum*, “man of so many places,” was, will be cleared in Middlesex,* the place of his nativity.

56. **ROG. EPIS. COVENT. et LICH.**—That bishops in this age were sheriffs of counties in their own dioceses, it was usual and obvious. But Berkshire lying in the dioceses of Sarum, Oxfordshire, and Lincoln, that the far distant bishop of Coventry and Lichfield should be their sheriff, may seem extraordinary and irregular.

This first put us on the inquiry who this Roger should be; and, on search, we found him surnamed De Molend, alias Longespe, who was nephew unto king Henry the Third,† though how the kindred came in I cannot discover. No wonder then if his royal relation promoted him to this place, contrary to the

* In the title SOLDIERS.

† Godwin, on the Bishops of Coventry and Lichfield.

common course ; the king, in his own great age, and absence of his son prince Edward in Palestine, desiring to place his confidants in offices of so high trust.

EDWARD II.

6. PHIL. de la BEACH.—Their seat was at Aldworth in this county, where their statues on their tombs are extant at this day,* but of stature surely exceeding their due dimension. It seems the Grecian officers have not been here, who had it in their charge to order tombs, and proportion monuments to the persons represented. I confess, corpse do stretch and extend after their death ; but these figures extend beyond their corpse ; and the people there living extend their fame beyond their figures, fancying them giants, and fitting them with proportionable performances. They were indeed most valiant men ; and their male issue was extinct in the next king's reign, whose heir general (as appeareth by the herald's visitation) was married to the ancient family of Whitlock.

SHERIFFS OF BERKSHIRE AND OXFORDSHIRE.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Name.	Place.
1	Edmund Stoner.	
	Arms: Az. two bars dancettée O. a chief G.	
2	Thomas Barentyn.	
	S. two eaglets displayed Arg. armed O.	
3	Gilbertus Wace.	
4	Johannes Jeanes.	
5	Richardus Brines.	
6	Thomas Barentyn	. <i>ut prius.</i>
7	Johan. Hulcotts	
	Fusilée O. and G. a border Az.	
8	Robertus Bullocke	. Arborfield.
	G. a chevron twixt three bulls' heads Arg. armed O.	
9	Johannes Holgate.	
10	Thomas Barentyn	. <i>ut prius.</i>
11	Gilb. Wace, mil.	
12	Thomas Pool.	
13	Williel. Attwood.	
14	Hugo Wolfes.	
15	Robertus Bullock	. <i>ut prius.</i>
16	Williel. Wilcote.	
17	Thomas Farington.	
	S. three unicorns in pale, current, Arg. armed O.	
18	Thomas Barentyn	. <i>ut prius.</i>
19	Edrum. Spersholt.	

* "Effigies justo majores impositæ."—Camden's Britannia, in Berkshire.

Anno	Name.	Place.
20	Williel. Attwood.	
21	Johannes Golafre.	
22	Idem.	

HENRY IV.

- 1 Willielm. Wilcote.
- 2 Thomas Chaucer . Ewelme, Oxf.
Partée per pale Arg. and G. a bend counterchanged.
Johannes Wilcote.
- 3 Robertus James.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Thomas Chaucer . *ut prius.*
- 6 Williel. Langford.
- 7 Rob. Corbet, mil.
O. a raven proper.
- 8 Johannes Wilcote.
- 9 Th. Harecourt, mil. . Stanton, Oxf.
G. two bars O.
- 10 Petrus Besiles . . Lee, Berkshire.
Arg. three torteauxes.
- 11 Rob. Corbet, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 12 Williel. Lisle, mil.
O. a fess betwixt two chevrons S.

HENRY V.

- 1 Thomas Wykham
Arg. two chevrons S. betwixt three roses G.
- 2 Johannes Golofre.
- 3 Johannes Wilcote . *ut prius.*
- 4 Robertus Jeames.
- 5 Tho. Wilkham, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 6 Robertus Andrews.
- 7 Johannes Wilcote.
- 8 Willielmus Lysle . *ut prius.*
- 9 Idem . *ut prius.*

HENRY VI.

- 1 Willielmus Lisle . *ut prius.*
- 2 Thomas Stonore . *ut prius.*
- 3 Joh. Gowfre, at.
- 4 Ric. Walkested, mil.
- 5 Thomas Wykham . *ut prius.*
- 6 Thomas Stonar . *ut prius.*
- 7 Robertus James.
- 8 Philip. Englefield . Inglefield.
Barry of six, G. and Arg. on a chief O. a lion passant Az.
- 9 Tho. Wikham, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 10 Williel. Finderne.
- 11 Willielmus Darrell.
Az. a lion rampant Arg. crowned O.

Anno	Names.	Place.
12	Steph. Haytfield.	
13	Rich. Restwold.	
	Arg. three bends S.	
14	Thomæ Fetiplace	. Childre.
	G. two chevrons Arg.	
15	Ric. Quatermayns	. OXFORD.
	G. a fess betwixt four hands O.	
16	Johannes Norys.	
	Quarterly, Arg. and G. a fret O. with a fess Az.	
17	Edwardus Rede.	
	G. a saltire twixt four garbs O.	
18	Walter Skull.	
	Arg. a bend between six lions'-head erased of the field.	
19	Johan. Stokes.	
20	Petrus Fetiplace	. <i>ut prius.</i>
21	Johannes Norys	. <i>ut prius.</i>
22	Johan. Charles.	
23	Johan. Lidyard	. Benham
	Arg. on a chief O. a flower de luce G.	
24	Joh. Roger, juri.	
35	Edw. Langford.	
26	Idem.	
27	Johannes Penicock	
28	Williel. Wikham	. <i>ut prius.</i>
29	Edwardus Rede	. <i>ut prius.</i>
30	Joha. Chalers, mil.	
31	Johan. Roger, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
32	Thomas Stonore	. <i>ut prius.</i>
33	Ric. Quatermayns	. <i>ut prius.</i>
34	Rob. Harecourte	. <i>ut prius.</i>
35	Wal. Mantell.	
36	Johannes Noris, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
37	Williel. Brocas, arm.	
38	Tho. de la More, arm.	
	Arg. six martlets three two and one S.	

EDWARD IV.

1	Rich. Harecourte	. <i>ut prius.</i>
2	Ric. Restwood, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
3	Idem.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
4	Thomas Roger, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
5	Jo. Barantyn, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
6	Tho. Stonore, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
7	Ric. Harecourt, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Howard, mil.	. NORFOLK.
	G. a bend inter six crosslets fitchèe Arg.	
9	Will. Norys, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
10	Thomas Prout, arm.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
11	Edw. Langford, arm.	
12	Williel. Staverton.	
13	Will. Bekynham.	
14	Johann. Langston.	
15	Hump. Forster, arm.	Aldermaston.
	S. a chevron between three arrows Arg.	
16	Thomas de la Moremi	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Thomas Restwold	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	James Vyall.	
19	Johan. Norys, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Hum. Talbot, mil.	
	G. a lion rampant, within a border engrailed O,	
21	Tho. de la More	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Will. Norys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>

ANNO RICHARD III.

- 1 Thomas Kingeston.
- 2 Johannes Barantyn . *ut prius.*
- 3 Edwardus Franke,

ANNO HENRY VII.

- 1 Edw. Mountford.
- 2 Will. Norys, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 3 Thomas Say.
- 4 Willielm. Besilles . *ut prius.*
- 5 Th. Delamore, mi. . *ut prius.*
- 6 Johan. Horne, mil.
- 7 Williel. Harecourt . *ut prius.*
- 8 Ro. Harecourt, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 9 Geo. Gainford, arm.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Joh. Ashfield, arm.
- 12 Hugo Shirley, arm.
-
- Paly of six, O. and Az. a canton Erm,
- 13 Ant. Fetiplace, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 14 Ge. Gainsford, arm.
- 15 Johannes Basket.
-
- Az, a chevron E. betwixt three leopards' heads O.
- 16 Willi. Besilles, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 17 Rich. Flower, mil.
- 18 Jo. Williams, mil. , Tame, Oxford.
-
- Az. an organ-pipe in bend sinister saltirewise surmounted
of another dexter betwixt four crosses patée Arg.
- 19 Williel. Harecourt . *ut prius.*
- 20 Edw. Greவில், arm.
- 21 E. Chamberlain
-
- G. a chevron Arg. betwixt three escallops O,
- 22 Jo. Horne, arm.

Anno	Name.	Place.
23	Jo. Horne, arm.	
24	Jo. Langford. mil.	

HENRY VIII.

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Williel. Essex, arm. | . Lamborn. |
| | Az. a chevron Erm. betwixt three eagles displayed Arg. | |
| 2 | Williel. Harecourt | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Will. Barantin, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Thos. Haydock, arm. | |
| 5 | Wal. Raducy, mil. | |
| 6 | Simon. Harecourt, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Jo. Dauncy, mil. | |
| | Az. a dragon O. and lion combatant Arg. | |
| 8 | Geor. Foster, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Ed. Chamberlain, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Williel. Essex, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Tho. Englefeld, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Hen. Brugges, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's head O. | |
| 13 | Jo. Oswalston, arm. | |
| 14 | Simon Harecourt | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Jo. Fetiplace, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Williel. Essex. mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Will. Barantin, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Thos. Denton, arm. | |
| | G. a chevron betwixt three crescents Arg. | |
| 19 | Thom. Ellyot, arm. | |
| 20 | Si. Harecourt, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Will. Stafford, arm. | . Bradfield. |
| | O. a chevron G. and a canton Erm. | |
| 22 | Hen. Brugges, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Thomas Umpton, arm. | Wadley. |
| | Az. on a fess engrailed O. between three spear-heads Arg.
a greyhound cursant S. | |
| 24 | Hum. Forster, mil. | |
| 25 | Will. Farmar, arm. | |
| | Arg. a fess S. betwixt three leopards' heads erased G. | |
| 26 | Walt. Stoner, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Thomas Carter, arm. | |
| 28 | Anth. Hungerford | |
| | S. two bars Arg. in chief three plates. | |
| 29 | Si. Harecourt, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Joh. Williams, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Rich. Brigges, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Williel. Essex, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Walt. Stoner, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Wil. Barantin, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Williel. Farmor, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |

Anno	Name.	Place.
36	Joh. Williams, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
37	Hum. Foster, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
38	Le. Chamberlain	. <i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD VI.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Fra. Englefeld, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Anth. Cope, mil. | . Hanwel |
| | Arg. on a chevron Az. between three roses G. slipp'd
and leav'd V. three flowers de luce O. | |
| 3 | Will. Rainsf. mil. | |
| 4 | Richard Fines, arm. | . Broughton |
| | Az. three lions rampant O. | |
| 5 | Willielm. Hide, arm. | . S. Denchw. |
| | G. two chevrons Arg. | |
| 6 | Le. Chamberl. mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |

REX PHILIP, et MAR. REGINA.

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | { Jo. Williams, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | { et Jo. Brome, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 1, 2 | Ric. Briggess, mil. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2, 3 | Will. Rainsford. | |
| 3, 4 | Thomas Briggess, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4, 5 | Johan. Denton, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5, 6 | Richard. Fines, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |

ELIZABETH.

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Edw. Ashfeld, arm. | |
| 2 | Edw. Fabian, arm. | |
| 3 | Johan. Doyle, arm. | |
| | O. two bendlets Az. | |
| 4 | Henric. Norys, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Ric. Wenman, arm. | |
| | Quarterly G. and Az. a cross patonce O. | |
| 6 | Joh. Croker, arm. | . Tame P. Ox. |
| | Arg. on a chevron engrailed G. between three crows, as
many mullets O. pierced. | |
| 7 | Tho. Stafford, arm. | . <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Christ. Brome. | |

HENRY IV.

2. THOMAS CHAUCER.—He was sole son to Geffery Chaucer, that famous poet, from whom he inherited fair lands at Dunnington Castle in this county, and at Ewelme in Oxfordshire. He married Maude, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Burwash, by whom he had one only daughter named Alice, married unto William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk. He lieth buried under a fair tomb in Ewelme church, with this inscription: "Hic jacet Thomas Chaucer, Armiger, quondam dominus istius

villæ et Patronus istius Ecclesiæ, qui obiit 18 die mensis Novembris, anno Dom. 1434 ; et Matilda uxor ejus, quæ obiit 28 mensis Aprilis, anno Domini 1436.”

HENRY V.

1. THOMAS WIKHAM.—I behold him as kinsman and next heir to William Wykham, that famous Bishop of Winchester, to whom the Bishop left, notwithstanding above * six thousand pounds bequeathed by him in legacies (for the discharge whereof he left ready money), one hundred pound lands a year. As for his arms, viz. Argent, two chevrons Sable between three roses Gules, a most ingenious Oxfordian † conceiveth those chevrons (alias couples in architecture) given him in relation to the two colleges he built, the one in Oxford, the other in Winchester. It will be no sin to suspect this no original of but a post-nate allusion to his arms, who was (whatever is told to the contrary) though his parents were impoverished, of a knightly extraction. ‡ But if it was his assigned and not hereditary coat, it will be long enough ere the Herald's office grant another to any upon the like occasion.

HENRY VI.

3. JOHANNES GOWFRE, Arm.—No doubt the same with him who 2 Henry V. was written John Golofre. He is the first person who is styled Esquire, though surely all who were before him were (if not Knights) Esquires at the least, and afterwards this addition grew more and more fashionable in the reign of king Henry the Sixth: for, after that Jack Straw (one of the grand founders of the Levellers) was defeated, the English gentry, to appear above the common sort of people, did, in all public instruments, insert their native or acquired qualifications.

EDWARD IV.

8. JOHN HOWARD, Miles.—He was son to Sir Robert Howard, and soon after was created a Baron by this king, and Duke of Norfolk by king Richard the Third, as kinsman and one of the heirs of Anne, Duchess of York and Norfolk, whose mother was one of the daughters of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. Soon after he lost his life in his quarrel who gave him his honour, in Bosworth field.

From him descended the noble and numerous family of the Howards, of whom I told four earls and two barons sitting in the last parliament of king Charles. § I have nothing else for the present to observe of this name, save that a great antiquary

* Bishop Godwin, in Bishops of Winchester.

† Sir Isaac Wake, in his *Musæ Regnantes*.

‡ Harpfield, *Ecclesiastical History*, p. 550.

§ Earls Arundel, Nottingham, Suffolk, Berkshire. Barons Mowbray, Estrick.

will have it originally to be Holdward ; * (L and D being omitted for the easier pronunciation) which signifieth the keeper of any castle, hold, or trust committed unto them, wherein they have well answered unto their name. Did not Thomas Howard Earl of Surrey well hold his ward by land, when in the reign of king Henry the Eighth he conquered the Scots in Flodden field, and took James the Fourth their king prisoner? And did not Charles Howard (afterwards Earl of Nottingham) hold his ward by sea in 88, when the armada was defeated? But hereof (God willing) hereafter.

‡ 15. HUMPHRY FOSTER, Arm.—This must be he (consent of times avowing it) who was afterwards knighted, and lieth buried in St. Martin's in the Fields, London, with the following inscription : † "Of your charity, pray for the soul of Sir Humphrey Foster, knight, whose body lieth buried here in earth under this marble stone: which deceased the 18th day of the month of September, 1500; on whose soul Jesu have mercy. Amen."

HENRY VII.

8. ROBERT HARECOURT, Miles.—Right ancient is this family in France, having read in a French herald, ‡ who wrote in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, that it flourished therein eight hundred years, as by a genealogy drawn by him should appear.

Of this family (for both give the same coat at this day, viz. Gules two barrs Or,) a younger branch, coming over at the Conquest, fixed itself in the Norman infancy at Staunton Harecourt in Oxfordshire. And I find that in the reign of king John, Richard de Harecourt of Staunton aforesaid, marrying Orabella daughter of Saer de Quincy Earl of Winchester, had the rich manor of Bosworth in Leicestershire bestowed on him for his wife's portion.

I cannot exactly distinguish the several Harecourts contemporaries in this county, and sheriffs thereof, so as to assign them their several habitations; but am confident that this Robert Harecourt (sheriff in the reign of king Henry the Seventh) was the same person whom king Edward the Fourth made knight of the Garter. From him lineally descended the valiant knight Sir Simon Harecourt, lately slain in the wars against the rebels in Ireland, whose son, a hopeful gentleman, enjoys the manor of Staunton at this day.

15. JOHN BASKET.—He was an esquire of remark and martial activity in his younger days, who in some years after re-

* Verstegan, of Decayed Intelligence, p. 320.

† Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 447.

‡ Jean Le Feron, en le Chapter des Mareschaviz, de France.

moved to Devenish in Dorsetshire, to whom king Henry the Eighth, going over into France, committed the care of that county, as by his following letter will appear.

“By the King.

“Trusty and well-beloved, We greet you well. And whereas we at this time have written as well to the sheriff of that our shire, as also to the justices of our peace within our said shire, commanding and straightly charging, that as well the said sheriff as the said justices, endeavour them for the keeping of our peace and the entertainment of our subjects, in good quiet and restfulness, during the time of our journey into the parties of beyond the sea; to the which we entend to dispose us about the latter end of this present month of May: and forasmuch also as we have for your great ease spared you of your attendance upon us in our said journey, and left you at home to do us service in keeping of our peace, and good rule amongst our said subjects: We will therefore and command you, that during the time of our said absence out of this our realme, ye have a special oversight, regard, and respect, as well to the sheriff as to the said justices, how and in what diligence they do and execute our commandement, comprised in our said letters. And that ye also from time to time, as ye shall see meet, quickly and sharply call upon them in our name, for the execution of our said commandement; and if you shall find any of them remiss or negligent in that behalf, we will that ye lay it sharply to their charge; advertising, that in case they amend not their defaults, ye will thereof advertise our councill remaining with our dearest daughter the princess, and so we charge you to do indeed. And if our said sheriff or justice, or any other sheriff or justice of any shire next to you, upon any side adjoining, shall need or require your assistance, for the execution of our said commandements, we will and desire you that what the best power ye can make of our subjects in Harneys, ye be to them aiding and assisting from time to time as the case shall require. Not failing hereof as you intend to please us, and as we specially trust you. Given under our signet, at our manor of Greenwich, the 18 day of May.”

HENRY VIII.

1. WILLIAM ESSEX, Arm.—He was a worthy man in his generation, of great command in this county (whereof he was four times sheriff), and the first of his family who fixed at Lambourn therein, on this welcome occasion. He had married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Rogers of Benham, whose grandfather, John Rogers, had married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Shoteshroke of Bercote in this county (whose ancestors had been sheriffs of Berkshire in the fourth, fifth, and sixth of king Edward the third), by whom he received a large inheritance.

Nor was the birth of this Sir William (for afterwards he was knighted) beneath his estate, being son unto Thomas Essex, Esquire, Remembrancer and Vice-Treasurer unto king Edward the Fourth; who died November 1, 1500; lieth buried with a plain epitaph in the church of Kensington, Middlesex. He derived himself from Henry de Essex, Baron of Rawley in Essex, and standard-bearer of England (as I have seen in an exact pedigree attested by Master Camden); and his posterity have lately assumed his coat, viz. Argent, an orle Gules. There was lately a baronet of this family, with the revenues of a baron; but "riches endure not for ever,"* if providence be not as well used in preserving as attaining them.

24. HUMPHRY FORSTER, Knight.—He bare a good affection to Protestants, even in the most dangerous times, and spake to the quest in the behalf of Master Marbeck, that good confessor:† yea, he confessed to king Henry the Third, that never any thing went so much against his conscience, which under his Grace's authority he had done, as his attending the execution of three poor men martyred at Windsor.‡

EDWARD VI.

1. FRANCIS INGLEFIELD, Mil.—He afterwards was Privy-councillor unto queen Mary, and so zealous a Romanist, that after her death he left the land, with a most large inheritance, and lived for the most part in Spain. He was a most industrious agent to solicit the cause of the queen of Scots, both to his Holiness and the Catholic king; as also he was a great promoter of and benefactor to the English college at Valladolid in Spain, where he lieth interred: and a family of his alliance is still worshipfully extant in this county.

QUEEN MARY.

1. JOHN WILLIAMS, Miles.—Before the year of his shrievalty was expired, queen Mary made him Lord Williams of Tame in Oxfordshire; in which town he built a small hospital and a very fair school;§ he with Sir Henry Bennyfield were joint keepers of the lady Elizabeth, whilst under restraint, being as civil as the other was cruel unto her. Bishop Ridley, when martyred, requested this lord to stand his friend to the queen, that those leases might be confirmed which he had made to poor tenants; which he promised, and performed accordingly.|| His great estate was divided betwixt his two daughters and co-heirs, one married to Sir Henry Norrice, the other to Sir Richard Wenman.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

4. HENRY NORRICE, Arm.—Son-in-law to the Lord Williams

* Prov. xxvii. 24.

† Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1219.

‡ Idem. p. 1221.

§ Camden's Britannia, in Oxfordshire.

|| See the picture of Bishop Ridley's burning, in Mr. Fox.

aforesaid. He was by queen Elizabeth created Baron Norrice of Ricot in Oxfordshire. It is hard to say whether this tree of honour was more remarkable for the root from whence it sprang, or for the branches that sprang from him. He was son to Sir Henry Norrice, who suffered in the cause of queen Anne Bullen, grandchild to Sir Edward Norrice, who married Fridswide, sister and coheir to the last Lord Lovell. He was father (though himself of a meek and mild disposition) to the martial brood of the Norrices, of whom hereafter.*

Elizabeth, his great grandchild, sole daughter and heir unto Francis Norrice, Earl of Berkshire, and Baroness Norrice, was married unto Edward Wray, Esquire, whose only daughter, Elizabeth Wray, Baroness Norrice, lately deceased, was married unto Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindsey; whose son, a minor, is Lord Norrice at this day.

SHERIFFS OF BERKSHIRE ALONE.

REG. ELIZ.

Anno	Name.	Place.
9	Edw. Unton, mil.	Wadley.
	Arms: Az. on a fess eng. O. twixt three spear-heads Arg. a hound cursant S. collared G.	
10	Jo. Fetiplace, arm.	Chilrey.
	G. two chev. Arg.	
11	Will. Forster, arm.	Aldermerston.
	Sable, a chev. betwixt three arrows Arg.	
12	Will. Dunch, arm.	Littlewitham.
	O. a chev. betwixt two towers in chief and a fleur-de-lis in base Arg.	
13	Joha. Winchcomb	Budebury.
14	Hen. Nevill, mil.	Billingber.
15	Tho. Essex, arm.	Limborn.
	Az. a chevron betwixt three eagles Arg.	
16	Ric. Lovelace, arm.	Hurley.
	G. on a chief indented S. three marvets O.	
17	Anth. Bridges, arm.	Hemsted-Marshal.
18	Thom. Parry, arm.	
19	Jo. Fetiplace, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Tho. Stafford, arm.	Bradfield.
	O. a chev. and canton E.	
21	Tho. Stephans, arm.	
22	Hum. Foster, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Tho. Bullock, arm.	Arborfield.
	G. a chev. twixt three bulls' heads Ar. armed O.	
24	Tho. Read, arm.	Abingdon.
	G. a saltire twixt four garbs O.	
25	Mich. Molens, arm.	Clapgate.

* In the description of Oxfordshire, title SOLDIERS.

Anno	Name.	Place.
26	Be. Fetiplace, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
27	Edw. Fetiplace, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
28	Chris. Lillcot, arm.	. Rushcomb.
	O. two bars vairy Arg. and S.	
29	Edm. Dunch, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
30	Thomas Parry, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
31	Tho. Dolman, arm.	. Shaw.
	Az. a fess dancetté inter six garbes Or.	
32	Johan. Latton, arm.	
33	Rich. Ward, arm.	
34	Fr. Winchcombe	. <i>ut prius.</i>
35	Hum. Forster, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
36	Ricar. Hide, arm.	. S. Denchw.
	G. two chevrons Arg.	
37	Hen. Nevill, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
38	Edm. Wiseman, arm.	. Stephenton.
	S. a chev. twixt three bars of spears Arg.	
39	Chri. Lidcotte, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
40	Hen. Pool, mil.	
41	Tho. Reede, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
42	Sa. Backhouse, arm.	. Swallofield.
43	Johan. Norris, mil.	
44	Ed. Fettiplace, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
45	Ed. Dunch, arm. and 1 Ja.	<i>ut prius.</i>

JAC. REX.

- 1 Edm. Dunch, arm.
S. a chev. betwixt three towers Arg.
- 2 Ant. Blagrove, arm.
O. on a bend S. three greaves erased at the ancle Ar.
- 3 Thomas Read, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 4 Will. Stonhou. arm. . Radley.
Arg. on a fess S. between three falcons volant Az. a leopard's head and two mullets O.
- 5 Fr. Winchcombe. . *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Foster, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 7 Anth. Barker, mil. . Suning.
- 8 Ric. Lovelace, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 9 Tho. Vachell, mil. . Colly.
Bendy of six pieces, Erm. and Az.
- 10 Tho. Hinton, arm.
- 11 Car. Wiseman, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 12 Jo. Ayshcombe, arm.
- 13 Will. Young, mil.
- 14 Will. Standin, arm. . Arborfield.
- 15 Val. Knightley, mil.
Quarterly, Erm, and O. three pales G.
- 16 Joh. Catcher, arm.
- 17 Hum. Foster, arm. . *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
18	Gabriel Pyle, mil.	. Compton.
19	Jo. Winchcombe.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
20	Jo. Marrycot, arm.	
21	William Hide, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
22	Jo. Blagrave, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
23		
24		

CAR. I. REX.

1	Joh. Darrel, Bar.	. W. Woodh.
	Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.	
2	Edr. Clark, mil.	. Ardington.
3	Gor. Willmot, arm.	. Charlton.
4	Edw. Yates, Barr.	. Buckland.
5	Sam. Dunch, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
	Per fess embattled Arg. and S. three yates counterchanged.	
6	Jo. Fetiplace, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
7	Hen. Samborn, mil.	. Moultsford.
8	Henry Powle, arm.	
9	Edm. Dunch, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
10	Hum. Dolman, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
11	Will. Barker, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
12	Ric. Harrison, mil.	. Hurst.
	O. on a chief S. three eagles displayed of the first.	
13	Geo. Stonhouse, bar.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
14	Humph. Hide, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
15	Gea. Puresy, arm.	. Wadley.
	S. three pair of gauntlets dipping, Arg.	
16	Peregrine Hobby.	. Bisham.
	Arg. three fusiles upon slippers G.	
17	Tanfield Vachel.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
18		
19		
20		
21		
22	Jo. Southleg, arm.	

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

9. EDWARD UNTON, or UMPTON, Miles.—This ancient and worshipful name was extinct in the days of our fathers for want of issue male, and a great part of their lands devolved by an heir-general to George Purfey, of Wadley, Esquire, whose care is commendable in preserving the monuments of the Umptons in Faringdon church, and restoring such as were defaced in the war to a good degree of their former fairness.

26. BESILIUS FETIPLACE.—Some may colourably mistake it for Basilius, or Basil, a christian name frequent in some fami-

lies, whereas indeed it is Besil, a surname. These lived in great regard at Lee, thence called Besiles-Lee, in this county, until Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Besiles, last of that name, was married unto Richard Fetiplace, whose great-great-grandchild was named Besile, to continue the remembrance of their ancestors.

Reader, I am confident an instance can hardly be produced of a surname made christian in England, save since the Reformation; before which time the priests were scrupulous to admit any at font, except they were baptized with the name of a Scripture or legendary saint. Since, it hath been common; and although the Lord Coke was pleased to say he had noted many of them prove unfortunate, yet the good success in others confutes the general truth of the observation.

KING JAMES.

8. RICHARD LOVELACE, Knight.—He was a gentleman of metal; and in the reign of queen Elizabeth, making use of letters of mart, had the success to light on a large remnant of the king of Spain's cloth of silver, I mean his West-Indian fleet; wherewith he and his posterity are the warmer to this day. King Charles created him Lord Lovelace, of Hurley.

KING CHARLES.

1. SIR JOHN DARELL, Baronet.—He being the first who, in the catalogue of sheriffs, occurreth of that order, a word of the institution thereof. We meddle not with ancient baronets, finding that word formerly promiscuously blended with *Bannerets* (Sir Ralph Fane, in a patent passed unto him, is expressly termed a baronet); but insist on their new erection in the ninth of king James.

Their Qualifications.—1. They were to be persons *morum probitate spectati*. 2. Descended at least of grandfather, by the father's side, that bare arms. 3. Having a clear estate of one thousand pounds per annum; two-thirds thereof at least in possession, the rest in reversion expectant on one life only, holding in dower or in jointure.

Their Service.—1. Each of them was to advance, towards the planting of the province of Ulster in Ireland, with colonies and castles to defend them, money enough to maintain thirty foot for three years, after the rate of eight-pence a day for every one of them. 2. The first-year's wages was to be paid down on the passing of their patent; the remainder, as they contracted with the king's commissioners authorized to treat and conclude thereof.

Their Dignity.—1. They were to take place, with their wives and children respectively, immediately after the sons of barons;

and before all Knights-bachelors of the Bath, and Bannerets; save such solemn ones as hereafter should be created in the field by the king there present, under the standard royal displayed. 2. The addition of Sir was to be prefixed before theirs; of Madam, their wives' names. 3. The honour was to be hereditary; and knighthood not to be denied to their eldest sons of full age, if desiring it. 4. For an augmentation in their arms, they might bear a bloody hand, in a canton or escutcheon, at their pleasure.

The king did undertake that they should never exceed two hundred; which number completed, if any chanced to die without issue male, none were to be substituted in their place; that so their number might daily diminish, and honour increase. He did also promise, for himself and his heirs, that no new order under another name should be superinduced.

THE BATTLES.

NEWBURY; *the first*, 1643, *Sept.* 20.—The Earl of Essex, having raised the siege of Gloucester, and returning towards London, was rather followed than overtaken by the king's army. Both sides might be traced by a track of bloody footsteps, especially at Auborn in Wilts, where they had a smart encounter. At Newberry the earl made a stand. Here happened a fierce fight on the east side of the town, wherein the Londoners did shew that they could as well use a sword in the field as a met-ward in a shop. The Parliament was conceived to lose the most, the king the most considerable, persons: amongst whom the Earls of Carnarvon and Sunderland, the Viscount Falkland, colonel Morgan, &c. Both armies may be said to beat and be beaten, neither winning the day, and both the twilight. Hence it was that both sides were so sadly filled with their supper over night, neither next morning had any stomach to breakfast; but, keeping their stations, were rather contented to face, than willing to fight, one another.

NEWBURY; *the second*, 1644, *Oct.* 27.—One would wonder where the Earl of Essex, so lately stripped out of all his infantry in Cornwall, so soon reinvested himself with more foot, save that London is the shop general of all commodities. Recruited with fresh (but not fresh-water) soldiers, he gave the king battle. This fight was as long and fierce as the former; but the conquest more clear on the Parliament's side. The Cornish (though behaving themselves valiantly) were conceived not to do so well, because expected to have done better.

The Royalists were at night fain to hang lighted matches on the hedges (so to simulate their abode thereabouts); whilst they drew off, securing their cannon in Dunnington castle (the governor whereof, Sir J. Bois, did the king knight's service); and so, in a pace slower than a flight and faster than a retreat, returned in as good order as their condition was capable of. Many here

lost their lives, as if Newbury were so named by a sad *prolepsis*, fore-signifying that that town should afford a new burying place to many slain in two bloody battles.

THE FAREWELL.

Being to take my leave of this shire, I seriously considered what want there was therein, that so I might wish the supply thereof. But I can discover no natural defect ; and I therefore wish the inhabitants a thankful heart to that God who hath given them a country so perfect in profit and pleasure. Withal it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very skittish, and often cast their owners ; which yet I impute not so much to the unruliness of the beasts, as to the unskilfulness of the riders. I desire heartily that hereafter the Berkshire gentry may be better settled in their saddles, so that the sweet places in this county may not be subject to so many mutations.

WORTHIES OF BERKSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

- Charles ABBOT, first Lord Colchester, Speaker of the House of Commons : born at Abingdon 1757 ; died 1829.
- James Pettit ANDREWS, a learned miscellaneous writer ; born at Newbury 1737 ; died 1797.
- Dr. Phannel BACON, a dramatic poet ; born at Reading 1737 ; died 1783.
- Sir John BARNARD, patriotic alderman of London ; born at Reading 1685 ; died 1764.
- Dr. Joseph BUTLER, Bishop of Durham, and author of "Analogy of Religion ;" born at Wantage 1692 ; died 1752.
- Charles COATES, historian of his native town of Reading ; died 1813.
- Henry Edward DAVIS, author of the "Defender of Christianity," against the historian Gibbon ; born at Windsor 1756.
- William DODWELL, a learned divine and author ; born at Shaftesbroke 1710 ; died 1785.
- John FELL, Bishop of Oxford ; born at Langworth 1625 ; died 1686.
- John FOSTER, Master of Eton, the great classical scholar ; born at Windsor 1731 ; died 1773.
- Thomas GODWIN, Bishop of Bath and Wells ; born at Wokingham 1517 ; died 1590.
- James GRANGER, a divine, collector of engraved portraits, author of a "Biographical History of England," and some sermons ; died 1776, aged about 60.
- Thomas HEARNE, an antiquary, historian, and classical editor ; born at Littleford Green in White Waltham ; died 1735.

Sir Thomas HOLT, a lawyer, and recorder of his native town of Reading.

Issac KIMBER, historian and biographer; born at Wantage 1692; died 1758.

William LLOYD, Bishop of St. Asaph, one of the seven bishops imprisoned by James II.; born at Tilehurst 1627; died 1717.

James MERRICK, a divine, poet, and translator of the Psalms; born at Reading 1719; died 1769.

Edward MOORE, a dramatic poet, author of "The World," "Gamester," and "Fables for the Female Sex;" born at Abingdon 1712; died 1757.

Henry NEVILL, a republican, and author of "Plato Redivivus;" born at Billingbeare 1620; died 1694.

William NEWCOME, Archbishop of Armagh, of great learning and exemplary manners; born at Buxton-le-Clay 1729; died 1800.

Sir Constantine PHIPPS, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; born at Reading; died 1723.

Henry James PYE, Poet-laureat; born at Farringdon 1745; died 1813.

George SEWELL, a physician, poet, and miscellaneous writer; born at Windsor; died 1726.

Sir John SOANE, F.R.S., S.A., &c. Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, architect to the Bank of England, &c.; born at Reading 1752; died 1837.

Sir Thomas STAMPLE, Lord Mayor of London in 1692; born at Reading.

William Bagshaw STEVENS, a poet and divine; born at Abingdon about 1755; died 1800.

Sir John STONEHOUSE, a physician and divine; born 1716.

The Rev. Dr. VALPY, classical scholar and divine, master of Reading School; born 1774; died 1836.

John WORRAL, author of "Bibliotheca Legum;" born at Reading; died 1771.

Edward YOUNG, Dean of Salisbury, a theologian, and father of the poet, born at Woodhay; died 1705.

* * The principal Works published since Dr. Fuller's time, relative to this county, are the History of Berkshire, by Elias Ashmole (1736); History of Windsor Castle, by J. Pote (1749); History of the Beauties of England (1801); Lyson's Britannia (1813); Histories of Reading, by the Rev. C. Coates (1802), and by J. Man (1816); and the History of Windsor, by J. Hakewell (1813).—Ed.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

BEDFORDSHIRE hath Northamptonshire on the north, Huntingdon and Cambridgeshires on the east, Hertfordshire on the south, Buckinghamshire on the west thereof. It lieth from north to south in an oval form, and may be allowed two and twenty miles in length, though the general breadth thereof extendeth not to full fifteen.

The soil consisteth of a deep clay, yet so that this county may be said to wear a belt, or girdle of sand, about, or rather athwart the body thereof (from Woburn to Potton), affording fair and pleasant, as the other part doth fruitful and profitable, places for habitation, which partakes plentifully in the partage of all English conveniences.

Here let this caveat be entered, to preserve its due [but invaded] right to much grain growing in this county: for corn-chandlers (the most avouchable authors in this point) will inform you, that when Hertfordshire wheat and barley carries the credit in London, thereby much is meant (though miscalled) which is immediately bought in and brought out of Hertfordshire, but originally growing in Bedfordshire, about Dunstable and elsewhere. But let not the dry nurse, which only carried the child in her arms and dandled it in her lap, lay claim to that babe which the true mother did breed and bear in her body.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

BARLEY.

White, large, plump, and full of flower. The countryman will tell you, that of all our grains this is most nice, and must be most observed in the several seasons thereof. It doth not only allay hunger, but also in a manner quencheth thirst, when ordered into malt. It is (though not so toothsome) as wholesome as wheat itself, and was all the staff of bread, which Christ's body leaned on in this life; eating, to attest his humanity, barley loaves to evidence his humility.*

* John vi. 9.

MALT.

This is barley with the property thereof much altered, having passed both water and fire, steeped and dried on a kiln. That the use hereof was known to the Greeks, plainly appears by the proper word wherewith they express it, *Βύνη*; and no maltster of Bedford can better describe the manner thereof than is done by Aetius; “Est hordeum madefactum, quod germen emisit, deindè cum ligulis enatis tostum est.”* Besides, we read of *Οἶνος κριθίνος*, and Athenæus maketh mention of such who were *Κριθινον πεπωκότες οἶνον*,† “drinkers of barley wine,” — a liquor probably more wholesome for northern bodies than that which groweth in grapes.

What great estates malsters got formerly in this county, may be collected from the wealth of the ale-brewers therein, there being so near a relation betwixt the two callings. For I read in the reign of king Henry the Fifth, of William Murfley, an ale brewer of Dunstable (accounted, I confess, a Lollard, and follower of the Lord Cobham,) who when taken had two horses trapped with gilt armour led after him, and had a pair of gilt spurs in his bosom, expecting (say they) knighthood from the Lord Cobham.‡ And although I believe not the report in full habitude, it is enough to intimate unto us that in that age it was a wealthy employment.

FULLERS-EARTH.

Great store of this is digged up not far from Woburn in this county, whence it is commonly called Woburn earth. Such the use thereof in drapery, that good cloth can hardly be made without it, foreign parts affording neither so much, nor so good of this kind.§ No wonder then if our statutes strictly forbid the transportation thereof, to preserve the perfection of clothing amongst ourselves. But were this fullers-earth like *terra lemnia*, or *sigillata*, and all the parcels thereof locked up under a seal, yet the Dutch (so long as they are so cunning, and we so careless) will stock themselves hence with plentiful proportions thereof.

LARKS.

The most and best of these are caught and well dressed about Dunstable in this shire. A harmless bird whilst living, not trespassing on grain; and wholesome when dead, then filling the stomach with meat, as formerly the ear with music. In winter they fly in flocks, probably the reason why *Alauda* signifieth in Latin both a lark and a legion of soldiers; except any will say a legion is so called because helmeted on their heads and crested like a lark, therefore also called in Latin *Galerita*,

* Lib. x. c. 29. † Lib. i. et x.

‡ Harpfield, History of Wickliffe, p. 708; and Hollinshed, p. 544.

§ See more hereof in Surrey, title Natural Commodities.

If men would imitate the early rising of this bird, it would conduce much unto their healthfulness.

THE MANUFACTURES.

Fat folk (whose collops stick to their sides) are generally lazy, whilst leaner people are of more activity. Thus fruitful countries (as this is for the generality thereof) take to themselves a writ of ease; the principal cause why Bedfordshire affords not any trades peculiar to itself.

THE BUILDINGS.

This county affordeth no cathedral, and the parochial churches entitle not themselves to any eminency. Only I hear such high commendations of a chapel and monument erected at Maldon by Thomas Earl of Elgin to the memory of his deceased lady Diana Cecil, that I am impatient till I have beheld it, to satisfy myself whether it answereth that character of curiosity which credible persons have given thereof.

Taddington, Amptill, and Woburn carry away the credit amongst the houses of the nobility in this county.

WONDERS.

At Harleswood, commonly called Harold, in this county, the river of Ouse, anno 1399, parted asunder; the water from the fountain standing still, and those towards the sea giving way, so that it was passable over on foot for three miles together, not without the astonishment of the beholders.* It was an ominous presage of the sad civil wars betwixt the two houses of York and Lancaster.

There is a rivulet in this county (though confining on Buckinghamshire) near a village called Aspeley; and take the strange operation thereof from his pen, who (though a poet) is a credible author:

“ The Brook which on her bank doth boast that earth alone,
Which, noted of this isle, converteth wood to stone.
That little Aspeley’s earth we anciently instyle,
Mongst sundry other things, A Wonder of the Isle.”†

But, by his leave, there is another of the same nature in Northamptonshire; which because less known I will there enlarge myself on that subject.

PROVERBS.

“ As plain as Dunstable road.”]

It is applied to things plain and simple, without either welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easy and obvious to be found without any difficulty or direction. Such this road;

* Hypodagma, p. 163.

† Drayton’s Poly-olbion, the 22nd Song.

being broad and beaten, as the confluence of many leading to London from the north and north-west parts of this land.

“As crooked as Crawley brook.”]

This is a nameless brook arising about Woburn, running by Crawley, and falling immediately into the Ouse. But this proverb may better be verified of Ouse itself in this shire, more *mæandrous* than *Mæander*, which runneth above eighty miles in eighteen by land. Blame it not, if, sensible of its sad condition, and presaging its fall into the foggy fens in the next county, it be loath to leave this pleasant place; as who would not prolong their own happiness?

“The Bailiff of Bedford is coming.”]

This proverb hath its original in this, but use in the next, county of Cambridge. The river Ouse running by is called the Bailiff of Bedford, who, swelling with rain, snow-water, and tributary brooks in the winter, and coming down on a sudden, arresteth the Isle of Ely with an inundation. But I am informed that the drainers of the Fens have of late, with incredible care, cost, art, and industry, wrested the mace out of this Bailiff's hand, and have secured the country against his power for the future.

PRINCES.

MARGARET BEAUFORT, Countess Richmond and Derby. No person of judgment or ingenuity will find fault with her posture under this title, who was great-great-grandchild to king Edward the Third, and mother to king Henry the Seventh, besides her (almost incredible) alliance to so many foreign princes.*

Thus, reader, I am confident I have pleased thee as well as myself, in disposing her in this place. And yet I am well assured that, were she alive, she would (half-offended hereat) be more contented to be ranked under another and lower topic of benefactors to the public; yea, (if left to her own liberty) would choose that reposing-place for her memory. This is not only most consonant to her humility and charity (desiring rather to be good than great): but also conformable to her remarkable expression (according to the devotion of those darker days) “that, if the Christian princes would agree to march with an army for the recovery of Palestine, she would be their landress.”

This is she who, besides a professor of divinity placed in both universities, founded the two fair colleges of Christ and Saint John in Cambridge. By the way be it observed, that Cambridge hath been much beholden to the strength of bounty in the weaker sex. Of the four Halls therein, two, viz. Clare and Pembroke, were (as I may say) feminine foundations; and of the twelve colleges, one third, Queen's, Christ's Saint John's,

* See their number in her Funeral Sermon, preached by Bishop Fisher,

and Sidney, owe their original to worthy women : whereas no female ever founded college in Oxford (though bountiful benefactors to many) ; seeing queen's college therein, though commended to the queens of England for its successive patronesses, had Robert Eglesfield for the effectual founder thereof.

And Cambridge is so far from being ashamed of, she is joyful at, and thankful for, such charity ; having read of our Saviour himself, that " Mary Magdalen, and Joanna, and Susanna, and many other women, ministered unto him of their substance."* But this worthy Lady Margaret, being too high for a mean man to commend, is long since gone to the great God to reward, dying in the beginning of the reign of her grand-child king Henry the Eighth.

SAINTS.

AINULPHUS, of royal British blood, was an holy hermit, who, waving the vanities of this wicked world, betook himself in this county to a solitary life, renowned for the sanctity (or rather sanctimony) thereof. The age he lived in is not exactly known ; but sure it is, that Ainulphsbury (a town in the confines of this and Huntingdonshire), was erected in his memory, part whereof (corruptly called Ainsbury) is extant at this day, and the rest is disguised under the new name of Saint Neot's.

MARTYRS.

THOMAS CHASE, an ancient and faithful labourer in God's vineyard, led his life most in Buckinghamshire, but found his death in this county, long kept in durance, and hanged at last, in the bishop's prison at Woburn. His executioners, to palliate their murder, and asperse his memory, gave it out that he had destroyed himself ; a loud lie, seeing he was so loaden with chains, that he could not lift up his own body.† But the clearing hereof must be remitted to that day wherein all things done in secret shall be made manifest. His martyrdom happened in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, anno Domini 1506.

PRELATES.

SILVESTER de EVERTON, for so is he written in the Records of Carlisle‡ (though Eversden and Everseen in other books) which are most to be credited, as passing under the pens of the best (and to his particular the most knowing) clerks, no doubt, took his name from Everton, a village in this (but the confines of Cambridge) shire. He was a man memorable for his preferment, and very able to discharge the lay part thereof, receiving the great seal, anno the 29th of king Henry the Third, 1246, and is commended for one most cunning in customs of Chancery.§ The same year he was chosen bishop of Carlisle,

* Luke viii. 3.

† Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 775.

‡ Whence Bishop Godwin transcribed his Catalogue of Bishops.

§ John Philipot, in his Chancellors of England, p. 20.

though demurring on the acceptance thereof (conscious to himself, perchance, as unqualified) his consecration was deferred until the next year.

He, with the rest of the English bishops, addressed themselves to king Henry the Third, and boldly enough *requested-required* of him, that all foreigners and insufficient persons might be put out of their bishoprics. Now, as to the point of insufficiency, the king, singling out this Silvester, thus bespake him :*

“Et tu, Silvester Carliolensis, qui diù lambens Cancellariam, clericorum meorum clericulus extitisti, qualiter post-positis multis theologis, et personis reverendis te in episcopum sublimavi, omnibus satis notum est.” “And thou, Silvester of Carlile, who, so long licking the Chancery, was the little clerk of my clergyman, it is sufficiently known to all, how I advanced thee to be a bishop, before many reverend persons, and able divines.”

His expression “licking the Chancery” hath left posterity to interpret it, whether taxing him for ambition, liquorishly longing for that place; or for adulation, by the soft smoothing of flattery making his way thereunto; or for avarice, licking it so, that he gained great (if good) profit thereby. As for his expression “little clerk,” it is plain it referred not to his stature, but dwarfness in learning. However, all this would not persuade him into a resignation of his bishopric, though it was not long before he lost both it and his life, by a fall from a skittish horse, anno Domini 1254.

I find no bishop born in this county since the Reformation; and therefore we may go on in our propounded method.

CAPITAL JUDGES AND WRITERS OF THE LAW.

SIR JOHN COKEYN, Knight, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, founded a worshipful family at, and imparted his surname to, Cokeyn Hatley, in this county. But, being convinced that he was born at Ashbourn, in Derbyshire, I have reserved his character for that county.

EDMOND WINGATE, Esq. was a native of this county, whose family flourisheth at Hartington therein. He was bred in Grey's Inn in the study of our common law, whereof he wrote, besides others, a book entitled, “The Reason of the Common Law;” and is lately deceased.

WRITERS.

JOHN of DUNSTABLE, so called from a market-town in this county, wherein he was born. If hitherto the reader hath not, it is high time for him now, to take notice of a person of such perfection. Indeed at first my pen feared famishing, finding so

* Matthew Paris, anno 1253.

little; since surfeiting, meeting so much of this man. For this John of Dunstable was John of all arts, as appeareth by his double epitaph, one inscribed on his monument, the other written on his memory. But be it premised of both, that we will not avouch the truth of the Latin, or quantity in these verses; but present them here as we find them, with all their faults, and his virtues on whom they were made.

On his tomb in St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, London.

"Clauditur hoc tumulo qui cœlum pectore clausit,
Dunstable I., juris astrorum conscius ille,
. novit abscondita pondere cœli;
Hic vir erat tua laus, tua lux, tua musica princeps
Quique tuas fulces per mundum sparserat artes.

Suscipiant proprium civem cœli sibi cives."

*The second, made by John Wheathamsted, Abbot of Saint Albans.**

"Musicus hic Michalus alter, novus et Ptolomæus.
Junior ac Atlas supportans robore cœlos.
Pausat sub cinere; melior vir de muliere
Nunquam natus erat, vitii quia labe carebat.
Et virtutis opes possedit unicus omnes.
Perpetuis annis celebretur fama Johannis
Dunstable; in pace requiescat et hic sine fine."

What is true of the bills of some unconscionable tradesmen, "if ever paid, over paid;" may be said of this hyperbolical epitaph, "if ever believed, over believed." Yea, one may safely cut off a third in any part of it, and the remainder will amount to make him a most admirable person. Let none say that these might be two distinct persons, seeing (besides the concurrence of time and place) it would bankrupt the exchequer of Nature to afford two such persons, one phoenix at once being as much as any will believe. This Dunstable died anno 1455.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GEORGE JOY was born in this county, though the exact place be not expressed.† He was a great friend to Master Tindall,‡ and therefore perfectly hated by Wolsey, Fisher, and Sir Thomas More. The particulars of his sufferings, if known, would justly advance him into the reputation of a confessor. He translated some parts of the Bible into English, and wrote many books reckoned up by Bale; notwithstanding many machinations against his life, he found his coffin where he fetched his cradle, "in suâ patriâ sepultus," being peaceably buried in his native country 1553, the last year of king Edward the Sixth.

FRANCIS DILLINGHAM was born at Dean in this county, and bred fellow in Christ College in Cambridge. He was an

* Extant in Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 577.

† Bale, de Script. Brit. Cent. 9.

‡ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1027.

excellent linguist, and subtle disputant. My father was present in the Bachelors' schools, when a Greek Act was kept, between him and William Alabaster, of Trinity College, to their mutual commendation; a disputation so famous that it served for an era or epoch for the scholars in that age thence to date their seniority.

He was afterwards chosen, anno 1607, to be one of the translators of the Bible; and, being richly beneficed at Wilden in this county, died a single man, leaving a fair estate to his brother Master Thomas Dillingham, who was chosen one of the late assembly; (though, for age, indisposition, and other reasons, not appearing therein); and for many years was the humble, painful, and faithful pastor of Dean, the place of his nativity.

WILLIAM SCLATER was born at Layton-buzzard in this county,* son to Anthony Sclater, the minister thereof for fifty years together, who died well nigh an hundred years of age. This William his son was bred in Eaton, then in King's College in Cambridge, where he commenced Bachelor, and (after many years' discontinuance) Doctor of Divinity. Hence he was invited to be preacher at Walsall in Staffordshire, where he began his sermons (afterwards printed) on the three first chapters of the Romans. Afterwards, John Coles, Esquire, of Somersetshire, over-entreated him into the Western parts, where he presented him vicar of Pitmister. Here he met with manifold and expensive vexations, even to the jeopardy of his life; but, by the goodness of God, his own innocency and courage, with the favour of his diocesan, he came off with no less honour to himself, than confusion to his adversaries.

He was at first not well affected to the ceremonies of the Church: but afterwards, on his profound studying of the point, he was reconciled to them, as for order and decency; and, by his example, others were persuaded to conform.

Constancy of studying contracted the stone upon him, which he used to call *flagellum studiosorum*. Nor was his health improved by being removed to a wealthier living, when John Lord Paulet of Hinton (at the instance of Elizabeth his lady, in whose inheritance it was, a worthy favourer of piety and pious men) preferred him to the rich parsonage of Limpsam in Somersetshire, where indeed there was scarce any element good, save the earth therein. Whereupon, for his own preservation, he was re-persuaded to return to Pitmister, there continuing till the day of his death, which happened in the year of our Lord 1627, in the fifty-first year of his age, leaving many learned works behind him; as, his "Comment

* So was I informed by his son Doctor Sclater, late minister of Peter's Poor, London.—F.

on the Romans," and on "the Thessalonians," "Sermons at Paul's Cross," and the Treatise of Tithes, styled "the Minister's Portion," with other posthume works, some since set forth by, more remaining in, the hand of his son, William Sclater, Doctor of Divinity, and minister at London, lately deceased.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

Sir WILLIAM, son to William HARPER, was born in the town of Bedford, but bred a Merchant Tailor in the city of London; where God so blessed his endeavours, that, anno 1561, he was chosen Lord Mayor thereof. In gratitude to God and the place of his nativity, he erected and endowed a free school in Bedford, in which town he lieth buried.*

HENRY GREY, son to Henry Grey, was born at Wrest in this county. Something must be premised of his extraction. Richard Grey, third earl of Kent of that family, was so profuse a person, that he wilfully wasted his estate; giving away what he could not spend, to the king and others; so little he reflected on Sir Henry Grey his brother (but by a second venter) of Wrest in this county. Hereupon the said Sir Henry, though heir to his brother Richard after his death, yet perceiving himself over-titled, or rather under-stated, for so high an honour (the undoubted right whereof rested in him) declined the assuming thereof. Thus the earldom of Kent lay (though not dead) asleep in the family of the Greys almost 50 years: viz. from the 15th of king Henry the Eighth till the 13th of queen Elizabeth, when she advanced Reginald Grey, grandchild to Sir Henry Grey aforesaid (who had thriftily recruited himself with competence of revenues) to be Earl of Kent, anno 1571.

This Reginald dying issueless within the year, Henry his brother (the subject of our present description) succeeded to his honour; a person truly noble, expending the income of his own estate and of his lady's fair jointer (Mary the relic of Edward Earl of Derby) in hospitality.

He was a most cordial Protestant, on the same token that, being present at the execution of the queen of Scots, when she requested the nobility there to stand by and see her death, he (fearing something of superstition) hardly assented thereunto. Yet was he as far from the faction as superstition,† deserving the character given unto him, "*Omnibus veræ nobilitatis ornamentis vir longè honoratissimus.*"‡ He left no issue, except some will behold him in some sort parent of Sidney College in Cambridge, as one of the executors to the foundress thereof, who did both prove and improve her will, besides his personal benefaction thereunto; and being the surviving executor, he

* Stow's Survey of London, p. 62.

† Idem, in his Britannia, in Kent.

‡ Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1587.

did perpetuate the fellowships (formerly temporary) according to the implicit trust deposited in him, to the advantages of that foundation. He died anno Domini 1613.

FRANCIS CLEARK, Knight, was born at Eaton-socon in this shire, near to Saint Neot's, in the lordship there commonly called The Parsonage. He was a noble benefactor to Sidney College, augmenting all the scholarships of the foundation, and erecting a fair and firm range of building. Such his skill in arithmetic and architecture, that, staying at home, he did provide to a brick what was necessary for the finishing thereof. He founded four new fellowships: and, had he been pleased to consult with the College, the settlement with the same expence might have proved more advantageous: for though, in gifts to private persons, it be improper that the receiver should be the director thereof, a corporation may give the best advice to improve the favours conferred upon it. But it is a general practice that men desire rather to be *broad* than *thick* benefactors.

However, seeing every one may do with his own as he pleaseth, blessed be the memory of this worthy knight, whose gift in effect was felt by the College before the giver thereof was seen, being himself a mere stranger unto it. Some say, that because this was the youngest foundation in the University (generally the last child hath the least left it), his charity pitched upon it. But I have been informed, that Sir Francis coming privately to Cambridge, to see unseen, took notice of Doctor Ward's daily presence in the hall, with the scholars' conformity in caps, and diligent performance of exercises; which endeared this place unto him. Thus the observing of old statutes is the best loadstone to attract new benefactors. His death happened anno Domini 163...

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

A woman, whose name I cannot recover, lived, died, and is buried at Dunstable in this county. It appeareth by her epitaph* in the church, that she had nineteen children at five births: viz. three several times three children at a birth, and five at a birth two other times. How many of them survived to man's estate is unknown.† Here I must dissent from

* Hakewill's Apology, p. 253.

† The Epitaph to which Dr. Fuller here alludes (first published by Hakewill, and since by Brown Willis) is simply that of Mr. Mulso, who, by two wives, was father of nineteen children. The words are these:

"Hic William Mulso sibi quem sociavit et Alice,

Marmore sub duro conclusit mors generalis.

Ter tres, bis quinos hic natos fertur habere

Per sponsas binas. Deus hic clemens miserere."

This, Dr. Fuller by mistake ascribes to one woman having 19 children at five births; and the tradition of the place confirms the error. Bishop Gibson also, in his Additions to Camden, repeats it implicitly, gravely adding "that after the coronation of King Charles II. the wives of two blacksmiths were at the same time de-

an author maintaining that more twins were born in the first age of the world, than now-a-days ; * whereas we meet with none but single births in the patriarchs before the flood ; and, more than six hundred years after the Deluge, Esau and Jacob were the first twins mentioned in Scripture.

LORD MAYORS.

1. Thomas Chalton, son of Thomas Chalton, of Dunstable, Mercer, 1449.
2. William Stoker, son of Thomas Stoker, of Eaton, Draper, 1484.
3. William Butler, son of Rich. Butler, of Biddenham, Grocer, 1515.
4. William Harper, son of William Harper, of Bedford, Merchant Taylor, 1561.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH.

William Bishop of Lincoln, and John de Fanhope, chevalier, Commissioners.

John Wenlock, arm., and John Gascoigne, arm., knights for the shire, Commissioners.

Abbatis de Woborn, et sui cellerarii	Johannis Fitzgeffrey.
Abbatis de Wardon.	Johannis Radwell.
Prioris de Dunstable.	Johannis Fyse.
Prioris de Chekesond.	Johannis Coldington.
Prioris de Nunham.	Christophori Preston.
Prioris de Chaldwell.	Stephani Cruker.
Prioris de Buschemede.	Thomæ Roxston.
Simonis Filbrigge, chevalier.	Willielmi Lancelin.
Henrici Bronnflète, chevalier.	Henrici de Lye.
Thomæ Wauton, chevalier.	Joh. Conquest de Houghton.
Thomæ Maningham.	Thomæ Lonnde.
Thomæ Hoo.	Walteri Lonnde.
Johannis Broughton.	Johannis Lonnde.
Johannis Enderby.	Richardi Merston.
Roberti Mordant.	Johannis Peeke, junioris.
Johannis Hertusherne.	Thomæ Peeke.
Henrici Godfrey.	Willielmi Peeke.
Johan. Boteler de Northzele.	Johannis Glove, junioris.
Humphrei Acworth.	Johannis Turvey de Turvey.
Johannis Ragon.	Johannis Ferroure de Bedford.
Thomæ Ragon.	Johannis Gerveys de Maldon.
	Henrici Etewell.

livered of three children each, one of three boys, the other of three girls." See the "History of Dunstable," in Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. VIII. p. 173.—Ed.

† Huartes, in the "Trial of Wits."

Roberti Bollock.	Johannis Marram.
Willielmi Wale.	Thomæ Jakes.
Nicholai Ravenhull.	Johannis Pikot.
Nicholai Low.	Willielmi Molso.
Valentini Bailli de Luton.	Johannis Sewell.
Willielmi White de eadem.	Henrici Sewell.
Johannis Boughton.	Radulphi Falwell.
Hugonis Hasselden.	Hugonis Billington.
Thomæ Bailli de Houghton.	Johannis Baldoe.
Willielmi Trought.	Willielmi Palmer.
Henrici Manntell.	Roberti Davy, junioris.
Roberti Valence.	Johannis Stanlow.
Johannis Attehay.	Richardi Lincoln.
Willielmi Ypping.	Walteri Taillard.
Johannis Petifer.	Thomæ Spencer de Geton.
Thomæ Purvey.	Johannis Spencer.
Willielmi Purvey.	Johannis King de Harrowdon.
Willielmi Shotfold.	Johannis Wait.
Willielmi Wingate.	Willielmi Bochell.
Willielmi Kene.	Thomæ William.
Thomæ Stokker.	Roberti Ratull.
Ade Alford.	Roberti Warner de la Hethe.
Johannis Morton.	Johannis Potter.
Thomæ Morton.	Johannis Grecell.
Thomæ Stratton.	Willielmi Bôcher de Henlow.
Thomæ Chamberlain.	Will. Halle de Chitingdon.
Radulphi Cleark.	Johannis Halle.
Math. Stepeing.	Willielmi Ludsopp.
Nicholai Harding.	Joh. Conquest de Houghton.
Willielmi Marham.	Stephani Cruker.
Richardi Sampson.	Thomæ Rokeston.
Roberti Warner.	Willielmi Lancelein.
Johannis Coke de Crawley.	Henrici de Lye.
Willielmi Sileham.	Thomæ Ragon.
Willielmi Purvey.	Johannis Mepurshale.
Willielmi Rede.	Johannis Eitz.
Thomæ Blondell.	Johannis Pekke, junioris.
Willielmi Milward.	Hugonis Billington.
Roberti Ratele.	Thomæ Pekke.
Johannis Kiggill de Todinton.	Willielmi Pekke.
Johannis Pestell de Nunham.	Johannis Glove, junioris.
Thomæ Chopper de Turvey.	

Hungry time hath made a glutton's meal on this catalogue of gentry, and hath left but a very little morsel for manners remaining; so few of these are found extant in this shire, and fewer continuing in a genteel equipage. Amongst whom I must not forget the family of the Blundels, whereof Sir Edward Blundell behaved himself right valiantly, in the unfortunate expedition to the Isle of Ree.

SHERIFFS OF BEDFORD AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ANNO HENRY II.

- 1 Rich. Basset and Albertus de Veer, Rob. Carun.
- 2 Henric. de Essex constituit Simonem Fitz Petre Vicecomitem, for four years.
- 6 Gal. filius Radulph.
- 7 Rich. filius Osberti, for three years.
- 10 Hug. de la Lega, et Rich. filius Osberti, for six years.
- 16 David. Archdea. and Will. filius Rich.
- 17 Will. filius Rich. and Dav. Arch. for three years.
- 20 Will. filius Rich. for six years.
- 26 Williel. Rufus, for seven years.
- 33 Will. Rufus, et Oger. filius Ogeri, pro dimid. anni.

RICHARD I.

- 1 Will. Rufus, for six years.
- 7 Simon. de Belchampe, for three years.
- 10 Will. de Albeny, et Rob. Braybrook.

JOHANNIS R.

- 1 Will. de Albeny.
- 2 Galf. filius Petri, et Rob. de Braybrook, for four years.
- 6 Rob. de Braybrook, et Rob. filius Hemer.
- 7 Rob. et Rober.
- 8 Rob. filius Hemeri.
9. Idem.
- 10 Rob. de Braybrook, for three years.
- 13 Rob. de Braybrook, et Hen. filius ejus.

ANNO

- 14 Hen. Braybrook, et Rob. pater ejus.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Hen. Braybrook.
- 17 Idem.

HENRY III.

- 1
- 2 Fulco de Breantel.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Ful. de Breantel, et Rad. de Bray, for four years.
- 8 Ful. de Breantel.
- 9 Walt. de Pateshull de Accestane, for four years.
- 13 Steph. de Wegrave, and Will. de Martiwaste.
- 14 Steph. de Segne.
- 15 Steph. de Segne, et Rich. de Atteneston, for three years.
- 18 Steph. de Segne, and Joh. Ulecot.
- 19 Radus. filius Reginald.
- 20 Will. de Bello Campo, and Ric. de Porchhalt.
- 21 Will. de Bello Campo.
- 22 Reginald. de Albo Monasterio.
- 23 Rob. de Hega.
- 24 Paulus Penire.
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Joh. Grumband.
- 27 Will. Holdwell, for seven years.
- 34 Alex. de Hammeden, for three years.
- 37 Nul. Titl. Com. in Rotulo.
- 38 Simon de Glendon.
- 39 Idem.
- 40 Rov. le Savâge, Rich. le Savage, filius Johan.
- 41 Rob. de Tottenhall.
- 42 Idem.
- 43 Alex. de Hamden, for four years.

Anno

47 Alex. de Hamden, et
Simon de Pateshill, for
five years.

52 Edw. filius Regis primo-
genitus.

53 Idem.

54 Edw. filius primo-genitus,
et Barthol. de Townen
Subvic. ejus, for three
years.

EDWARD I.

1 Thomas de Bray.

2 Idem.

3 Hugo de Stapleford, for
four years.

7 Johan. de Chedney, for
four years.

11 Radul. de Goldington, for
three years.

14 Will. de Boyvill, for three
years.

17 Will. de Tarrevill.

18 Joh. de Popham.

19 Idem.

20 Will. de Turrevill, for five
years.

25 Sim. de Bradenham.

26 Walter. de Molesworth, for
ten years.

EDWARD II.

1 Gil. de Holme, et Wal.
de Molesworth.

2 Will. Merre, for four years.

6 Walt. de Molesworth, et
Joh. de Pabenham, for
three years.

9 Joh. de la Hay.

10 Idem.

11 Joh. de la Hay, et Rog.
de Tirringham.

12 Phil. de Aylesbury, et
Rich. de Cave.

13 Rich. de Cave, et Ingil-
ran de Berenger.

14 Idem.

15 Ingelramus Berenger.

VOL. I.

Anno

17 Rog. de Tiringham.

18 Rog. de Tiringham, et
Joh. de la Hay.

19 Johan. de la Hay, et Phil.
de Aylesbury.

EDWARD III.

1 Johan. de la Mareschall,
et Phil. de Aylesbury.

2 Idem.

3 Joh. de Mareschall.

4 Phil. de Aylesbury, for
three years.

7 Nul. Titl. Com. in Rotulo.

8 Rad. de Wedon.

9 Idem.

10 Rich. Ward.

11 Rad. de Wedon.

12 Nich. de Passelow, et
Will. Aloton.

13 Idem.

14 Nich. Passelow.

15 Ger. de Braybrook.

16 Henric. Chalfhunt, et Ger-
rard. de Braybrook.

17 Joh. Aygnell, et Hen.
Chalfhunt.

18 Hen. Chalfhunt, et Joh.
Wignell.

19 Tho. de Swinford.

20 Idem.

21 Will. Croyser.

22 Idem.

23 Tho. Fernibrand.

24 Idem.

25 Joh. Chastilion, et Tho.
Fernibrand.

26 Joh. Chastilion.

27 Ger. de Braybrook.

28 Idem.

29 Pet. de Salford, et Ger.
Braybrook.

30 Pet. de Salford.

31 Joh. de Hampden, et Hug.
Chastilion.

32 Joh. de Hampden.

33 Idem.

34 Pet. de Salford.

N

Anno	Anno
16	35 Joh. de Hampden.
36 Pet. de Salford, for four years.	47 Johan. Ragoun.
40 Joh. de Aylesbury, for six years.	48 Johan. Aylesbury.
46 Johan. Chyne.	49 Johan. de Arden.
	50 Johan. de Broughton.
	51 Johan. de Ollueyge.

HENRY II.

1. RICHARDUS BASSET, ET ALBERICUS de VEER.—The catalogue of the sheriffs of Cambridge and Huntington-shires, as also of Essex and Hertfordshire, beginneth with the same names; so that six counties (but all lying together) were under their inspection. None need to question, but that this Albericus de Veer was the very same with him who by Maud the empress was made the first earl of Oxford, of whom hereafter this year in Cambridgeshire. Meantime we take notice of an *Usterosis*, beholding Richard Basset (though first named) as his under-sheriff.

2. HENRY de ESSEX.—He is too well known in our English chronicles, being Baron of Raleigh in Essex, and hereditary standard-bearer of England. It happened in the reign of this king there was a fierce battle fought in Flintshire, at Coleshull, betwixt the English and Welch, wherein this Henry de Essex, *animum et signum simul abjecit*, (“betwixt traitor and coward cast away both his courage and banner together,”) occasioning a great overthrow of English.*

But he that had the baseness to do, had the boldness to deny the doing of, so foul a fact; until he was challenged in combat by Robert de Momford, a knight, eye-witness thereof, and by him overcome in a duel; whereupon his large inheritance was confiscated to the king, and he himself, partly thrust, partly going into a convent, hid his head in a cowl, under which, betwixt shame and sanctity, he blushed out the remainder of his life.

16. DAVID ARCHIDIACONUS, &c.—It may justly seem strange, that an archdeacon should be sheriff of a shire: and one would have sought for a person of his profession rather in a pulpit, than in a shire-hall.

Some will answer, that in that age men in orders engrossed not only places of judicature, but also such as had military and martial relations, whereof this sheriff did in some sort partake. But, under correction, I conceive, that though bishops (who had also temporal baronies) were sometimes sheriffs, yet no inferior clergymen, being in orders, were ever advanced to that office, neither in ancient nor in modern times. Sure I am that, in the

* Compare Camden's *Britannia* in Essex with him in Flintshire.

reign of king Charles, one being pricked sheriff of Rutland escaped, pleading that he was a deacon.

Yet we meet with many, whose surnames sound of church-relation, both in the catalogue of ancient and modern sheriffs :

1. Abbot of London ; 2. Archdeacon of Cornwall ; 3. Bishop of Sussex ; 4. Chaplain of Norfolk ; 5. Clerk of Northamptonshire ; 6. Dean of Essex ; 7. Friar of Oxfordshire ; 8. Moigne of Dorsetshire ; 9. Monk of Devonshire ; 10. Parson of Buckinghamshire ; 11. Pope of Oxfordshire ; 12. Prior of London.

It addeth to the difficulty, that whereas persons of their profession were formerly enjoined single lives, we find in this list some of their sons in the next generation sheriffs also.

But take one answer to all. As these were laymen, so probably their ancestors were ecclesiastics, and did officiate according to their respective orders and dignities. These afterwards, having their patrimony devolved unto them by the death of their elder brethren, were dispensed with by the Pope to marry, yet so that they were always afterwards called by their former profession, which was fixed as a surname on their posterity. Thus we read how in France Hugh de Lusignian, being an archbishop (and the last of his family), when, by the death of his brethren, the signiories of Partnay, Soubize, &c. fell unto him, he obtained licence to marry, on condition that his posterity should bear the name of Archevêque, and a mitre over their arms for ever.

As for the surname of Pope in England, it is such a transcendant, I cannot reach it with mine own, and must leave it to more judicious, conjectures.

KING JOHN.

13. ROB. de BRAYBROOK, et HEN. filius ejus. 14. HEN. BRAYBROOK, et ROB. pater ejus.—Here is a loving reciprocation. First, a son under-sheriff to his father ; that was his duty. Secondly, the father under-sheriff to his son ; that was his courtesy. Indeed I can name one under-sheriff to his own father, being a gentleman of right worthy extraction and estate, which son afterwards (in my memory) became lord chief justice and treasurer of England.

HENRY III.

52. EDVARD. filius REGIS primo-genitus.—It soundeth not a little to the honour of these two shires, that prince Edward, afterwards the most renowned king of England (first of his christian name since the Conquest) was their sheriff for five years together. Yea, the imperial crown found him in that office, when it fell unto him, though then absent in Palestine. We may presume, that Bartholomew de Fowen, his under-sheriff, was very sufficient to manage all matters under him.

SHERIFFS OF BEDFORD AND BUCKINGHAM-SHIRE.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Names and Arms.	Place.
1	Joh. de Aylesbury . Arms ; Az. a cross Arg.	Aylesbury.
2	Thomas Peynere.	
3	Egidius Daubeney . G. four lozenges in fess Arg.	SOMERSETSHIRE.
4	Thomas Sackwell . Quarterly O. and G. a bend vair.	SUSSEX.
5	Joh. de Aylesbury .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Idem.	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Widevill Arg. a fess and canton G.	Northam.
8	Rob. Dikeswell.	
9	Thomas Covell. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. a file of three lambeaux G.	
10	Joh. de Aylesbury .	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Rad. Fitz. Rich.	
12	Thomas Peynere.	
13	Thomas Sackvill	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Edm. Hampden Arg. a saltire G. between four eaglets displayed Az.	Hampden, Buc.
15	Will. Teringham Az. a cross engrailed Arg.	Teringham, Buc.
16	Thomas Peynere.	
17	Phil. Walwane.	
18	Johannes Longvile G. a fess indented betwixt six crosslets Arg.	Wolverton, Buc.
19	Edm. Hampden	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Regin. Ragon.	
21	Johannes Worship.	
22	Idem.	

HENRY IV.

- 1 Thomas Eston.
- 2 Edw. Hampden *ut prius.*
Ro. Beauchamp Eaton, Bed.
G. a fess between six martlets O.
- 3 Reg. Ragon.
- 4 Johannes Boys KENT.
O. a griffin segreant S. within two borders G.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Edw. Hampden *ut prius.*
- 7 Thomas Peynere.
- 8 Richardus Hay.
- 9 Bald. Pigott Stratton, Bed.
S. three pick-axes Arg.

Anno	Name.	Place.
10	Tho. Strickland . . .	YORKSHIRE.
	G. a chev. O. between three crosses formée Arg. on a canton Erm. a buck's head erased S.	
11	Richardus Wyott.	
12	Bald. Pigott . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY V.

1	Tho. Strickland . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Edw. Hampden . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Thomas Wauton.	
4	Richard Wyott.	
5	Joh. Gifford.	
6	Will. Massy.	
7	Walt. Fitz. Rich.	
8	Johan. Radwell.	
9	Joh. Radwellet.	
10	Will. Massy.	
11	Idem.	

HENRY VI.

1	Johan. Wauton.	
2	Joh. Cheney, mil. . . .	Cheneys, Buc.
	Checky O. and Az. a fess G. fretty Erm.	
3	Richardus Wyott.	
4	Johan. Cheney. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Will. Massy, arm.	
6	Hum. Stafford, arm.	
	O. a chev. G. a quarter Erm.	
7	Tho. Wauton, mil.	
8	Thomas Hoo.	
	Quarterly S. and Arg.	
9	Joh. Cheney . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Egid. Daubeny, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Tho. Wauton, mil.	
12	Johan. Glove.	
13	Joh. Hampden, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Joh. Broughton.	
15	Rob. Manfeld.	
16	Hum. Stafford, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Joh. Hampden . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Walt. Strickland . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Joh. Brekenoll.	
20	Edw. Campden . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Edw. Rede.	
22	Tho. Singleton.	
23	Joh. Wenlock.	
	Arg. a chev. between three blackmore heads coupéd proper.	
24	Thomas Rokes.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
25	Thomas Gifford.	
26	Gor. Longvile . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
27	Idem . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Will. Gedney.	
29	Joh. Hampden . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
30	Ro. Whittingham.	
31	Rob. Olney.	
32	Edw. Rede, arm.	
	Joh. Poulter . . .	HERTFORDSHIRE.
	Arg. a bend voided S.	
33	Tho. Singleton.	
34	Tho. Charlton, mil.	
35	Joh. Hampden . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Joh. Maningham.	
37	Joh. Heyton, arm.	
38	Johan. Broughton.	
	Arg. a chev. betwixt three mullets G.	

EDWARD IV.

- 1 Edw. Rede, arm.
- 2 Thomas Reynes.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Pet. House, arm.
- 5 Joh. Broughton . . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Joh. Bottiler, mil. . . Biddenham, Bed.
- G. a fess componé Arg. and S. betwixt six crosses crosslets O.
-
- 7 Tho. Hampden . . . *ut prius.*
- 8 Joh. Foster, arm. . . BERKSHIRE.
- S. a chev. enrailed between three arr. A.
-
- 9 Will. Lucy, arm.
- G. crusuly O. three pikes hauriant Arg.
-
- 10 Rob. Dooth, arm. . . CHESHIRE.
- Arg. three boars' heads erased S. tusked O.
-
- 11 Regin. Grey . . . Wrestlingw. Bed.
- Barry of six Ar. and Az. in chief three torteauxes.
-
- 12 Joh. Lanoston, arm.
- 13 John Botiler, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 14 Rich. Bulstrode.
- (See our Notes in BUCKS.)
-
- 15 Hugo Brudenell . . . BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
- Arg. a chevron G. between three chappews Az.
-
- 16 Edward Molinen.
- 17 Jo. Rotheram, arm. . . Luton, Bed.
- V. three roebucks tripping O. a baton G.
-
- 18 Thomas Rokes.
- 19 Thomas Fowler.
- 20 Rich. Enderby, arm.
- Arg three bars dancetté S. a pale in chief E.
-

Anno	Name.	Place.
21	Joh. Verney.	
	Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets G.	
22	Tho. Hampden . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

RICHARD III.

1	Dru. Brudnell . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Thomas Fowler.	
3	Joh. Boone, mil.	

HENRY VII.

1	Gor. Ingledon.	
2	Tho. Rokes.	
3	Tho. Fowler.	
4	Joh. Rotheram . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Rich. Godfrey.	
6	Joh. Laneston, sen.	
7	Rich. Restwood . .	La Vache, Bed.
8	Edw. Cokaine, arm. .	Hatley, Bed.
	Arg. three cocks G.	
9	Rich. Godfrey, arm.	
10	Will. Rede.	
11	Thomas Darell . .	Lillingston, Bed.
	Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.	
12	Thomas Langston.	
13	Joh. Gefford, arm.	
14	David Phillip, arm.	
15	Rich. Restwood.	
16	Hug. Conway, mil.	
	S. on a bend betwixt two cotises Arg. a rose G. betwixt two annulets.	
17	Joh. St. John, mil. .	Bletso, Bed.
	Arg. on a chief G. two mullets pierced O.	
18	Rich. Blount, arm.	
	Barry formy nebulée of six O. and S.	
19	Edw. Bulstrode, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Tho. Darell, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Joh. Cheyney, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Will. Gascoigne . .	Cardinton, Bed.
	Arg. on a pale S. a lucie's head erected O.	
23	Joh. Longvile, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Géor. Harvey, arm.	
	G. on a bend Arg. three trefoils V.	

HENRY VIII.

1	Joh. Mordant, arm. .	Turvey, Bed.
	Arg. a chevron inter three estoiles S.	
2	John Dive, arm. .	Brumham, Bed.
	Parti per pale Arg. and G. a fess Az.	
3	Rad. Verney, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Dineham, arm.	

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 5 | Will. Gascoigne . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Edw. Bray, arm. | |
| | Arg. a chev. between three eagles' legs, erased S. | |
| 7 | Joh. St. John, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Gor. Harvey, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Will. Gascoigne . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Mich. Fisher, arm. | |
| 11 | Will. Rede, mil. | |
| 12 | Joh. Cheney, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Rob. Lee, mil. . . | Quatendon, Buc. |
| | Arg. a fess between three crescents S. | |
| 14 | Rob. Dormer, arm. . | Winge, Buc. |
| | Az. ten billets, four, three, two, and one O. in a chief of the second, a lion issuant S. | |
| 15 | Tho. Langston, arm. | |
| 16 | Rad. Verney . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Tho. Rotheram . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Edw. Grevill, mil. | |
| | S. a bordure and cross engrailed O. therein five pellets. | |
| 19 | Fran. Pigote, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Joh. Hampden, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Joh. St. John, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Mich. Fisher. | |
| 23 | Rob. Dormer, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Edw. Dun, mil. | |
| 25 | Rob. Lee, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Joh. St. John, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Rog. Corbet, arm. . | SHROPSHIRE. |
| | O. a raven proper. | |
| 28 | Tho. Longvile, arm. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Will. Windsor, mil. . | Bradenham, Buc. |
| | G. a saltier Arg. betwixt twelve cross crosslets O. | |
| 30 | Rob. Dormer, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Tho. Rotheram . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Rad. Verney, mil. . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Joh. Gostwick, mil. . | Willington, Bed. |
| | Arg. a bend G. cotised S. betwixt six Cornish choughs proper; on a chief O. three mullets V. | |
| 34 | Idem . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Thomas Giffard, arm. | |
| 36 | Mich. Fisher, mil. | |
| 37 | Lod. Dyve, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Rob. Drury, mil. | |
| | Arg. on a chief V. the letter Tau betwixt two mullets pierced O. | |

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Fran. Russell, mil. . Cheneis, Buc.
 A lion ramp. G. on a chief S. three escallops of the first.

Anno	Name.	Place.
2	Fran. Pigott, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
3	Joh. St. John, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Rotheram .	. <i>ut prius.</i>
5	Oliv. St. John, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
6	Tho. Pigott, arm. .	. <i>ut prius.</i>

MARIA REG.

1	Will. Dormer, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
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REX PHIL. ET MA. REGINA.

1	Arth. Longvile, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
2	Rob. Drury, mil. .	. <i>ut prius.</i>
3	Rob. Peckham, mil.	
4	Tho. Pigott, arm. .	. <i>ut prius.</i>
5	Hum. Ratcliff, mil.	

Arg. a bend engrailed S.

REG. ELIZA.

1	Will. Hawtry, arm.	. Checkers, Buc.
Arg. four lioncels passant S. betwixt two gemews in bend.		
2	Tho. Teringham .	. <i>ut prius.</i>
3	Rob. Drury, mil. .	. <i>ut prius.</i>
4	Joh. Goodwin, arm.	
5	Paul Daml, arm.	
6	Tho. Fleetwood . . .	Vache, Buc.
Parti per pale nebulé Az. and O. six martelets counter-changed.		
7	Hen. Cheyne, mil.	. Tuddington, Bed.
8	AMP. Joh. Cheny, arm.	
9	Joh. Burlacy, arm.	
10	Will. Dormer, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
S. a fess engrailed between three flower-de-luce Arg.		
11	Edw. Ashfeld, mil.	
12	Lod. Mordant, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
13	Tho. Pigott, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
14	Lodo Dive, arm. .	. <i>ut prius.</i>
15	Gor. Peckham, mil.	
16	Rad. Astry, arm. . .	Harlington, Bed.
Barry-wavy of six Arg. and Az.; on a chief G. three bezants.		

HENRY VI.

8. THOMAS HOO.—If any ask me the place of his residence in these counties, I must return, *Non sum informatus.** But

* Dr. Fuller's want of information in this instance may be supplied from the History of Luton, in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. VIII. pp. 27, 53; where it will be seen that Luton Hoo, the residence of the Marquis of Bute, was possessed by Robert (the grandfather of Thomas), who took the addition of *de Hoo* from this place. Thomas was created Lord Hastings and

this is he who is charactered by Master Camden, “*Vir egregius*,”* whom king Henry the Sixth made Knight of the Garter, and Lord Hoo and Hastings. He left four daughters, thus married:—1. Anne to Sir Jeffery Bollen; 2. Eleanor to Sir Richard Carew; 3. Jane to Robert Cople, esq.; 4. Elizabeth to Sir John Devenish. From the first of these was queen Elizabeth descended. Some of the issue male of the same family were very lately extant in Hertfordshire.

23. JOHN WENLOCK.—His surname seemeth to have something in it of a Salopian reference to a market town therein so called; however his principal residence was (but where to me unknown†) in this county, whereof he was returned knight to the Parliament, in the twelfth of this king’s reign; the very same whom afterwards this king created Baron Wenlock, and Knight of the Garter, and who afterwards lost his life in his cause, valiantly fighting in the battle of Tewksbury. It is charity to enter this memorial of him, the rather because he died without issue (and his fair estate, forfeited to king Edward the Fourth, was quickly scattered amongst many courtiers); but from his cousin and heir general, the Lauleys in Shropshire are lineally descended.

HENRY VII.

17. Sir JOHN SAINT JOHN, Mil.—There were three Sir John Saint Johns successively in the same family, since their fixing in this county: 1. The father (this year sheriff) being son to Sir Oliver Saint John, by Margaret daughter and sole heir to Sir John Beauchamp. This Margaret was afterwards married to John Duke of Somerset, to whom she bare Margaret, mother to king Henry the Seventh. 2. The son (sheriff in the seventh year of king Henry the Eighth.) 3. The grandchild, sheriff in the third of Edward the Sixth, and father to Oliver (the first Lord Saint John. This we insert to avoid confusion; it being the general complaint of heralds that such *homonymy* causeth many mistakes in pedigrees.

22. WILLIAM GASCOIGNE.—Much wondering with myself how this northern name straggled into the south, I consulted one of his family, and a good antiquary: by whom I was informed

Hoo in 1447; and settled ten parts of the tithes of the Hoo on the abbey of St. Alban’s, for the use of strangers.—ED. * Britannia, in Sussex.

† According to the *Bibliotheca Topographica*, pp. 25, 45, his mansion was at Somersy, about two miles to the north-west of Luton, where, as Leland informs us, Lord Wenlock had begun sumptuously a house, but never finished it. He was buried in a chapel of his own foundation, adjoining to the church of Luton; and on his tomb is said to have been a native of Wenlocke, “*et hujus ville dominus*.”—“At Luton,” says Mr. Camden, “I saw a fair church, but the choir then roofless and overrun with weeds; and adjoining to it an elegant chapel founded by Lord Wenlocke, and well maintained by the family of Rotherham, planted here by Thomas Rotherham, archbishop of York and chancellor of England in the time of king Edward IV.” &c.—ED.

that this William was a younger brother of Gauthorpe House in Yorkshire, and was settled at Cardington nigh Bedford, in this county, by marrying the inheritrix thereof. He was afterwards twice sheriff under king Henry the Eighth, knighted, and controller of the house of Cardinal Wolsey. A rough gentleman, preferring rather to profit than please his master. And although the pride of that prelate was far above his covetousness, yet his wisdom, well knowing thrift to be the fuel of magnificence, would usually digest advice from this his servant, when it plainly tended to his own emolument. The name and (which is worse) the estate, is now quite extinct in this county.

HENRY VIII.

1. JOHN MORDANT, Arm.—He was extracted of a very ancient parent in this county, and married one of the daughters and heirs of Henry Vere, of Addington in Northamptonshire, whereby he received a great inheritance, being by aged persons in those parts remembered by the name John of the Woods (Reader, I was born under the shadow, and felt the warmth of them); so great a master he was of oaks and timber in that county, besides large possessions he had in Essex and elsewhere. King Henry the Eighth, owning him deservedly for a very wise-man, created him Baron Mordant of Turvey.

29. WILLIAM WINDSOR, Mil.—He was descended from Walter Fitz Otho,* castle keeper of Windsor in the time of king William the Conqueror, and was by king Henry the Eighth created Baron Windsor of Bradenham in Buckinghamshire, ancestor to the present Lord Windsor, descended from him by an heir-general; so that Hickman is his surname.

EDWARD VI.

1. FRANCIS RUSSEL, Mil.—He was son to Lord John Russel, afterward Earl of Bedford. Succeeding his father in his honour, so great was his hospitality, that queen Elizabeth was wont to say pleasantly of him, "That he made all the beggars." He founded a small school at Woburn; and dying in great age and honour, was buried at Cheneys, 1585.

5. OLIVER SAINT JOHN, Arm.—He was by queen Elizabeth made Lord Saint John of Bletso in this county, and left two sons, who succeeded to his honour. First, John, whose only daughter Anne was married to William Lord Effingham, and was mother to Elizabeth now Countess Dowager of Peterborough. His second son was Oliver, blessed with a numerous issue, and ancestor to the present Earl of Bullinbrook.

* Camden's Britannia, in Berkshire.

QUEEN MARY.

1. WILLIAM DORMER, Mil.—He was son to Sir Robert Dormer (sheriff the 14th of king Henry the Eighth) by Jane Newdigate his wife; which lady was so zealous a Papist, that after the death of queen Mary she left the land, and lived beyond the seas. This Sir William, by Mary Sidney his wife, had a daughter, married to the Count of Feria, when he came over hither with king Philip.

This Count, under pretence to visit his sick lady, remaining here, did very earnestly move a match betwixt king Philip, his master, and queen Elizabeth, which in fine took no effect.* He then also mediated for Jane Dormer, his grandmother, and some other fugitives, that they might live beyond the seas, and receive their revenues out of England; which favour the queen thought not fit to indulge: whereat the Count was so incensed, that he moved Pope Pius the Fourth to excommunicate her, though his wife did with all might and main oppose it.†

SHERIFFS OF THIS COUNTY ALONE.

REG. ELIZ.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
17	Ge. Rotheram, esq. .	Farly.
	Arms: V. three roe-bucks tripping Or, a baton Gules.	
18	John Barnardeston .	Jewelbury.
	G. a saltire engrailed Arg.	
19	Ge. Kenesham, esq. .	Temesford.
20	John Spencer, esq. .	Cople.
21	Nicholas Luke, esq. .	Woodend.
	Arg. a bugle horn S.	
22	Henry Butler, esq. .	Biddenham.
	G. a fess checky Ar. and S. bewixt six cross crosslets Arg.	
23	John Tompson, esq. .	Crawley.
24	Ric. Conquest, esq. .	Houghton.
	Quarterly, Arg. and S. a label with three points.	
25	Lodo. Dive, esq. .	Brumham.
	Parti per pale Arg. and G. a fess Az.	
26	Joh. Rowe, esq. and	
	Ric. Charnock, esq. .	Holcot.
	Arg. on a bend S. three crosses crosslet of the field.	
27	Oliver St. John, esq.	
	Arg. on a chief G. two mullets O.	
28	Ric. Charnock, esq. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Will. Butler, esq. .	<i>ut prius.</i>

* Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1558.

† "Uxore frustra obnitente." Idem, anno 1560.

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 30 | Rad. Astry, esq. . . . | Westning. |
| | Barry wavy of six Arg. and Az. on a chief G. three bezants. | |
| 31 | Oliver St. John, esq. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Ge. Rotheram, esq. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Ex. Hoddeson, esq. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Will. Duncombe . . . | Batlesden. |
| | Parti per chevron counterfloré G. and Arg. three talbots' heads erased counterchanged. | |
| 35 | Nicholas Luke, esq. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | John Dive, esq. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Will Gostwick, esq. . . | Willington. |
| | Arg. a bend G. cotised S. betwixt six Cornish choughs proper; on a chief O. three mullets V. | |
| 38 | Ric. Conquest, esq. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Tho. Cheney, esq. . . | Sundon. |
| 40 | Edr. Ratcliffe, knt. . . | Elstow. |
| | Arg. a bend engrailed S. | |
| 41 | Will. Butler, esq. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 42 | John Croft, knt. | |
| 43 | Ri. Charnocks, esq. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | George Franklin . . . | Malvern. |
| 45 | John Dive, knt. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JACOBUS REX.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | John Dive, knt. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | John Leigh, esq. | |
| 3 | Edr. Sands, knt. . . . | Eaton. |
| 4 | Fra. Anderson, esq. . . | Eworth. |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt three cross crosslets S. | |
| 5 | Tho. Snagge, knt. . . | Marson. |
| 6 | Edw. Mordant, esq. . . | Ockley. |
| | Arg. a chevron between three étoiles S. | |
| 7 | Tho. Ancell, esq. . . | Barford. |
| | G. on a saltire O. between four bezants a mascle of the first. | |
| 8 | Fran. Ventres, knt. . . | Campton. |
| | Az. a lucie between two bends wavy Arg. | |
| 9 | Robert Sandy, esq. | |
| 10 | Will. Beecher, esq. . . | Hooberry. |
| 11 | Ric. Sanders, esq. . . | Marson. |
| | Parti per chevron Arg. and S. three elephants' heads erased counterchanged. | |
| 12 | Edw. Duncombe . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Will. Plomer, esq. . . | Holms. |
| | V. a chevron between three lions' heads erased O. billeted G. | |

Anno	Name.	Place.
14	Roger Burgoyne . . .	Sutton.
	G. a chevron O. between three talbots; on chief embattled Arg. as many martlets S.	
15	Oliver Luke, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Ed. Conquest, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Ge. Keynsham, esq.	
18	Fran. Stanton, esq. . .	Birchmore.
19	Will. Bryers, esq. . .	Woodbery.
20	Wil. Hawkins, esq. . .	Tilbrook. .
21	Fran. Clerke, knt.	
22	Math. Denton, esq. . .	Barton.

CAROLUS I. REX.

- 1 John Wingate, esq. . Harlington.
S. a bend E. cotised O. between six martlets Arg.
- 2 Ed. Gostwick, knt. . *ut prius.*
- 3 John Moore, esq.
- 4 Anth. Chester, bart.
Per pale, Arg. and S. a chevron between three rams' heads erased, armed O. within a border engrailed roundly, all counterchanged.
- 5 Michael Grigg, esq.
- 6 William Cater, esq. . Kempston.
E. on a pile G. a lion passant gardant O.
- 7 Edmund Anderson . *ut prius.*
- 8 Ja. Beverley, esq. . Clapwell.
E. a rose G.
- 9 Oufi. Winch, esq. . Everton.
- 10 Hum. Monoux, esq. . Wootton.
- 11 Richard Gery, esq. . Bushmede.
- 12 Henry Chester, esq. . *ut prius.*
- 13 Will. Boteler, esq. . *ut prius.*
- 14 Will. Plomer, esq. . *ut prius.*
- 15 Richard Child, esq. . Puddington.
G. a chevron engrailed E. betwixt three doves Arg.
- 16 Joh. Burgogne, esq. . *ut prius.*
- 17 Tho. Alston, knt. bart. . Wodhill.
Az. ten stars O.
- 18
- 19
- 20 Nich. Denton, esq.
- 21
- 22 Math. Taylor, esq. . Eaton.

THE FAREWELL.

Being to take my farewell of this county, I am minded of the mistake (what writer is free from them ?) in Mr. Stowe, telling

us of tide-boats, till-boats, and barges, which come from Bedfordshire down the Thames to London,* which surely must row over many miles of dry-land in their passage thereunto. But, if there be a possibility of such a conveyance by art and industry to be effected, may his words prove true by way of prediction, seeing certainly such a conveniency must needs be advantageous to this county!

* Stowe, in Survey of London, p. 18, writing of the river Thames.

WORTHIES OF BEDFORDSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED
SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

- John BUNYAN, Anabaptist preacher, author of "The Pilgrim's Progress;" born at Elstow 1628; died 1688.
- Hon. John BYNG, admiral; born at Southhill 1704; shot 1757.
- Edmund CHISHULL, divine, antiquary, and Latin poet; born at Eyworth; died 1733.
- Samuel PALMER, nonconformist; born at Bedford 1740.
- John POMFRET, poet and classical scholar; born at Luton 1677; died 1703.
- William RICHARDSON, divine and ecclesiastical antiquary, editor of Godwin "De Præsulibus;" born at Wilhamstead 1698; died 1775.
- Nicholas ROWE, dramatic poet; born at Little Bockford 1673; died 1718.
- Nathaniel SALMON, divine, topographer, and antiquary; born at Meppershall; died 1742.
- Thomas SALMON, historian and geographer; born at Meppershall; died 1743.
- Elkanah SETTLE, poet, author of the "City Triumphs on Lord Mayor's Day," &c.; born at Dunstable 1647-8; died 1724.
- Sir Christopher TURNOR, judge, born at Milton Ernest; died 1675.
- Samuel WHITBREAD, eminent brewer, public benefactor, and father of the distinguished statesman; born at Cardington; died 1796, aged 76.

** The Works which have been published relative to this county, since Fuller's time, consist chiefly of Parry's History of Bedfordshire (1828), and of Woburn Abbey (1831), besides notices given in the Beauties of England, and Lysons' Magna Britannia. There have also been published Accounts of Wymington, by the Rev. O. St. John Cooper (1785), and of Odell, by the same author (1787).—In 1812, Mr. Thos. Fisher likewise published Collections for Bedfordshire.—Ed.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

It is a long narrow county (the miles therein proportioned accordingly) stretching forty-four miles from North to South, whilst the breadth is content with fourteen at the most. A fruitful country, especially in the vale of Aylesbury, where one [lately] entire pasture, called Beryfield (now part of the inheritance of Sir Robert Lee, baronet), in the manor of Quarendon, is let yearly for eight hundred pounds, the tenant not complaining of his bargain.

This county takes its name from Buckingham, the chief town therein; as that from beeches (called in the Saxon tongue *buc-cen*) growing plentifully thereabouts, as in other places in this county, and therefore placed first amongst its

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

BEECH.

This was esteemed sacred amongst the Romans: "Manius Curius juravit se ex prædâ nihil attigisse, præter guttum faginum quo sacrificaret:" ("protested, that he touched nothing of the prey besides a beech-cup, wherewith he should sacrifice."*) It is also medicinal; though we would wish none sore lips or eyes to try the truth of Pliny's report, whether beech-leaves cure the one, or the ashes of beech-mast heal the other.† Our ordinary use thereof (besides making of many utensils) is for building of houses. One asked, when beech would make the best timber? meaning what season of the year was best to cut it down for that purpose. It was answered, "that beech would make the best timber when no oak was to be had;" a time, I assure you, which daily approacheth in our land.‡

Hence it was, that such care was taken in the reign of king Henry the Eighth (when woods were in a far better condition than now-a-days) for the preserving of the standels of beech.§ As also it was provided in the first of queen Elizabeth, that no timber trees of oak, beech, and ash (where beech deservedly is

* Plin. lib. decimo sexto, p. 287. cap. 38. ver. 44.

† Plin. lib. vigesimo quarto, p. 442. cap. 5. ver. 37.

‡ Stat. 35 Hen. VIII. cap. 17. § Stat. 1 Eliz. cap. 15.

made second), being one foot square at the stub, and growing within fourteen miles of the sea, or any navigable river, should be converted to coal or fuel,* as the debasing of that which, if nature did not first intend, necessity must employ for better service.

SHEEP.

The best and biggest bodied in England are the Vale of Aylesbury in this county, where it is nothing to give ten pounds or more for a breed-ram. So that, should a foreigner hear of the price thereof, he would guess that ram rather to be some Roman engine of battery, than the creature commonly so called.

I know not whether his observation, with the reason thereof, be worth the inserting, who first took notice, that our cattle for food are English when feeding in the field, but French when fed on in a family.

English. 1. Sheep. 2. Ox. 3. Calf. 4. Hog. 5. Pig.

French. 1. Mutton. 2. Beef. 3. Veal. 4. Bacon. 5. Pork.

Whereof he assigned this reason, that, after the Norman Conquest, the French so tyrannized over the English tenants, that they forced them to keep and feed their cattle; but the Monsieurs ate all their good meat after it was slaughtered.

Foreigners much admire at our English sheep; because they do not (as those beyond the seas) follow their shepherds like to a pack of dogs, but wander wide abroad; and the popish priests tell their simple flocks, that this disobedience of our sheep happeneth unto us, because (*risum teneatis, amici?*) we have left the great shepherd, the Pope;* whereas they did so long before our separation from Rome, because, freed from the fear of wolves (infesting them in foreign parts), they feed safely in the fields, needing neither guide to direct, nor guard to defend them.

TAME PHEASANTS.

They first took their name from Phasis, a river in Asia; and long their flight thence into England: a fowl fair in the feathers, a cock especially (males by nature, though female by art, the finest of both sexes), and dainty in the flesh. Abundance of these are kept about Wycombe; the care being more than the cost, seeing their general repast is on pismires. Whether these tame be as good as wild pheasants, I leave to palate-men to decide.

THE MANUFACTURES.

It is true of this county, that it liveth more by its lands than by its hands. Such the fruitfulness, venting the native commodities thereof at great rates (thank the vicinity of London, the

* Stat. 1. Eliz. c. 15.

† Sam. Hartlib's Legacie, p. 84.

best chapman), that no handicrafts of note, save what common to other countries, are used therein, except any will instance in bone-lace, much thereof being made about Owdney in this county; though more, I believe, in Devonshire, where we shall meet more properly therewith.

PROVERBS.

“Buckinghamshire bread and beef.”*]

The former is as fine, the latter as fat, in this as in any other county. If, therefore, the inhabitants thereof come with hearty grace and hungry appetites, no doubt both strength and health will follow on their repast.

“Here if you beat a bush, it’s odds you’ld start a thief.”†]

No doubt there was just occasion for this proverb at the original thereof, which then contained satirical truth, proportioned to the place before it was reformed; whereof thus our great antiquary:‡

“It was altogether unpassable in times past by reason of trees, until that Leofstane abbot of St. Alban’s did cut them down, because they yielded a place of refuge for thieves.”

But this proverb is now antiquated as to the truth thereof, Buckinghamshire affording as many maiden assizes as any county of equal populousness. Yea, hear how she pleadeth for herself, that such highwaymen were never her natives, but fled thither for their shelter out of neighbouring counties.

SAINTS.

St. EDBURG, daughter unto Redwald, king of the East Angles, embraced a monastical life at Aylesbury in this county, where her body was deposited, and removed afterwards to Edburton (now Edburton), in Suffolk, her native country. It seems her person would make one county proud, which made two happy: Aylesbury observing her memory on the day of —, whilst Edburton was renowned for her miracles. By the way, it seems wonderful that in Scripture we only meet with one posthume miracle, viz. the grave-fellow of Elisha raised with the touch of his bones; whilst most of popish miracles are [reported] born after the saints’ death, merely to mould men’s minds to the adoration of their relics.

St. RUMALD was the same with St. Rumbald (commonly called by country people St. Grumbald), and St. Rumwald, as others spell him; but distinct from another St. Rumwald of Irish extraction, a bishop and martyr, whose passion is celebrated at Mechlin, in Brabant. This criticism, reader, I request thee to take on my credit for thy own ease, and not to buy the truth of so difficult a trifle with the trouble I paid for it.

* Michael Drayton, in his *Polyolbion*.

† Idem.

‡ Camden’s *Britannia*, in *Buckinghamshire*,

Entering now on the legend of his life, I write neither what I believe, nor what I expect should be believed, but what I find written by others. Some make him son of a British king,* which is sufficiently confuted by his own Saxon name. More probable their tale who relate him son to a king of Northumberland, by a Christian daughter of Penda, king of Mercia. Being born at King's Sutton, in this county, as soon as he came out of his mother's womb, he cried three times, "I am a Christian;†" then, making a plain confession of his faith, he desired to be baptized, chose his godfathers, and his own name Rumwald.

He also, by his fingers, directed the standers by to fetch him a great hollow stone for a font, which sundry of his father's servants essayed in vain, as much above their strength; till the two priests (his designed godfathers) did go and fetch it easily at his appointment.‡ Being baptized, he for three days discoursed of all the common-places of popery; and, having confirmed their truth, he bequeathed his body to remain at Sutton one year, at Brackly two, and at Buckingham ever after. This done, he expired.

Reader, I partly guess by my own temper how thine is affected with the reading hereof, whose soul is much divided betwixt several actions at once:—1. To *frown* at the impudency of the first inventors of such improbable untruths.—2. To *smile* at the simplicity of the believers of them. 3. To *sigh* at that well-intended devotion abused with them. 4. To thank God that we live in times of better and brighter knowledge.

Now, although St. Rumwald was born in this county, he was most honoured at Boxley in Kent; and thereon a story depends.

There was in the church of Boxley a short statue of St. Rumwald (as of a boy-saint), small, hollow, and light; so that a child of seven years of age might easily lift it. The moving hereof was made the criterion of women's chastity. Such who paid the priest well might easily remove it, whilst others might tug at it to no purpose; for this was the contrivance of the cheat—that it was fastened with a pin of wood by an invisible stander behind.§ Now when such offered to take it who had been bountiful to the priest before, they bare it away with ease, which was impossible for their hands to remove who had been close-fisted in their confessions. "Thus," saith my author, "it moved more laughter than devotion; and many chaste virgins and wives went away with blushing faces, leaving (without cause) the suspicion of their wantonness in the eyes of the beholders; whilst others came off with more credit (because

* The English Martyrology, on the 28th of August.

† Camden's Britannia, in Buckinghamshire.

‡ Nova Legenda Anglica, in the Life of Saint Rumwald.

§ Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, p. 187.

with more coin), though with less chastity.”* The certain time of his life is unknown, but may be guessed about the year 680.

MARTYRS.

JOHN SCRIVENER was martyred at Amersham, anno Domini 1521; on whom an extraordinary piece of cruelty was used, his own children being forced to set the first fire upon him;† for which the law (Deut. xiii. 6) was most erroneously pretended, as will appear by the perusing thereof:

“If thy brother, the son of thy mother, or thy son, or thy daughter, or the wife of thy bosom, or thy friend which is as thy own soul, entice thee secretly, saying, Let us go and serve other gods,—thou shalt not consent unto him, nor hearken unto him:—but thou shalt surely kill him; thine hand shall be first upon him to put him to death.”

See we here how in the case of idolatry one is to spare none related unto them, either as equals or inferiors. But this law enjoins not children to accuse or execute their own parents, as Scrivener’s children were compelled to do; a barbarous cruelty, especially seeing the civil law among the heathen Romans did provide, that “*filius non torquetur in caput parentis*,” (“a son shall not be examined on the rack to accuse his father, in such cases wherein his life is concerned.”) Others, besides Scrivener, were martyred, and more confessors molested in this small county, anno 1521, than in all England elsewhere for twenty years together.‡

PRELATES.

RICHARD de WENDOVER (a place well known in this shire) was rector of Bromley, in Kent, where the Bishop of Rochester hath a palace; and, that see being vacant, he was lawfully chosen the bishop thereof. But Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury (afterwards sainted) refused to give him consecration, because he was rude and unlearned.§ Hereupon Wendover appealed to the Pope, whom he found his better friend, because Edmund (a bitter inveigher against papal extortions) was a foe unto him, and so was consecrated. Now none will grudge him his place amongst our WORTHIES, seeing what he lacked in learning he had in holiness; and such his signal sanctity,|| that, after his death, he was, by special mandate of king Henry the Third, buried in the church of Westminster (as another Jehoiadah, for his public goodness,¶) anno 1250.

JOHN BUCKINGHAM (for so his name is truly written), alias Bokingham and Bukingham, took his name and nativity, no

* Lambarde, in his Perambulation of Kent, p. 187.

† Fox’s Acts and Monuments, p. 838.

‡ See Fox’s Acts and Monuments, in that year.

§ Godwin, in the Bishops of Rochester.

|| Idem.

¶ 2 Chron. xxiv. 16.

doubt, from Buckingham, in this county, *à-la-mode* of that age. He was bred at the university of Oxford; and, although since by some causelessly slandered for want of learning, was a great disputant, and well-studied scholar, as his works do declare.* He was afterwards preferred Bishop of Lincoln, where several contests happened betwixt him and Pope Boniface the Ninth, who, in revenge, *ex plenitudine potestatis*, removed him from Lincoln to Lichfield; that is, from the hall into the kitchen; a bishopric of less credit and profit. Buckingham grew sullen hereat, and would rather shut himself out than play at a less game; and so, quitting[†] episcopacy, 1397, lived and died a private monk at Canterbury, where he lies buried the lowermost in the body of Christchurch, under a very fair grave-stone, as my industrious friend hath well retrieved his memory,[‡] though the brass on his monument be worn or rather torn away. He indented with the prior and convent at Canterbury to build him a chantry-chapel near his sepulchre, which I find not performed.

JOHN YOUNG was born at Newton-longville, in this county,[†] and bred in New College in Oxford, on the same token that there are no fewer than ten Youngs in their register, reckoned fellows of that foundation; and one said, that “seeing the college was always new, well may many fellows be young therein.” This John Young became warden thereof, and afterwards was made bishop of the fair city of Callipoli, in Greece; an excellent place to fat a—neither *camel* nor *lion* but—*came-lion* in; and seeing the great Turk was his tenant, little the rent he paid to this his landlord. However, this titular bishopric gave him precedency, a vote in general councils, and power of ordination. But some English earth doth not well with such Grecian air; and, for his better support, he was made Master of the Rolls, Jan. 12, in the first of king Henry the Eighth, and either died or resigned his office some eight years after.§ As I remember, he lieth buried, with a brass inscription, in New College chapel.

JOHN HOLYMAN was born at Codington, in this county, bred in New College in Oxford,|| and afterwards became a Benedictine in Reading, until that monastery was dissolved. Queen Mary, in the first of her reign, preferred him Bishop of Bristol, whilst his predecessor, Paul Bush (deprived for being married) was yet alive. He lived peaceably, not embruing

* J. Bale and J. Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

† William Sommers, in his Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 181.

‡ New College Register, anno 1482.

§ J. Philpot, in his Catalogue of the Masters of the Rolls.

|| New College Register, anno Domini 1512.

his hands in Protestants' blood; and died, seasonably for himself, a little before the death of queen Mary, 1558.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN HARLEY was born in the parish of Newport-Pagnel in this county, as a learned antiquary* (a native of the same place) hath informed me, where some of his kindred were lately (if not still) in being. He was bred first fellow, then school-master in Magdalen College in Oxford. In the dangerous days of king Henry the Eighth, he was an hearty but concealed Protestant.

In the first week of the reign of king Edward the Sixth, whilst most men's minds stood at a gaze (it being dead water with them which way the tide would turn,) Master Harley, in the parish church of Saint Peter's in Oxford, in a solemn Lent sermon, publicly preached anti-papal doctrine, and powerfully pressed justification by faith alone; whereupon the over-officious vice-chancellor hurried him up to London for an heretic, there to answer for his contempt.†

But the case was soon altered: Harley was acquitted, commended, preferred to be tutor to the sons of John Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland. He was thence made Bishop of Hereford.

It is said of Abraham, "he was buried in a good old age."‡ It cannot be said of our Harley, he died in an old age (finding him not above fifty;) though expiring in a good age, in two respects—in relation to the piety of his life past, and in reference to the future troubles which immediately followed. Surely, had he survived a little longer, he had lost his life, as he did his bishopric, for being married, in the first of queen Mary.§

Doctor Laurence Humphred, Harley's scholar in Magdalen College, hath consecrated this distich to the memory of his master, though the Muses in my mind looked very solemnly, without the least smile at the making thereof,

"Flos domui Harlæus, socius ludique magister,
Celsus deinde throno, celsior inde polo."

He died anno Domini 1554, shifting from place to place,—the cause why there is no certain intelligence where he was interred.

ROBERT ALDRICH, although he lived but in the twilight of religion, he is justly to be placed not on the dark but light side of Reformation; for, though his actions were but weak, his affections were sincere therein. Born he was at Burnham in this county, bred in King's College, in Cambridge, proctor of that

* Mr. Martin, beneficed near Northampton.

† Laurence Humphred, in the Latin Life of Bishop Jewell.

‡ Gen. xv. 15.

§ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Hereford.

university, anno 1525;* about which time many letters passed betwixt him and his familiar friend Erasmus, who styleth him, “blandæ eloquentiæ juvenem.” He was afterwards schoolmaster, then fellow and provoster of Eaton, and at last made bishop of Carlile, anno 1537, by king Henry the Eighth. He was never a thorough-paced Papist (much less a persecutor of Protestants,) though a complier with some superstitions. He died at Horncastle, in Lincolnshire (a house belonging to his see), in the reign of queen Mary, 1555.†

WILLIAM ALLEY was born at Wickham, in this county, bred first at Eton, then in King’s College, where he was admitted anno Domini 1528.‡ Hence he went away being bachelor of arts, and afterwards became lecturer in Saint Paul’s; I say lecturer, which name, though since it hath sounded ill in some jealous ears as infected with faction, was an ancient office founded in some cathedrals, to read divinity there; and this Master Alley’s learned lectures (according to that age) are extant in print. He was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, July 14, 1560; and dying 1576, lieth buried under a fair marble in his own cathedral.

RICHARD COX was born at Whaddon, in this county, and bred for some years in King’s College, in Cambridge;§ even when Cardinal Wolsey was erecting Christ Church, in Oxford. This great prelate, desiring that this his college should be as fair within as without, and have learning answerable to the building thereof, employed his emissaries to remove thither the most hopeful plants of Cambridge, and this Richard Cox amongst the rest. He became afterwards schoolmaster of Eton, which was happy with many flourishing wits under his endeavours, and Haddon amongst the rest, whom he loved with filial affection; nor will it be amiss to insert the poetical pass betwixt them.

Walter Haddon to Doctor Cox, his schoolmaster.

“Vix caput attollens è lecto scribere carmen
Qui velit, is voluit, scribere plura, Vale.”

Doctor Cox to Walter Haddon, his scholar.

“Te magis optarem saluum sine carmine, fili,
Quam sine te salvo, carmina multa, Vale.”

Hence he was sent for to be instructor to prince Edward, which, with good conscience, to his great credit he discharged. Here, reader, forgive me in hazarding thy censure, in making and translating a distich upon them.

*Præceptor doctus, docilis magis an puer ille?
Ille puer docilis, præceptor tu quoque doctus.*

* Mr. Hatcher, in his Manuscript Catalogue of the Fellows of King’s College.

† Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

‡ Mr. Hatcher, *ut prius*.

§ Ibid.

“ Master more able; child of more docility ?
 Docile the child, master of great ability.”

At last he was preferred Bishop of Ely, 1559, commendably continuing therein, whatever causeless malice hath reported to the contrary, twenty-one years, and dying anno Domini 1580.

THOMAS BICKLEY was born at Stow, in this county, bred first chorister, then scholar, then fellow in Magdalen College in Oxford.* In the first of Edward the Sixth, his detestation of superstition may rather be commended, than his discretion in expressing it, when (before the public abolishing of Popery) at evening-prayer, he brake the consecrated Host with his hands, and stamped it under his feet, in the college chapel.† Afterwards he fled over into France, living an exile at Paris and Orleans all the reign of queen Mary. Returning into England, he became chaplain to Archbishop Parker, who preferred him warden of Merton College, wherein he continued twenty years. When passed the age of a man (eighty years old) he began the life of a bishop, and was rather contented than willing to accept the bishopric of Chichester, freely offered unto him :‡ yet lived he eleven years therein, and died ninety years of age, April 30, 1596, and had a most sumptuous funeral ; all the gentry of the vicinage doing their homage to “ the crown of his old age, which was found in the way of truth.” He led a single life, left an hundred pound to Merton College, and other moneys to pious uses.

JOHN KING was born at Warnhall, nigh Tame, in this county ; Robert King, the last abbot of Osney, and first bishop of Oxford, being his great uncle. He was first dean of Christchurch, then bishop of London, being full fraught with all episcopal qualities ; so that he who endeavoureth to give a perfect account thereof will rather discover his own defects, than describe this prelate’s perfections. He died anno Domini 1618, being buried in the choir of Saint Paul’s, with the plain epitaph of “ Resurgam ;” and I cannot conceal this elegant elegy made upon him :

“ Sad Relique of a blessed soul whose trust
 We sealed up in this religious dust ;
 O do not thy low exequies suspect,
 As the cheap arguments of our neglect.
 ’Twas a commanded duty that thy grave
 As little pride as thou thyself should have.
 Therefore thy covering is an humble stone,
 And but a word§ for thy inscription ;
 When those that in the same earth neighbour thee,
 Have each his chronicle and pedigree,
 They have their waving penons and their flags
 Of matches and alliance, formal brags ;

* Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops of Chichester.

† Dr. Humphred, in his Latin Life of Bishop Jewell, p. 73.

‡ “ Episcopatum oblatum ultrò, non nimis cupidè accepit.” (Godwin, *ut prius*.)

§ “ Resurgam.”

When thou (although from ancestors thou came
 Old as the Heptarchy, great as thy name)
 Sleep'st there enshrin'd in thy admired parts,
 And hast no heraldry but thy deserts.
 Yet let not them their prouder marbles boast ;
 For they rest with less honour, though more cost.
 Go search the world, and with your mattock wound
 The groaning bosom of the patient ground ;
 Dig from the hidden veins of her dark womb
 All that is rare and precious for a tomb :
 Yet when such treasure, and more time is spent,
 You must grant his the nobler monument,
 Whose faith stands o'er him for a hearse, and hath
 The Resurrection for his Epitaph."

See more of the character of this most worthy prelate, in our "Ecclesiastical History," anno 1620, wherein he died.

RICHARD MONTAGUE was born at Dorney (where his father was vicar of the parish), within three miles of Eaton, and so (though not within the reach) within the sight of that staple place for grammar-learning, wherein he was bred :* thence was he chosen successively fellow of king's-college in Cambridge, fellow of Eaton, parson of Stanford Rivers in Essex, canon of Windsor, parson of Petworth, elected bishop of Chichester, and at last of Norwich. He spent very much in repairing his parsonage-house at Petworth, as also on his episcopal house at Allingbourn near Chichester.

He was most exact in the Latin and Greek ; and, in the vindication of tithes, wrestled with the grand antiquary of England, and gave him a fair flat fall in the point of a Greek criticism, taxing him justly for mistaking a god (amongst the Egyptians) more than there was, by making a man amongst the grammarians fewer than they should be.

He hath many learned works extant against the Papists, some in English, some in Latin ; and one, called his "Appello Cæsarem," which (without his intent and against his will) gave occasion of much trouble in the land. He began an Ecclesiastical History, and set forth his apparatus, and, alas ! it was but an apparatus ; though, through no default of his, but defect of his health ; sickness, troublesome times, and then death, surprising him. Had it been finished, we had had church-annals to put into the balance with those of Baronius ; and which would have swayed with them for learning, and weighed them down for truth. He died anno Domini 1641.

HENRY KING, D.D., son to John King (lately mentioned), bishop of London, and his wife (of the ancient family of the Conquests), was born in this county, in the same town, house, and chamber, with his father ; a local coincidence, which in all considerable particulars cannot be paralleled.

We know the scripture proverb, used in exprobration, "As is the

* So am I informed by his son-in-law, Doctor David Stokes.

mother, so is the daughter ;”* both wicked, both woeful. But here it may be said, by way of thankfulness to God and honour to the persons, “As was the father, so is the son ;” both pious, both prosperous, till the calamity of the times involved the latter.

Episcopacy, anno 1641, was beheld by many in a deep consumption, which many hoped would prove mortal. To cure this it was conceived the most probable cordial, to prefer persons into that order, not only unblameable for their life, and eminent for their learning, but also generally beloved by all disengaged people ; and amongst these, king Charles advanced this our doctor bishop of Chichester.

But all would not do. Their innocency was so far from stopping the mouth of malice, that malice almost had swallowed them down her throat ; since God hath rewarded his patience, giving him to live to see the restitution of his order.

David saith, that “the good tree [man] shall bring forth his fruit in due season ;”† so our doctor varied his fruits, according to the diversity of his age. Being brought up in Christ-church in Oxford, he delighted in the studies of music and poetry : more elder, he applied himself to oratory and philosophy ; and in his reduced age fixed on divinity, which his printed sermons on the Lord’s-prayer, and others which he preached, remaining fresh in the minds of his auditors, will report him to all posterity. He is still living, anno Domini 1660.

WRITERS ON THE LAW.

Sir GEORGE CROOK, knight, son of Sir John Crook and Elizabeth Unton his wife, was born at Chilton in this county,‡ in the second year of the reign of queen Elizabeth, bred first in Oxford, then a double reader in the Inner Temple, serjeant at law, and the king’s serjeant, justice first of the Common-bench, 22 Jacobi, and then of the Upper-bench, 4 Caroli.

His ability in his profession is sufficiently attested by his own printed “Reports ;” eight eminent judges of the law, out of their knowledge of his great wisdom, learning, and integrity, approving and allowing them to be published for the common benefit.

He was against the illegality of ship-money, both publicly in Westminster-hall, and privately in his judgment demanded by the king, though concluded to subscribe (according to the course of the court) by plurality of voices. The country-man’s wit (levelled to his brain) will not for many years be forgotten—“that ship-money may be gotten by *Hook*, but not by *Crook* ;” though since they have paid taxes (loins to the little finger, and scorpions to the rod of ship-money) ; but whether by *Hook* or *Crook*, let others inquire.

His piety, in his equal and even walkings in the way of God

* Ezek. xvi. 44.

† Psalm i.

‡ In his *Life*, prefixed to his *Reports*.

through the several turnings and occasions of his life, is evidenced by his charity to man, founding a chapel at Beachley in Buckinghamshire, two miles at least distanced from the mother-church, and an hospital in the same parish, with a liberal revenue.

Considering his declining and decaying age, and desiring to examine his life, and prepare an account to the Supreme Judge, he petitioned king Charles for a writ of ease; which, though in some sort denied (what wise master would willingly part with a good servant?) was in effect granted unto him. He died at Waterstock in Oxfordshire, in the eighty-second year of his age, anno Domini 1641.

EDWARD BULTSTRODE, Esq. (born in this county, bred in the studies of our municipall laws in the Inner Temple, and his Highness's justice in North Wales,) hath written a book of divers resolutions and judgments, with the reasons and causes thereof, given in the court of King's Bench, in the reigns of king James and king Charles; and is lately deceased.

SOLDIERS.

SIR WILLIAM WINDSOR, Knight.—I am confident herein is no mislocation, beholding him an ancestor to the Right Honourable Thomas Windsor Hickman, Lord Windsor, and fixed at Bradenham. He was deputed by king Edward the Third, in the forty-seventh year of his reign, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which country was then in a sad condition: for the king was so intent on the conquest of France (as a land nearer, fairer, and due to him by descent), that he neglected the effectual reduction of Ireland.

This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mac's) to rant and tyrant it in their respective seigniories, whilst such English who were planted there had nothing native (save their surnames) left; degenerating by degrees to be Irish in their habits, manners, and language. Yea, as the wild Irish are observed to love their nurses or fosters above their natural mothers, so these barbarizing English were more endeared to the interest of Ireland which fed, than of England which bare and bred them.

To prevent more mischief, this worthy knight was sent over, of whose valour and fidelity the king had great experience. He contracted with the king to defray the whole charge of that kingdom (as appeareth by the instrument in the Tower) for eleven thousand two hundred and thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, per annum.*

Now Sir William undertook not the Conquest, but custody of the land in a defensive war. He promised not with a daring

* 47 Edward III. Claus. pars 2, m. 24 and 26.

mountebank to cure, but with a discreet physician to ease, this Irish gout.

Indeed I meet with a passage in Froissart, relating how Sir William should report of himself, "that he was so far from subduing the Irish, he could never have access to understand and know their countries, albeit he had spent more time in the service of Ireland than any Englishman then living;"* which to me seems no wonder, the Irish vermin shrouding themselves under the scabs of their bogs, and hair of their woods. However, he may truly be said to have left that land much improved, because no whit more impaired during those dangerous distractions, and safely resigned his office (as I take it) in the first of king Richard the Second.

ARTHUR GRAY, Baron of Wilton, is justly reckoned amongst the natives of this shire, whose father had his habitation (not at Wilton, a decayed castle in Herefordshire, whence he took his title, but) at Waddon, a fair house of his family, not far from Buckingham.

He succeeded to a small estate, much diminished on this sad occasion. His father William Lord Gray being taken prisoner in France, after long ineffectual soliciting to be (because captivated in the public service) redeemed on the public charge, at last was forced to ransom himself with the sale of the best part of his patrimony.

Our Arthur endeavoured to advance his estate by his valour, being entered in feats of war under his martial father, at the siege of Leith, 1560, where he was shot in the shoulder, which inspirited him with a constant antipathy against the Scotch.† He was afterwards sent over lord deputy into Ireland, anno 1580: where, before he had received the sword, or any emblems of command, *ut acrioribus initiis terrorem incuteret*,‡ ("to fright his foes with his fierce beginning,") he unfortunately fought the rebels at Glandilough, to the great loss of English blood. This made many commend his courage above his conduct, till he recovered his credit, and finally suppressed the rebellion of Desmond.

Returning into England, the queen chiefly relied on his counsel for ordering our land forces against the Spaniards in 88, and fortifying places of advantage. The mention of that year (critical in Church differences about discipline at home, as well as with foreign foes abroad) mindeth me that this lord was but a back friend to bishops, and in all divisions of votes in parliament, or council-table, sided with the anti-prelatical party.

When secretary Davison, that state-pageant (raised up on purpose to be put down), was censured in the star-chamber

* The same also in effect is found in Stow, in Richard the Second.

† Camden's Elizabeth, anno notato.

‡ Ibid. anno 1580.

about the business of the queen of Scots, this Lord Grey only defended him, as doing nothing therein but what became an able and honest minister of state. An ear-witness saith, "*Hæc fusè, oratoriè, et animosè, Greium disserentem audivimus.*"* So that besides bluntness (the common and becoming eloquence of soldiers) he had a real rhetoric, and could very emphatically express himself. Indeed this warlike lord would not wear "two heads under one helmet," and may be said always to have borne his beaver open, not dissembling in the least degree, but owning his own judgment at all times what he was. He deceased anno Domini 1593.

WRITERS.

ROGER de WENDOVER was born at that market-town in this county, bred a benedictine in St. Alban's, where he became the king's historian.

Know, reader, that our English kings had always a monk, generally of St. Alban's (as near London, the staple of news and books), to write the remarkables of their reigns.† One addeth (I am sorry he is a foreigner, and therefore of less credit at such distance), that their chronicles were locked up in the king's library; so that neither in that king's nor his son's life they were ever opened. If so, they had a great encouragement to be impartial, not fearing a blow on their teeth, though coming near to the heels of truth, which in some sort were tied up from doing them any hurt.

This Roger began his chronicle at the Conquest, and continued it to the year 1235, being the 19th year of king Henry the Third. Indeed Matthew Paris doth quarter too heavily on the pains of Wendover, who only continuing his chronicle for some years, and inserting some small alterations,‡ is entitled to the whole work. As a few drops of blood, because of the deep hue thereof, discoloureth a whole bason of water into redness; so the few and short interpolations of Paris, as the more noted author, give a denomination to the whole history, though a fabric built three stories high, whereof our Roger laid the foundation, finished the ground-room and second loft, to which by M. Paris was added the garret, as since the roof by W. Rishanger. This Wendover died about the year of our Lord 1236.

JOHN AMERSHAM was born in that small corporation in this county, bred a monk in St. Alban's, where he contracted not only intimacy, but in some sort identity of affection, with John Weathamsted, abbot thereof; insomuch that what was said of

* Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1587.

† Ponticus Virunius, cited by J. Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 4, num. 94.

‡ See Dr. Watts's Prefatory Notes to Matthew Paris.

two other friends was true of them (ethics making good the grammar thereof;) "*duo amici vixit in eodem conventu.*"

Now there was a great faction in that convent against their abbot, which to me seemeth no wonder; for the generality of monks being lewd, lazy, and unlearned, they bare an antipathy to their abbot, who was pious, painful, and a profound scholar. Nor did they only rail on his person whilst living, but also revile his memory when dead. Our Amersham, surviving his dear friend, wrote a book (besides other of his works), intituled, "*The shield of Weathamsted,*" therein defending him from the undeserved darts of his enemies' obloquy.* He flourished anno Domini 1450.

MATTHEW STOKES was born in the town and bred in the school of Eton,† until he was admitted in King's College in Cambridge, anno Domini 1531. He afterwards became fellow of that house, and at last esquire beadle, and register of the university.

A register indeed, both by his place and painful performance therein; for he (as the poets feign of Janus with two faces) saw two worlds, that before and after the Reformation; in which juncture of time, so great the confusion and embezzling of records, that, had not Master Stokes been the more careful, I believe, that though Cambridge would not be so oblivious as Massala Corvinus, who forgot his own name, yet would she have forgotten the names of all her ancient officers.

To secure whose succession to posterity, Mr. Stokes, with great industry and fidelity, collected a catalogue of the chancellors, vice-chancellors, and proctors. He was a zealous papist (even unto persecution of others); which I note, not to disgrace his memory, but defend myself, for placing him before the Reformation, though he lived many years in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WALTER HADDON was born of a knightly family in this county, bred at Eton,‡ afterwards fellow in King's College, where he proceeded Doctor of Law, and was the King's professor in that faculty, chosen Vice-chancellor of Cambridge 1550: soon after he was made President of Magdalen College in Oxford, which place he waived in the reign of queen Mary, and sheltered himself in obscurity. Queen Elizabeth made him one of the Masters of her Requests, and employed him in several embassies beyond the seas. Her Majesty, being demanded whether she preferred him or Buchanan for learning, wittily and warily returned, "*Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonum*"

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis; and Pitsæus, ætat. 14, num. 843.

† Hatcher's MS. Catalogue of the Fellows of King's College.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. nono, num. 87.

nemini postpono." Indeed he was a most eloquent man, and a pure Ciceronian in his style, as appeareth by his writings, and especially in his book against Osorius. The rest may be learned out of his epitaph :

"S. MEMORIÆ.

"GUALTERO HADDONO, Equestri loco nato, Jurisconsulto, Oratori, Poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ Latinæque eloquentiæ sui temporis facile principi; sapientiâ, et sanctitate vitæ, in id invecto, ut reginæ Elizabethæ à supplicum libellis magister esset, destinareturque majoribus nisi facto immaturius cessisset: interim in omni gradu viro longè eminentissimo. Conjugi suo optimo meritissimoque ANNA SUTTONA, uxor ejus secunda, flens, mœrens, desiderii sui signum posuit. Obiit anno Salut. hum. 1572, ætatis 56."

This his fair monument is extant in the wall at the upper end of the chancel of Christ's Church in London; where so many ancient inscriptions have been barbarously defaced.

LAURENCE HUMPHRED was born in this county,* bred in Magdalen College, in Oxford, a great and general scholar, able linguist, deep divine, pious to God, humble in himself, charitable to others. In the reign of queen Mary he fled into Germany, and there was fellow-commoner with Mr. Jewell (whose Life he wrote at large in Latin) in all his sufferings. Here he translated Origen "de Rectâ Fide," and Philo "de Nobilitate," out of Greek.

Returning into England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, he was made President of Magdalen College in Oxford, and Dean of Winchester. Higher preferment he never attained, because he never desired it; though a learned author seems to put it on another account, "fortasse eo quod de adiaphoris non juxta cum Ecclesiâ Anglicanâ senserit."† I deny not but he might scruple some ceremonies; but sure I am he was much molested in his college with a party of fierce (not to say furious) Nonconformists from whom he much dissented in judgment. He died anno Domini 1589.

Here I must confess a mistake in my "Ecclesiastical History" (misguided therein with many others by general tradition), when I reported the gold lately found and shared amongst the president and fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford, to have been the gift of this Doctor Humphred, which since appeareth a legacy left by William Wainfleet, their founder. Would I had been mistaken in the matter as well as the person, that so unworthy an act had never been performed. But what said Jacob to his sons: "Carry back the money again; peradventure it was an oversight."‡ Seasonable restitution will make reparation.

* "Humfredus patriâ Buchingamensi." Baleus, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. xi. num. 93.

† Camden's Elizabeth, in anno 1589.

‡ Gen. xliii. 12.

ROGER GOAD was born at Houton in this county, and was admitted scholar in King's College in Cambridge 1555.* Leaving the college, he became a schoolmaster at Guilford in Surrey. But pity it is that a great candle should be burning in the kitchen, whilst light is lacking in the hall, and his public parts pent in so private a profession. He was made not to guide boys but govern men. Hence, by an unexpected election, he was surprised into the Provostship of King's College, wherein he remained forty years. He was thrice Vice-chancellor of Cambridge; a grave, sage, and learned man. He had many contests with the young fry in this college, chiefly because he loved their good better than they themselves. Very little there is of his in print, save what he did in conjunction with other doctors of the university. By his testament he gave the rectory of Milton to the college; and dying on St. Mark's day, 1610, lieth buried in a vestry on the north side of the chapel.

JOHN GREGORY was born November 10, 1607, at Amersham in this county, of honest though mean parents, yet rich enough to derive unto him the hereditary infirmity of the gout, which afflicted him the last twenty years of his life. He was bred in Christ Church in Oxford, where he so applied his book, that he studied sixteen hours of the four-and-twenty for many years together.† He attained to be an exquisite linguist and general scholar; his modesty setting the greater lustre on his learning. His notes on Dr. Ridley's book of Civil Law gave the first testimony of his pregnancy to the world, and never did text and comment better meet together.

He was first chaplain of Christ Church, and thence preferred by Bishop Duppa, Prebendary of Chichester and Sarum; and indeed no church preferment compatible with his age was above his deserts. He died at Kidlington in Oxfordshire, 1646, and was buried at Christ Church in Oxford. I find a smart epitaph, made by a friend, on his memory; and it was, in my mind, as well valiantly (consider the times) as truly indited:

"Ne premas cineres hosce, viator,
 Nescis quot sub hoc jacet lapillo;
 Græculus, Hebræus, Syrus,
 Et qui te quovis vincet idiomate.
 At nè molestus sis
 Ausculta, et causam auribus tuis imbibere:
 Templo exclusus,
 Et avitâ Religione
 Jam senescente (ne dicam sublatâ),
 Mutavit chorum, altiore ut capesceret.
 Vade nunc, si libet, et imitare. R. W."

* Mr. Hatcher, in his MS. Catalogue of the Fellows of King's College.

† In his Life, prefixed to his book.

His "Opera Posthuma" are faithfully set forth by his good friend John Gurgain, and deservedly dedicated to Edward Bish, Esquire; one so able that he could (charitable that he would, and valiant that he durst) relieve Master Gregory in his greatest distress.

SAMUEL COLLINS, son to Baldwin Collins (born in Coventry, a pious and painful preacher, prodigiously bountiful to the poor, whom queen Elizabeth constantly called Father Collins) was born and bred at Eton; so that he breathed learned air from the place of his nativity.* Hence coming to King's College in Cambridge, he was chosen successively Fellow, Provost, and Regius Professor; one of an admirable wit and memory, the most fluent Latinist of our age; so that, as Caligula is said to have sent his soldiers vainly to fight against the tide, with the same success have any encountered the torrent of his tongue in disputation. He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a ticket on the school doors, wherein never any two alike, without some considerable difference in the critical language thereof. When some displeased courtier did him the injurious courtesy to prefer him downwards (in point of profit) to the Bishopric of Bristol, he improved all his friends to decline his election. In these troublesome times (affording more preachers than professors), he lost his church, but kept his chair; wherein he died about the year 1651.

WILLIAM OUGHTRED was (though branched from a right ancient family in the North) born in the town, bred in the school of Eton, became Fellow of King's College; and at last was beneficed by Thomas Earl of Arundel at Albury in Surrey. All his contemporaries unanimously acknowledged him the prince of mathematicians in our age and nation. This aged Simeon had (though no revelation) a strong persuasion that before his death he should behold Christ's anointed restored to his throne: which he did accordingly, to his incredible joy; and then had his *Dimittis* out of this mortal life, June 30, 1660.

ROMISH EXILE WRITERS.

THOMAS DORMAN was born at Ammersham in this county, being nephew unto Thomas Dorman of the same town, a confessor in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. True it is, this his uncle, through weakness, did abjure (let us pity *his*, who desire God should pardon *our* failings); but was ever a cordial Protestant. He bred this Thomas Dorman, junior, at Berkhamsted school (founded by Dr. Incent) in Hertfordshire, under Mr. Reeve, a Protestant school-master.†

* Hence he styleth himself, in his books, Etonensis.

† Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 338.

But this Dorman turned tail afterwards, and became a great Romanist; running over beyond the seas, where he wrote a book, intituled, "Against Alexander Nowel, the English Calvinist." J. Pits doth repent that he affordeth him no room in the body of his book, referring him to his Appendix.* He flourished anno 1560.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

JOHN MATHEW, Mercer, son to Thomas Mathew, was born at Sherington in this county; Lord Mayor of London, anno Domini 1490. He is eminent on this account, that he was the first bachelor that ever was chosen into that office.† Yea, it was above a hundred and twenty years before he was seconded by a single person succeeding him in that place, viz. Sir John Leman,‡ Lord Mayor 1616. It seemeth that a Lady Mayoress is something more than ornamental to a Lord Mayor; their wives great portions, or good providence, much advantaging their estates, to be capable of so high a dignity.

Dame HESTER TEMPLE, daughter to Miles Sands, Esquire, was born at Latmos in this county, and was married to Sir Thomas Temple, of Stow, Baronet. She had four sons and nine daughters, which lived to be married, and so exceedingly multiplied, that this lady saw seven hundred extracted from her body. Reader, I speak within compass, and have left myself a reserve, having bought the truth hereof by a wager I lost. Besides, there was a new generation of marriageable females just at her death; so that this aged vine may be said to wither, even when it had many young boughs ready to knit.

Had I been one of her relations, and as well enabled as most of them be, I would have erected a monument for her—thus designed. A fair tree should have been erected, the said lady and her husband lying at the bottom or root thereof; the heir of the family should have ascended both the middle and top bough thereof. On the right hand hereof her younger sons, on the left her daughters should, as so many boughs, be spread forth. Her grandchildren should have their names inscribed on the branches of those boughs; the great grandchildren on the twigs of those branches; the great great grandchildren on the leaves of those twigs. Such as survived her death should be done in a lively green, the rest (as blasted) in a pale and yellow fading colour.

Pliny§ (who reports it as a wonder worthy the chronicle, that Chrispinus Hilarus, *prælatâ pompâ*, "with open ostentation," sacrificed in the Capitol seventy-four of his children

* Pagina 914. † Stow's Survey of London, p. 573.

‡ "This Mayor was the second batchlor," saith How, continuing Stow in his Survey of London, p. 195. Sed quære?—F. § Lib. vii. cap. 13.

and children's children attending on him,) would more admire, if admitted to this spectacle.

Vives telleth us of a village in Spain, of about an hundred houses, whereof all the inhabitants were issued from one certain old man who then lived, when as that village was so peopled, so as the name of propinquity, how the youngest of the children should call him, could not be given.* "*Lingua enim nostra supra abavum non ascendit;*" ("Our language," saith he, meaning the Spanish, "affords not a name above the great grandfather's father.") But, had the offspring of this lady been contracted into one place, they were enough to have peopled a city of a competent proportion, though her issue was not so long in succession, as broad in extent.

I confess very many of her descendants died before her death; in which respect she was far surpassed by a Roman matron, on whom the poet thus epitapheth it, in her own person.†

*"Viginti atque novem, genitrici Callicrateæ,
Nullius sexus mors mihi visa fuit.
Sed centum et quinque erplevi bene messibus annos,
In tremulam baculo non subeunte manum."*

"Twenty-nine births Callicrate I told,
And of both sexes saw none sent to grave,
I was an hundred and five winters old,
Yet stay from staff my hand did never crave."

Thus, in all ages, God bestoweth personal felicities on some far above the proportion of others. The Lady Temple died anno Domini 1656.

LORD MAYORS.

1. John Brokle, son of William Brokle, of Newport Pagnel, Draper, 1433.
2. Thomas Scot, son of Robert Scot, of Dorney, Draper, 1458.
3. Henry Collet, son of Rob. Collet, of Wendover, Mercer, 1486.
4. John Mathew, son of Thomas Mathew, of Sherington, Mercer, 1490.
5. John Mundy, son of William Mundy, of Wycombe, Goldsmith, 1522.
6. John Coates, son of Thomas Coates, of Bearton, Salter, 1542.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING
HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William bishop of Lincoln, and Reginald de Gray de Ruthyan, Chivaler, Commissioners to take the oaths.
Thomas Sakeville, Miles, and William Wapload, knights for the shire, Commissioners.

* In Comment upon the 8th chapter of Lib. xv. de Civitate Dei.

† Ausonius, Epitaph. Heroum, num. 34.

- Reginaldi Lucy, chiv.
 Walteri Lucy, chiv.
 Johannis Cheyne, chiv.
 Thomæ Chetewode, chiv.
 Johannis Cheyne, arm.
 Johan. Hampden de Hampden,
 arm.
 Andreae Sperling.
 Thomæ Rokes, arm.
 Johannis Langeston, arm.
 Johannis Iwardby, arm.
 David Breknook, arm.
 Thomæ Stokes, arm.
 Johan. Hampden de Kimbell.
 Walteri Fitz Richard, arm.
 Johannis Stretlee, arm.
 Thomæ Shyngelton, arm.
 Thomæ Cheyne, arm.
 Johannis Stokes, arm.
 Thomæ Gifford, arm.
 Johan. Gifford de Whaddon,
 senioris, arm.
 Thomæ Boteler, arm.
 Roberti Puttenham, arm.
 Rob. Olney de Weston, arm.
 Johannis Tyringham, arm.
 Johannis Brekenock, arm.
 Thomæ Rufford, arm.
 Johannis Dayrell, arm.
 Nicolai Clopton.
 Edmundi Brutnell.
 Johannis Sewell.
 Johannis Watkins.
 Willielmi Brook de Chesham.
 Bernardi Sanderdon.
 Thomæ More.
 Willielmi Foulcr.
 Johannis Arches.
 Johannis Skydmore.
 Johannis Kimbell.
 Willielmi Joyntour.
 Rogeri More.
 Johannis Horewode.
 Johannis Baldewin.
 Thomæ Atte Welle.
 Will. Chapman de Aylesbury.
 Thomæ Turnour.
 Johan. Knight de Hampslape.
 Willielmi Watford.
 Thomæ Oliver.
- Will. Colingryg de Toursey.
 Thomæ Malins.
 Willielmi Parker de Eton.
 Willielmi Burton, persone Ec-
 clesiæ de Crowle,
 Johannis Clerke de Olney.
 Richardi Hawtreve.
 Johan. Giffard de Hardmede.
 Johan. Tapelo de Hampslape.
 Thomæ Knight de eadem.
 Johannis Giffard de Whad-
 don, junioris.
 Johannis Sapcote de Olney.
 Richardi Arnekok.
 Willielmi Edy.
 Nicholai Brackwell.
 Willielmi Sambroke.
 Johannis Edy, junioris.
 Thomæ Edy.
 Johannis Puchas.
 Willielmi Berewell.
 Ade Asshinden.
 David. Whitcirche.
 Johannis Sweft.
 Will. Britwell de Cherdesle.
 Johannis Verney.
 Eustachii Grenville.
 Johannis Fitz John.
 Willielmi Gerebray.
 Thomæ Maudeleyn.
 Johannis Vesy.
 Thomæ Wodewarde.
 Richardi Enershaw.
 Johan. Harewold de Weston.
 Henrici Loveden.
 Johannis Thorp.
 Johannis Parker de Fenny
 Stratford.
 Nicholai Baker de Crowle.
 Nicholai Hobbesson.
 Thomæ Malette.
 Johannis Kerye.
 Thomas Tappe.
 Richardi Hoo de Snenston.
 Johannis Manchestre.
 Johannis Phelip.
 Henrici Hunkes.
 Richardi Miches.
 Willielmi Meridale.
 Thomas Edward.

Johannis Vaux.	Richardi Yaloude.
Willielmi Dun.	Johannis Gold de Ailesbury.
Henrici Toursey.	Willielmi Clarke de eadem.
Henrici Dicon.	Willielmi Clarke de Culver-
Willielmi Winslowe.	don.
Johannis Bilindon.	Thomæ Kene de Horsendon.
Henrici Porter.	Willielmi Symeon.
Thomæ Turgens.	Willielmi Fether.
Roberti Dalafeld.	Johannis Caradons.
Math. Colett.	Willielmi Combe de Ayles-
Johannis Hampden de Wy-	bury.
combe.	Willielmi Gill.
Johannis Wellesburn.	Richardi Lamburn.
Thomæ Merston.	Willielmi Hide.
Willielmi Attegate.	Thomæ Bristow.
Thomas Mery.	Nicholai Baron.
Richardi Millý.	Willielmi Cook de Fertwell.
Willielmi Wodeward.	Johannis Glover de Kimbell.
Thomæ Pusey.	Johannis Balke de Aylesbury.
Roberti Broun de Beknesfeld.	Johannis Lucy, et
Johannis Jourdeley.	Richardi Lucy.
Thomæ Houghton.	

SHERIFFS.

This county had the same with Bedfordshire, until they were parted in the seventeenth year of queen Elizabeth. Since which time these have been the sheriffs of this county alone.

REG. ELIZA.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
17	Joh. Croke, arm.	Chilton.
	Arms: G. a fess between six martlets Arg.	
18	Griff. Hampden, arm.	Hampden.
	Arg. a saltire G. betwixt four eaglets Az.	
19	Mich. Blount, arm.	
	Barry nebulé of six O. and S.	
20	Rob. Drury, arm.	SUFFOLK.
	Arg. on a chief V. the letter Tau betwixt two mullets pierced O.	
21	Rich. Crafford, arm.	
22	Paul Darell, arm.	Lillingstone.
	Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.	
23	Th. Tasborough, arm.	
	Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets G.	
24	Edm. Verney, arm.	
	Arg. four lions passant S. betwixt two gemewes in bend.	
25	Will. Hawtrey, arm.	Checkers.
	Az. ten billets, four, three, two, and one, O.; in a chief of the second a lion issuant S.	
26	Rob. Dormer, arm.	Wing.

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| 27 | Edw. Bulstrode, arm. | . (See our Notes.) |
| 28 | Joh. Temple, arm. | . Stow. |
| | Arg. on two bars S, six martlets O. | |
| 29 | Joh. Goodwin, arm. | . (See 21 of king James.) |
| 30 | Joh. Burlace, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a bend S. two cubit arms issuant out of two petit clouds rayonated all proper, rending of a horse-shoe O. | |
| 31 | Fran. Cheney, arm. | . Chesham. |
| | Checky O. and Az. a fess G. fretty Erm. | |
| 32 | Geo. Fleetwood, arm. | . the Vache. |
| | Partie per pale nebulée Az. and O. six martelets counter-changed. | |
| 33 | Ale. Hampden, arm. | . <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 34 | Hen. Longvile, arm. | . Wolverton. |
| | G. a fess indented betwixt six crosses crosslets Arg. | |
| 35 | Thomas Pigot, arm. | . Doddershal. |
| | S. three pick-axes Arg. | |
| 36 | Mic. Harecourt, arm. | |
| | O. two bars G. | |
| 37 | Edw. Tirrell, arm. | . Thornton. |
| | Arg. two chev. Az. within a border engrailed G. | |
| 38 | An. Tiringham, arm. | . Tiringham. |
| | Az. a cross engrailed Arg. | |
| 39 | Joh. Dormer | . <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 40 | Will. Garrend, arm. | |
| | (See our Notes in Northamptonshire.) | |
| 41 | Will. Clarke, mil. | |
| 42 | Tho. Denton, arm. | |
| | G. a chevron between three crescents Arg. | |
| 43 | Will. Burlace, arm. | . <i>ut prius</i> . |
| 44 | Anth. Chester, arm. | . Chichely. |
| | Per pale Arg. and S. a chev. between three rams' heads erased armed O. within a border engrailed, roundelly, all counterchanged. | |
| 45 | Fran. Cheney. mil. | . <i>ut prius</i> . |

REG. JAC.

- 1 Fra. Cheney, mil. . *ut prius*.
- 2 [AMP.] W. Willoughby, mil.
- 3 Ri. Ingoldesby, mil. . Lethenborough.
-
- Erm. a saltire engrailed S.
- 4 Hen. Longvile, mil. . *ut prius*.
- 5 Will. Andrews, mil.
-
- G. a saltire O. charged with another V.
- 6 Fran. Fortescu, mil.
-
- Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised O.
- 7 Anth. Greenway, arm.

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 8 | Rob. Lovet, mil. | Liscomb. |
| | Arg. three wolves passant in pale S. | |
| 9 | Iero. Horsey, mil. | |
| | Az. three horses' heads coupé O. bridled Arg. | |
| 10 | Edw. Tirrell, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Sim. Mayne, arm. | |
| | Arg. on a bend engr. S. three dexter hands of the first. | |
| 12 | Bri. Johnson, arm. | Beaconfield. |
| | Quarterly, Az. and G. a cross patonée, and a chief O. | |
| 13 | Edm. Wheeler, mil. | Riding Co. |
| | O. a chevron between three leopards' heads S. | |
| 14 | Th. Temple, mil. et bar. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Laurence, mil. | Iver. |
| | Arg. a cross-knotted G. on a chief Az. three leopards' heads O. | |
| 16 | Fra. Duncombe, arm. | |
| | Partie per chev. counter-flory, G. and Arg. three talbots' heads erased counterchanged. | |
| 17 | Be. Winchcombe, arm. | (See our Notes.) |
| 18 | Hen. Lee, mil. et ba. | Quarrendon. |
| | Arg. a fess betwixt three crescents S. | |
| 19 | Joh. Denham, mil. | |
| | G. three fusils Erm. | |
| 20 | Will. Fleetwood | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Fra. Goodwin, mil. | |
| | Per pale O. and G. a lion rampant, between three flower-de-luces counterchanged. | |
| 22 | Will. Pen, arm. | Pen. |
| | Arg. on a fess S. three plates. | |

REG. CARO.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Edw. Coke, mil. | Stoke. |
| | Partie per pale G. and Az. three eagles Arg. | |
| 2 | Gil' Gerrard, bar. | |
| | Quarterly, the 1 and 4 Arg. a saltire G. 2 and 3 Az. a lion rampant Erm. crowned O. | |
| 3 | Tho. Darel, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| | Fr. Catesby, arm. | |
| | Arg. two lions passant S. crowned O. | |
| 4 | Tho. Lee, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Will. Andrews, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Tho. Hide, bar. | |
| | O. a chev. betwixt three lozenges Az.; in chief an eagle of the first. | |
| 7 | Jaco. Dupper, arm. | |
| 8 | Rob. Dormer, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Fran. Cheney, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

Anno	Name.	Place.
10	Pet. Temple, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Heneage Proby, arm.	
	Erm. on a fess G. a lion passant, the tail extended O.	
12	Anth. Chester, bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
13		
14		
15	Thomas Archdale, arm.	
16		
17	Rich. Grevile, mil.	
	S. a border and cross engrailed O. thereon five pellets.	
18		
19		
20	Hen. Beak, arm.	
21		
22	Will. Collier, arm.	

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

17. JOHN CROKE, Arm.—Being afterwards knighted. He was the son of Sir John Crook, a six-clerk in Chancery, and therefore restrained marriage until enabled by a statute of the 14th of Henry the Eighth. His ancestors, in the civil wars between York and Lancaster, concealed their proper name Le Blount under the assumed one of Croke.*

As for this Sir John Croke, first sheriff of Buckingham after the division of Bedfordshire, he was most fortunate in an issue happy in the knowledge of our municipal law; of whom Sir John Croke, his eldest son, Speaker of the parliament in the 43rd of queen Elizabeth, received this eulogium from her majesty: "That he had proceeded therein with such wisdom and discretion, that none before him had deserved better." As for Sir George, his second son, we have spoken of him before.†

26. ROBERT DORMER, Arm.—He was, on the 10th of June, 1615, made baronet by king James, and on the 30th day of the same month was by him created Baron Dormer of Wing, in this county.

His grandchild, Robert Dormer, was by king Charles, in the 4th of his reign, created Viscount Ascot and Earl of Carnarvon. He lost his life, fighting for him who gave him his honour, at the first battle of Newbury. Being sore wounded, he was desired by a lord to know of him what suit he would have to his majesty in his behalf; the said lord promising to discharge his trust in presenting his request, and assuring him that his majesty would be willing to gratify him to the utmost of his power. To whom the Earl replied, "I will not die with a suit in my mouth to any king, save to the King of heaven." By

* Preface to Croke's Reports.

† In the "Writers of Law" in this County.

Anne, daughter to Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, he had Charles, now Earl of Carnarvon.*

27. EDWARD BULSTROD, Arm.—I have not met with so ancient a coat (for such it appeareth beyond all exception), so voluminous in the blazon thereof; viz. Sable, a buck's head Argent, attired O. shot the nose with an arrow of the third, headed and feathered of the second; a cross patée fitchée betwixt the attire O.

34. HENRY LONGVILE, Arm.—He had to his fourth son Sir Michael Longvile, who married Susan, sole daughter to Henry Earl of Kent. Now, when the issue in a direct line of that earldom failed in our memory, Mr. Selden was no less active than able to prove that the barony of Ruthyn was dividable from the earldom, and descended to the son of the said Sir Michael; and thereupon he sat as Baron Ruthyn in our late Long Parliament.

Since his death, his sole daughter and heir hath been married unto Sir Henry Yelverton, of Easton, in the county of Northampton, Baronet, a worthy gentleman of fair estate; so that that honour is likely to continue in an equipage of breadth proportionable to the height thereof.

KING JAMES.

17. BENEDICT WINCHCOMBE, Arm.—His arms (too large for the little space allotted them) I here fully represent, in gratitude to the memory of his ancestor, so well deserving of Newbury; † viz. Azure, on a chevron engrailed between three birds O. as many cinquefoils of the first; on a chief of the second a flower-de-luce between two spears' heads of the first.

KING CHARLES.

1. EDWARD COKE, Knight.—This was our English *Trebo-nianus*, so famous for his comments on our Common Law. This year a parliament was called, and the court party was jealous of Sir Edward's activity against them, as who had not digested his discontentments. Hereupon, to prevent his election as a member, and confine him to this county, he was pricked sheriff thereof.

He scrupled to take the oath, pretending many things against it, and particularly "that the sheriff is bound thereby to prosecute Lollards, wherein the best Christians may be included."

It was answered, "that he had often seen the oath given to others without any regret; and knew full well that Lollard, in the modern sense, imported the opposers of the present religion, as established by law in the land." ‡

* Who lived till 1709, when he died without male issue.—ED.

† See "Memorable Persons" in Berkshire.

‡ Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, *verbo* Lollard.

No excuses would serve his turn, but he must undertake this office. However, his friends beheld it as an injurious degradation of him, who had been Lord Chief Justice, to attend on the judges at the assises.

FRANCIS CHENEY, Mil.—It is an epidemical disease, to which many ancient names are subject, to be variously disguised in writing. How many names is it, Chesney, Chedney, Cheyne, Chyne, Cheney, &c. ? and all but one, de Casineto. A name so noble, and so diffused in the catalogue of sheriffs, it is harder to miss than find it in any county.

Here, reader, let me amend and insert what I omitted in the last county. There was a fair family of the Cheney's flourishing in Kent (but landed also in other counties), giving for their arms, Azure, six lions rampant Argent, a canton Ermine. Of this house was Henry Cheney, high sheriff of this county and Bedfordshire, in the 7th of queen Elizabeth, and not long after by her created baron of Tuddington in Bedfordshire. In his youth he was very wild and venturous ; witness his playing at dice with Henry the Second, king of France, from whom he won a diamond of great worth at a cast. And being demanded by the king what shift he would have made to repair himself, in case he had lost the cast ; "I have," said young Cheney, in an hyperbolical brave, "sheeps' tails enough in Kent, with their wool, to buy a better diamond than this." His reduced age afforded the befitting fruits of gravity and wisdom ; and this lord deceased without issue.

As for Sir Francis Cheney, sheriff for this present year,* we formerly observed the distinct arms of his family. This worthy knight was father to Charles Cheney, Esq., who, by his exquisite travelling, hath naturalized foreign perfections unto himself, and is exemplarily happy in a virtuous lady, Jane, daughter to the truly noble William, Marquis of Newcastle, and by her of hopeful posterity.

THE FAREWELL.

On serious consideration, I was at a loss to wish to this county what it wanted ; God and the kings of England have so favoured it with natural perfections and civil privileges. In avowance of the latter, it sheweth more borough towns (sending burgesses no fewer than twelve to the parliament) than any shire (though thrice as big) lying in the kingdom of Mercia. Now seeing, at the instant writing hereof, the general news of the nation is, of a parliament to be called after his majesty's coronation, my prayers shall be, that the freeholders of this county shall (amongst many therein so qualified) choose good servants to God, subjects to the king, patriots to the county, effectually to advance a happiness to the Church and Commonwealth.

* Viz., in the 31st year of queen Elizabeth.

WORTHIES OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED
SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

- George ANDERSON, a poor peasant, mathematician and accountant-general; born at Weston 1760; died 1796.
- Francis ATTERBURY, Bishop of Rochester, a restless and aspiring politician; born at Milton Keynes 1662; died 1731.
- Dr. Lewis ATTERBURY, elder brother, an amiable divine; born at Caldecot 1656; died 1731.
- Giles AYRE, Dean of Winchester; born at Burnham.
- John BISCOE, a nonconformist divine and author; born at Wycombe; died 1679.
- Owen BUCKINGHAM, Lord Mayor of London in 1705, benefactor to Reading in Berkshire; born at Colebrooke.
- Knightley CHETWOOD, Dean of Gloucester, author; born at Chetwode 1650; died 1720.
- Euseby CLEAVER, Archbishop of Dublin; died 1819.
- William CLEAVER, brother of Euseby, Bishop of St. Asaph, critic; born at Twyford 1742; died 1815.
- John CROWDER, printer, Lord Mayor of London; died 1830.
- Sir Kenelm DIGBY, an alchymist and philosophical writer; born at Gothurst 1603; died 1665.
- Charles DUNCOMBE, Lord Mayor of London in 1709, an eminent banker; born at Drayton Beauchamp.
- Phillip ELLIS, Bishop of Pavia, author of some sermons published about 1686; born at Waddesdon.
- Welbore ELLIS, Bishop of Meath; born at Waddesdon; died 1733.
- Heneage FINCH, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor of England; born at Ravenstone 1621; died 1682.
- George GRENVILLE, statesman; born at Wotton 1712; died 1770.
- Richard GRENVILLE-TEMPLE, Earl Temple, a statesman; born at Wotton 1711; died 1779.
- Josiah HOWE, an accomplished scholar, author of a sermon preached before Charles I. at Oxford, in 1644; born at Grendon Underwood; died 1701.
- Martin LISTER, physician, naturalist, and author; born about 1638; died 1712.
- Thomas MORELL, a divine, and writer on philology and criticism; born at Eton 1703; died 1784.
- Dr. William NICHOLS, a learned divine and polemical author; born at Donnington 1664; died 1712.
- Thomas ODELL, a dramatic writer, about 1700.
- Thomas PHILLIPS, a Roman Catholic divine, biographer of Cardinal Pole; born at Ickford 1708; died 1774.
- Joseph RAWSON, a divine and author; born at Aylesbury; died 1719.

John THROCKMORTON, patron of Cowper, author; born at Weston Underwood; died 1819.

William WAGSTAFFE, a physician, and ingenious and humorous writer; born at Cublington 1685; died 1725.

Edward WESTON, statesman and author of "Sermons," 1700.

Edward YOUNG, Bishop of Dromore; born at Etôn; died 1772.

* * The principal Works appertaining to Buckinghamshire, besides the Magna Britannia and the Beauties of England, are the History of Buckingham, by Browne Willis, LL.D. (1755); the History of Desborough, Wycombe, &c., by Thomas Langley, M.A. (1797); and the History of the County of Buckingham, by G. Lipscomb, M.D. [Hundred of Ashendon], which, we apprehend, is never likely to be completed.—Ed.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE hath Lincolnshire on the north, Norfolk and Suffolk on the east, Essex and Hertfordshire on the south, Huntingdon and Bedford-shires on the west, being in length thirty-five, in breadth not fully twenty miles. The tables therein as well furnished as any; the south part affording bread and beer, and the north (the Isle of Ely) meat thereunto. So good the grain growing here, that it out-selleth others some pence in the bushel.

The north part of this county is lately much improved by draining, though the poorest sort of people will not be sensible thereof. Tell them of the great benefit to the public, because where a pike or duck fed formerly, now a bullock or sheep is fattened; they will be ready to return, that if they be taken in taking that bullock or sheep, the rich owner inditeth them for felons; whereas that pike or duck were their own goods only for their pains of catching them. So impossible it is that the best project, though perfectly performed, should please all interests and affections.

It happened in the year 1657, upon the dissolution of the great snow, their banks were assaulted above their strength of resistance, to the great loss of much cattle, corn, and some Christians. But, soon after, the seasonable industry of the undertakers did recover all by degrees, and confute their jealousies who suspected the relapsing of these lands into their former condition.

This northern part is called the Isle of Ely, which one will have so named from the Greek word "Ελειος, fenny or marshy ground.* But our Saxon ancestors were not so good Grecians; and it is plain that plenty of eels gave it its denomination. Here, I hope, I shall not trespass on gravity, in mentioning a passage observed by the reverend professor of Oxford, Doctor Prideaux, referring the reader to him for the author's attesting the same.† When the priests in this part of the county would still retain their wives, in despite of whatever the Pope and monks could do to the contrary, their wives and children were miraculously turned all into eels (surely the greater into congers, the less into

* Doctor Smith, in the Life of his father-in-law, Doctor Willet.

† In his Comitiatic Oration "De duobus Testibus," page 15.

griggs) whence it had the name of *Eely*. I understand him a *lie* of *Eels*. No doubt the first founder of so damnable an untruth hath long since received his reward. However, for this cause, we take first notice, amongst this county's

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

OF EELS.

Which, though they be found in all shires in England, yet are most properly treated of here, as most, first, and best; the courts of the kings of England being thence therewith anciently supplied. I will not engage in the controversy whether they be bred by generation as other fish; or equivocally, out of putrefaction; or both ways, which is most probable; seeing some have adventured to know the distinguishing marks betwixt the one and other. I know the silver eels are generally preferred, and I could wish they loved men but as well as men love them, that I myself might be comprised within the compass of that desire. They are observed to be never out of season (whilst other fishes have their set times); and the biggest eels are ever esteemed the best. I know not whether the Italian proverb be here worth the remembering, "Give eels without wine to your enemies."

HARES.

Though these are found in all counties, yet because lately there was in this shire an hare-park nigh Newmarket, preserved for the king's game, let them here be particularly mentioned. Some prefer their sport in hunting before their flesh for eating, as accounting it melancholic meat, and hard to be digested; though others think all the hardness is how to come by it. All the might of this silly creature is in the flight thereof; and I remember the answer which a school-boy returned in a Latin distich, being demanded the reason why hares were so fearful:

"Cur metuunt lepores? Terrestres, nempe, marinus,
Æthereus quod sit, tartareusque canis."

Whether or no they change their sex every year (as some have reported), let huntsmen decide. These late years of our civil wars have been very destructive unto them; and no wonder if no law hath been given to hares, when so little hath been observed toward men.

SAFFRON.

Though plenty hereof in this county; yet, because I conceive it first planted in Essex, we thither refer our description thereof.

WILLOWS.

A sad tree, whereof such who have lost their love make their mourning garlands; and we know what exiles hung up their

harps* upon such doleful supporters. The twigs hereof are physic, to drive out the folly of children. This tree delighteth in moist places, and is triumphant in the Isle of Ely, where the roots strengthen their banks, and lop affords fuel for their fire. It groweth incredibly fast; it being a by-word in this county, "that the profit by willows will buy the owner a horse, before that by other trees will pay for his saddle." Let me add, that if green ash may burn before a queen, withered willows may be allowed to burn before a lady.

MANUFACTURES.

PAPER.

Expect not I should, by way of preface, enumerate the several inventions, whereby the ancients did communicate and continue their notions to posterity. First, by writing in leaves of trees, still remembered when we call such a scantling of paper a folio or leaf. Hence from leaves men proceeded to the bark of trees, as more solid, still countenanced in the notation of the word *liber*. Next they wrote in labels or sheets of lead, wherein the letters were deeply engraven, being a kind of printing before printing; and to this I refer the words of Job (an author allowed contemporary with if not senior to Moses himself); "Oh that my words were now written, oh that they were printed in a book!†"

To omit many other devices in after-ages to signify their conceptions, paper was first made of a broad flag (not unlike our great dock) growing in and nigh Canopus in Egypt, which it seems was a staple commodity of that country, and substantial enough to bear the solemn curse of the prophet: "The paper-reeds by the brooks shall wither, be driven away, and be no more.‡"

Our modern paper is made of grinded rags, and yet this new artificial doth still thankfully retain the name of the old natural paper. It may pass for the emblem of men of mean extraction, who by art and industry, with God's blessing thereon, come to high preferment. "He raiseth the poor out of the dust, and lifteth the needy out of the dunghill, that he may set him with his princes, even with the princes of his people.§" One may find, if searching into the pedigree of paper, it cometh into the world at the *doungate*, raked thence in rags, which, refined by art (especially after precious secrets are written therein), is found fit to be choicely kept in the cabinets of the greatest potentates. Pity it is that the first author of so useful an invention cannot with any assurance be assigned.||

There are almost as many several kinds of paper as conditions of persons betwixt the emperor and beggar: imperial, royal, cardinal; and so downwards to that coarse paper called

* Psalm cxxxvii. 2.

† Job. xix. 23.

‡ Isaiah xix. 7.

§ Psalm cxiii. 7.

|| P. Vergil, de Rerum Inventionibus, lib. ii. cap. 8.

emporetica, useful only for chapmen to wrap their wares therein. Paper participates in some sort of the characters of the countrymen which make it: the Venetian being neat, subtile, and courtlike; the French, light, slight, and slender; the Dutch, thick, corpulent, and gross; not to say sometimes also *charta bibula*, sucking up the ink with the sponginess thereof.

Paper is entered as a manufacture of this county, because there are mills nigh Sturbridge-fair, where paper was made in the memory of our fathers. And it seemeth to me a proper conjunction, that seeing Cambridge yieldeth so many good writers, Cambridgeshire should afford paper unto them. Pity the making thereof is disused; considering the vast sums yearly expended in our land for paper out of Italy, France, and Germany, which might be lessened were it made in our nation. To such who object that we can never equal the perfection of Venice paper, I return, neither can we match the purity of Venice glasses; and yet many green ones are blown in Sussex, profitable to the makers, and convenient for the users thereof, as no doubt such coarser (home-spun paper) would be found very beneficial for the Commonwealth.

BASKETS.

These are made of the osiers plentifully growing in the moist parts of this county, an acre whereof turns to more profit than one of wheat; a necessary utensil in an house, whereby many things are kept, which otherwise would be lost. Yea, in some sort it saved the life of St. Paul, when "let down by the wall of Damascus in a basket;* whence some (not improbably) conjecture him *hominem tricubitalem*, "a man of low stature." Martial confesseth baskets to have been a British invention, though Rome afterwards laid claim thereunto:

*Barbara de pictis veni Bascauda Britannis,
Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam.*

"I, foreign basket, first in Britain known,
And now by Rome accounted for her own."

Their making is daily improved with much descant of art, splitting their wickers as small as threads, and dying them into several colours; which daily grow a greater commodity.

THE BUILDINGS.

Cambridge is the chief credit of the county, as the University is of Cambridge. It is confessed, that Oxford far exceeds it for sweetness of situation; and yet it may be maintained, that though there be better air in Oxford, yet there is more in the colleges of Cambridges; for Oxford is an university in a town; Cambridge a town in an university; where the colleges are not surrounded with the offensive embraces of streets, but generally situated on the outside, affording the better conveniency of pri-

* 2 Cor. xi. 33.

vate walks and gardens about them. But, having formerly written of the fabrics of Cambridge,* I forbear any further enlargement.

ELY MINSTER.

This presenteth itself afar off to the eye of the traveller, and on all sides, at great distance, not only maketh a promise, but giveth earnest of the beauty thereof. The lanthorn therein, built by Bishop Hotham, (wherein the labour of twenty years, and five thousand ninety-four pounds eighteen shillings ten pence half-penny farthing was expended), is a masterpiece of architecture. When the bells ring, the wood-work thereof shaketh and gapeth (no defect, but perfection of structure), and exactly chocketh into the joints again; so that it may pass for the lively emblem of the sincere Christian, who, though he hath *motum trepidationis*, of fear and trembling,† stands firmly fixed on the basis of a true faith. Rare also is the art in the chapel of Saint Mary's, the pattern or parent of that in King's College in Cambridge, though here (as often elsewhere) it hath happened, the child hath out-grown the father. Nor must the chapel of Bishop West be forgotten, seeing the master-masons of king James, on serious inspection, found finer stone-work herein, than in king Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster.

It grieved me lately to see so many new lights in this church (supernumerary windows more than were in the first fabric), and the whole structure in a falling condition, except some good men's charity seasonably support it. Yet was I glad to hear a great antiquary employed to transcribe and preserve the monuments in that church, as all others in the late-drowned land. And it is hard to say, which was the better office, whether of those who newly have dried them from the inundation of water, or of those who shall drain them from the deluge of oblivion, by perpetuating their antiquities to posterity.

WONDERS.

Let me here insert an artificial wonder, of what is commonly called Devil's-ditch; countryfolk conceiting that it was made by the devil, when the devil he made it, being the work of some king or kings of the East Angles. See the laziness of posterity; so far from imitating the industry of their ancestors, that they belibel the pure effects of their pains as hellish achievements. But, if the aforesaid kings merely made this ditch to get themselves a name, divine justice hath met with them, their names being quite forgotten. More probably it was made to divide and defend their dominions from the kingdom of Mercia,

* In my History of that University.—F.

† Phil. ii. 12.

or possibly to keep the people in employment, for diversion of mutinous thoughts; laziness being the mother of disloyalty, industry of obedience.

PROVERBS.

Cantabrigia petit Æquales—Æqualia. "Cambridge requires all to be equal."

Some interpret this of their commons, wherein all of the same mess go share and share alike. Others understand it of the expenses out of the hall, all being ἰσοσύμβολοι in their collations, all paying alike; which parity is the best preservative of company, according to the apophthegm of Solon, which Plutarch so commends* for the wisdom thereof, Ἴσα πόλεμον οὐ ποιεῖ, "Equality breeds no battles." Otherwise it is a murdering shot, where one pays all the reckoning, as recoiling on him that dischargeth it: yea, such inequality is a certain symptom of an expiring society.

Some expound the words, that graduates of the same degree (either within or without the university) are to be fellows well met one with another. Dido had a piece of state in her court peculiar to herself (which may be called an equipage indeed); where she had a hundred servants in ordinary attendance, "all of the same age."† Thus the same degree in effect levels all scholars; so that seniority of years ought not to make any distance betwixt them, to hinder their familiarity. I have nothing else to add of this proverb, saving that it is used also in Oxford.

"Cambridgeshire Camels."‡]

I cannot reconcile this common saying to any considerable sense: I know a camel passeth in the Latin proverb either for *gibbous* and distorted, or for one that undertaketh a thing *awkly* or *ungeenly* ("Camelus saltat"‡); or else for one of extraordinary bulk or bigness: all inapplicable in any peculiar manner to the people of this county, as straight and dexterous as any other, nor of any exorbitant proportions.

All that I can recover of probability is this; the fen-men dwelling in the northern part of this county, when stalking on their stilts, are little giants indeed, as master Camden hath well observed.§ However, that mathematician who measured the height of Hercules by the bigness of his foot, would here be much mistaken in his dimensions, if proportionably collecting the bulk of their bodies from the length of their legs.

"A Boisten horse and a Cambridge Master of Art, are a couple of creatures that will give way to nobody."‡]

This Proverb we find in the letter of William Zoon written to George Bruin, in his "Theatre of Cities;" and it is objected

* In vita Solonis.

† "Centumque pares ætate ministri." (Virgil's *Æneid*, lib. i. juxta finem.)

‡ Hieronimus in Helvidium.

§ Camden, in Cambridgeshire.

against us by an Oxford antiquary;* as if our masters wanted manners to give place to their betters; though, all things considered, it soundeth more to their honour than disgrace.

For mark what immediately went before in the same author:† “In plateis ambulantes, decedi sibi de viâ, non à civibus solùm, sed etiam à peregrino quovis nisi dignitate excellat, postulant:” (“Walking in the streets, they require, not only of the town’s-men, but also of every stranger, except they excel in dignity, that they go out of the way unto them.”) Herein two things are observable in the scholars:—1. Their *manners*, or *civility*. If the party, whatever he be, appear dignified above them, they willingly allow him superiority. What is this but to give what is due to another?—2. Their *manhood*, or *courage*. If he seem beneath them, then they do *uti jure suo*, and take what is their own to themselves.

What reason is it he should give place to a town’s-man; *ut quid cedat plenum vacuo, scientia ignorantia?* This mindeth me of a passage in Plutarch concerning Themistocles: when a boy, going home from school, he met one of the Athenian Tyrants in the city, and the people cried out unto him to go out of the way; “What,” said Themistocles, “is not all the street broad enough for him, but I must be put out of my path and pace to make room for him?” This was interpreted, by such as heard him, as a presage of his future magnanimity. And surely it shews not want of breeding, but store of spirit, when a man will not be put out of his way for every swelling emptiness that meets him therein.

“An Henry-Sophister.”]

So are they called, who, after four years’ standing in the university, stay themselves from commencing Bachelors of Art, to render them (in some colleges) more capable of preferment. Several reasons are assigned of their name.

That tradition is senseless (and inconsistent with his princely magnificence) of such who fancy, that king Henry the Eighth, coming to Cambridge, staid all the Sophisters a year, who expected a year of grace should have been given unto them. More probable it is, because that king is commonly conceived of great strength and stature, that these *Sophistæ Henriciani* were elder and bigger than others. The truth is this: in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, after the destruction of monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the university (thanks be unto God! more scared than hurt) stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many students staid themselves, two, three, some four years, as who would see, how their degrees (before they took them) should be rewarded and maintained.

* Br. Twin. Ant. Acad. Oxon. p. 333.

† Gulielmus Zcon.

MARTYRS.

————— WILLIAM FLOWER was born at Snowhill* in this county bred first a monk in Ely, till, relinquishing his habit, he became a secular priest and a Protestant; and, after many removals, fixed at last at Lambeth.

Wonder not, reader, to see a long black line prefixed before his name, which he well deserved, to distinguish him from such men who had an unquestionable title of martyrdom; whereas this Flower dangerously wounded a Popish priest with a wood-knife (a mischievous weapon) in Saint Margaret's, Westminster, just at the ministration of the mass; so that the blood of the priest spurted into the chalice; a fact so foul, that the greatest charity would blush to whisper a syllable in the excuse thereof. As for such who, in his defence, plead the precedent of Elijah's killing of Baal's priests, they lay a foundation for all impiety in a Christian commonwealth. If in the old world giants were the product of those marriages, when the sons of God took to wives the daughters of men † (a copulation not unlawful because they were too near akin, but because they were too far off), what monsters will be generated from such mixtures, when extraordinary actions by immediate commissions from God shall be matched unto ordinary persons of mere men, and heaven unjustly alleged and urged for the defence of hell itself?

However, it plainly appears that Flower afterwards solemnly repented of this abominable act, and was put to death for the testimony of the truth. Grudge not, reader, to peruse this following parallel, as concerning the *hands* of the martyrs in the reign of queen Mary.

The *right hand* of Thomas Tomkins was burnt off in effect (so as to render it useless) by Bishop Bonner, some days before he was martyred.

Archbishop Cranmer, at the stake, first thrust his *right hand* into the flame to be burnt, in penance for his subscription to a recantation.

The *right hand* of William Flower, before he went to the stake, was cut off by order of the judges for his barbarous fact.

Yet, though his right hand suffered as a malefactor, there want not those who maintained that martyr belongs to the rest of his body. There were but three more martyred in this county, whereof John Hullier, fellow of King's College, was most remarkable.

PRELATES.

STEPHEN de FULBORN was born at Fulborn (no other of that name in England) in this county. Going over into Ireland to seek his providence (commonly nick-named his fortune),

* So Mr. Fox spells it, in his *Acts and Monuments*, page 1573; called *Snaile Well* at this day.

† Gen. vi. 2.

therein he became, anno 1274, bishop of Waterford, and lord treasurer of Ireland.* Hence he was preferred archbishop of Tuam, and once and again was chief justice of that (allow me a prolepsis) kingdom.† He is reported to have given to the church of Glassenbury in England “indulgences of an hundred days;” ‡ which I cannot understand, except he promised pardon of so many days to all in his province who went a pilgrimage to that place: and this also seems an over-papal act of a plain archbishop. He died 1288, and was buried in Trinity Church in Dublin.

NICHOLAS of Ely was so called (say some) from being arch-deacon thereof; which dignity so dyed his denomination in grain, that it kept colour till his death, not fading, for his future higher preferments, though others conjecture his birth also at Ely. When the bold barons obtruded a chancellor (a king’s tongue and hands by whom he publicly speaks and acts) anno 1260, they forced this Nicholas on king Henry the Third for that office,§ till the king some months after displaced him; yet (knowing him a man of much merit) voluntarily chose him lord treasurer,|| when ousted of his chancellor’s place; so that (it seems) he would trust him with his coffers, but not with his conscience; yea, he afterwards preferred him bishop of Worcester, then of Winchester. Here he sat twelve years; and that cathedral may (by a synecdoche of a novel part for the whole) challenge his interment, having his heart enclosed in a wall, though his body be buried at Waverley in Surrey, 1280.¶

WILLIAM of BOTLESHAM was born at Botlesham (contractly Botsam) in this county. This is a small village, which never amounted to a market town, some five miles east of Cambridge, pleasantly seated in pure air, having rich arable on the one and the fair heath of Newmarket on the other side thereof. It hath been the nursery of refined wits, affording a triumvirate of learned men, taking their lives there, and names thence: and to prevent mistakes (to which learned pens in this point have been too prone), we present them in the ensuing parallels.

WILLIAM** of *Bottlesham*, made by the Pope first bishop of Bethlehem in Syria; afterwards, anno 1385, bishop of Llandaff, and thence removed to Rochester:—a famous preacher, confessor to king Richard the Second, and learned writer; but by

* Sir James Ware, in the Archbishops of Tuam.

† Ireland properly was no kingdom till the time of king Henry the Eighth.

‡ Sir James Ware, ut prius.

§ John Philipot, in his Catalogue of Chancellors, p. 23.

|| Idem, in his Catalogue of Treasurers, p. 16.

¶ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

** Idem, in the Catalogue of Llandaff and Rochester.

Walsingham and Bale called John by mistake. He died in February, anno 1399. Nor must we forget that he was once Fellow of Pembroke hall.

JOHN of *Bottlesham* was bred in Peter-house in Cambridge, whereunto he was a benefactor, as also to the whole university, chaplain to Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury; by whose recommendation he was preferred to succeed his townsman in the see of Rochester; which he never saw (saith my author*), as dying in the beginning of the year 1401.

NICHOLAS of *Bottlesham* was a Carmelite, bred in Cambridge, afterwards removed to Paris, where in Sorbonne he commenced Doctor of Divinity. Returning to Cambridge, he became Prior of the Carmelites (since Queen's College), where he wrote many books, and lies buried in his own convent, anno Domini 1435.†

Let all England shew me the like of three eminent men (all contemporaries at large) which one petty village did produce. Let Botlesham hereafter be no more famed for its single beacon, but for these three lights it afforded.

THOMAS of NEWMARKET was born therein; and though that town lieth some part in Suffolk, my author assures his nativity in this county. He was bred in Cambridge, an excellent humanist and divine (having left some learned books to posterity), and at last was advanced to be bishop of Carlisle.‡

Surely then he must be the same with Thomas Merks, consecrated anno 1397; consent of time most truly befriending the conjecture;§ Merks also and Market being the same in effect. Neither doth the omission of *New* in the least degree discompose their identity, it being usual to leave out the prænomen of a town for brevity sake, by those of the vicinage (amongst whom there is no danger of mistake), commonly calling Westchester Chester, Southampton Hampton. If the same, he is famous in our English histories, because his devotion (in a transposed posture to public practice) worshipped the sun-setting king Richard the Second; for which his memory will meet with more to commend than imitate it.|| Yet was his loyalty *shent*, but not shamed; and king Henry the Fourth being sick of him, not daring to let him live, nor put him to death (because a prelate) found an expedient for him of a living death, confining him to a titular Grecian bishopric.¶ He died about 1405,

THOMAS THIRLBY, Doctor of Laws, was (as I am assured by an excellent antiquary)** born in the town, and bred in the uni-

* Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Rochester.

† Bale, p. 576. Pits, p. 625.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, Cent. 7, num. 60.

§ Bale maketh him to flourish under king Henry the Fourth.

|| See his speech in Parliament, in Speed.

¶ Godwin, in the Bishops of Carlisle.

** Mr. Martin, beneficed near Northampton.

versity of Cambridge, most probably in Trinity-hall. He was very able in his own faculty, and more than once employed in embassies by king Henry the Eighth, who preferred him bishop of Westminster. Here, had Thirlby lived long, and continued the course he began, he had prevented queen Mary from dissolving that bishopric, as which would have dissolved itself for lack of land, sold and wasted by him. And though probably he did this to raise and enrich his own family, yet such the success of his sacrilege, his name and alliance is extinct.

From Westminster he was removed to Norwich, thence to Ely. He cannot be followed (as some other of his order) by the light of the faggots kindled by him to burn poor martyrs, seeing he was given rather to prodigality than cruelty; it being signally observed that he wept at archbishop Cranmer's degradation. After the death of queen Mary, he was as violent in his opinions, but not so virulent in his expressions; always devoted to queen Mary, but never invective against queen Elizabeth. He lived in free custody; died, and is buried at Lambeth, 1570.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GODFREY GOLDSBOROUGH, D. D. was born in the town of Cambridge, where some of his surname and relation remained since my memory. He was bred in Trinity College (pupil to archbishop Whitgift); and became afterwards fellow thereof. At last he was consecrated bishop of Gloucester anno Domini 1598. He was one of the second set of Protestant bishops, which were after those so famous for their sufferings in the Marian days, and before those who fall under the cognizance of our generation; the true reason that so little can be recovered of their character. He gave a hundred marks to Trinity College, and died anno Domini 1604.

ROBERT TOWNSON, D. D. was born in Saint Botolph's parish in Cambridge, and bred a fellow in Queen's College, being admitted very young therein, but 12 years of age. He was blessed with an happy memory, insomuch that when D. D. he could say by art the second book of the *Æneid*, which he learnt at School, without missing a verse. He was an excellent preacher, and becoming a pulpit with his gravity. He attended king James his chaplain into Scotland; and after his return, was preferred dean of Westminster, then bishop of Salisbury.

Hear what the author of a pamphlet, who inscribeth himself A. W., saith in a book which is rather a satire than a history, a libel than a character, of the "Court of King James;" for, after he had slanderously inveighed against the bribery of those days in church and state, hear how he seeks to make amends for all:

"Some worthy men were preferred gratis to blow up their

[Buckingham and his party] fames (as Tolson, a worthy man, paid nothing in fine or pension, and so after him Davenant in the same bishopric). Yet these were but as music before every hound.”*

Now although both these persons here praised were my God-fathers and uncles (the one marrying the sister of, the other being brother to, my mother), and although such good words seem a rarity from so railing a mouth; yet shall not these considerations tempt me to accept his praises on such invidious terms as the author doth proffer them.

Oh were these worthy bishops now alive, how highly would they disdain to be praised by such a pen, by which king James, their lord and master, is causelessly traduced! How would they condemn such uncharitable commendations, which are (if not founded on) accompanied with the disgrace of others of their order! Wherefore I their nephew, in behalf of their memories, protest against this passage, so far forth as it casteth lustre on them, by eclipsing the credit of other prelates their contemporaries. And grant corruption too common in that kind, yet were there besides them at that time many worthy bishops raised to their dignity by their deserts, without any simoniacal compliances.

Doctor Townson had a hospitable heart, a generous disposition, free from covetousness, and was always confident in God's providence, that, if he should die, his children (and those were many) would be provided for; wherein he was not mistaken. He lived in his bishopric but a year; and being appointed at very short warning to preach before the parliament, by unseasonable sitting up to study, contracted a fever, whereof he died, and was buried in Westminster abbey, anno Domini 1622.

THOMAS (son to William) WESTFIELD, D. D. was born anno Domini 1573, in the parish of Saint Mary's in Ely, and there bred at the Free-school under Master Spight, till he was sent to Jesus College in Cambridge, being first scholar, then fellow thereof. He was curate or assistant rather, to bishop Felton, whilst minister of Saint Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside, afterward rector of Hornsey, nigh, and Great Saint Bartholomew's in, London, where in his preaching he went through the four Evangelists. He was afterwards made archdeacon of Saint Alban's, and at last bishop of Bristol, a place proffered to and refused by him twenty-five years before: for then the bishopric was offered to him to maintain him; which this contented meek man, having a self-subsistence, did then decline; though accepting of it afterwards, when proffered to him to maintain the bishopric, and support the episcopal dignity by his signal devotion. What good opinion the parliament (though not over-fond

* King James's Court, pp. 129, 130.

of bishops) conceived of him, appears by their order ensuing:*

“The thirteenth of May, 1643. From the Committee of Lords and Commons for Sequestration of Delinquents’ estates.

“Upon information in the behalf of the bishop of Bristol, that his tenants refuse to pay him his rents; it is ordered by this committee, that all profits of his bishopric be restored to him, and a safe conduct be granted him to pass with his family to Bristol, being himself of great age, and a person of great learning and merit.
JO. WYLDE.”

About the midst of his life he had a terrible sickness, so that he thought (to use his own expression in his diary) that “God would put out the candle of his life, though he was pleased only to snuff it.” By his will (the true copy whereof I have) he desired to be buried in his cathedral church, near the tomb of Paul Bush, the first bishop thereof. “And as for my worldly goods,” (Reader, they are his own words in his will) “which (as the times now are) I know not well where they be, nor what they are, I give and bequeath them all to my dear wife Elizabeth, &c.” He protested himself on his death-bed “a true Pretestant of the Church of England;” and dying Junii 28, 1644, lieth buried according to his own desire above mentioned, with this inscription:

“Hic jacet THOMAS WESTFIELD, S. T. D.

Episcoporum intimus, peccatorum primus.

Obitt 25 Junii, anno MDCXLIV, senio et mœrore confectus.

Tu Lector (quisquis es) vale, et resipisce.

Epitaphium ipse sibi dictavit vivus.

Monumentum uxor mœstissima ELIZABETHA WESTFIELD

Marito desideratissimo posuit superstes.”

Thus leaving such as survived him to see more sorrow, and feel more misery, he was seasonably taken away from the evil to come: and according to the anagram made on him by his daughter, “Thomas Westfield, ‘I dwel the most safe;’” enjoying all happiness, and possessing the reward of his pains, who converted many, and confirmed more, by his constancy in his calling.

STATESMEN.

JOHN TIPTOFT, son and heir of John Lord Tiptoft and Joyce his wife (daughter and co-heir of Edward Charlton Lord Powis, by his wife Eleanor, sister and co-heir of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent)† was born at Everton,‡ in this (but in the confines of Bedford) shire. He was bred in Baliol College in Oxford, where he attained to great learning; and by king Henry the Sixth was afterwards created first Viscount, then

* The particulars of this were procured for me by my worthy friend Mathew Gilly, Esquire, from Elizabeth the bishop’s sole surviving daughter.—F.

† Milles’s Catalogue of Honour, p. 1010. ‡ Bale de Script. Brit. c. 8, n. 46.

Earl of Worcester, and Lord High Constable of England, and by king Edward the Fourth Knight of the Garter.

The skies began now to lower, and threaten civil wars; and the house of York fell sick of a relapse. Meantime this earl could not be discourteous to Henry the Sixth, who had so much advanced him, nor disloyal to Edward the Fourth, in whom the right of the crown lay. Consulting his own safety, he resolved on this expedient; for a time to quit his own, and visit the Holy Land. In his passage thither, or thence, he came to Rome, where he made a Latin speech before the Pope, Pius the Second, and converted the Italians into a better opinion than they had formerly of the Englishmen's learning; insomuch that his Holiness wept at the elegance of the oration.

He returned from Christ's sepulchre to his own grave in England, coming home in a most unhappy juncture of time. If sooner, or later, he had found king Edward on that throne, to which now Henry the Sixth was restored, and whose restitution was only remarkable for the death of this worthy lord. Thus those who, when the house of the state is on fire, politiciely hope to save their own chamber, are sometimes burned therein.

Treason was charged upon him for secret siding with king Edward, who before and afterward *de facto*, and always *de jure*, was the lawful king of England. On this account he lost his life. Then did the axe at one blow cut off more learning in England that was left in the heads of all the surviving nobility. His death happened on Saint Luke's-day 1470.

Edward Lord Tiptoft, his son, was restored, by Edward the Fourth, Earl of Worcester. But, dying without issue, his large inheritance fell to his three aunts, sisters to the learned lord aforesaid; viz. first, Phillippa, married to Thomas Lord Ross, of Hamlake. Second, Joan, wife of Sir Edmund Ingoldsthorp, of Borough-green, in this county. Third, Joyce, married unto Sir Edward Sutton, son and heir of John Lord Dudley, from whom came Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley, and Knight of the Garter.*

JOHN CHEEKE, Knight, tutor to king Edward the Sixth, and Secretary of State, was born over against the Market-cross, in Cambridge. What crosses afterwards befel him in his course of life, and chiefly before his pious death, are largely related in our "Church History."

SOLDIERS.

The courage of the men in this county before the Conquest plainly appeareth by this authentic passage in a memorable author, who reporteth that, when the rest of the East Angles cowardly fled away in the field from the Danish army, "homines

* Milles, *ut supra*.

comitatus Cantabrigiæ viriliter obstiterunt ;” (“ the men of the county of Cambridge did manfully resist.”) Our author addeth “ unde Anglis regnantibus laus Cantabrigiensis Provinciæ splendide florebat ;” (“ whence it was that, whilst the English did rule, the praise of the people of Cambridgeshire did most eminently flourish.”)*

Nor lost they their reputation for their manhood, at the coming in of the Normans ; who, partly by the valour of their persons, partly by the advantage of their fens, made so stout resistance, that the conqueror, who did fly into England, was glad to creep into Ely. Yea, I have been credibly informed that Cambridgeshire men commonly passed for a current proverb, though now, like old coin, almost grown out of request.

Indeed the common people have most robustious bodies ; insomuch that quarter-sacks were here first used, men commonly carrying on their backs (for some short space) eight bushels of barley ; whereas four are found a sufficient load for those in other counties. Let none say that active valour is ill inferred from passive strength ; for I do not doubt but (if just occasion were given) they would find as good hands and arms as they do backs and shoulders.

WRITERS.

[AMP.] MATTHEW PARIS is acknowledged an Englishman by all (save such who mistake Parisius for Parisiensis), and may probably be presumed born in this (as bred in the next) county, where the name and family of Paris is right ancient, even long before they were settled therein at Hildersham, which accrued unto them by their marriage with the daughter and heir of the Buslers.† Sure I am, were he now alive, the Parises would account themselves credited with his, and he would not be ashamed of their affinity.

He was bred a monk of Saint Alban's, skilled not only in poetry, oratory, and divinity, but also in such manual as lie in the suburbs of liberal sciences, painting, graving, &c. But his genius chiefly disposed him for the writing of histories, wherein he wrote a large Chronicle, from the Conquest unto the year of our Lord 1250, where he concludes with this distich :

*Siste tui metas studii, Matthæe, quietas :
Nec ventura petas, quæ postera proferat ætas.*

“ Matthew, here cease thy pen in peace, and study on no more ;
Nor do thou roam at things to come, what next age hath in store.”

However, he, afterwards resuming that work, continued it until the year 1259. This I observe, not to condemn him, but excuse myself from inconstancy ; it being, it seems, a catching disease with authors, to obey the importunity of others, contrary to their own resolution.

* Chronicon Jo. Brompton, p. 887.

† Camden's Britannia, in Cambridgeshire.

His history is impartially and judiciously written (save where he indulgeth too much to monkish miracles and visions); and no writer so plainly discovereth the pride, avarice, and rapine of the court of Rome; so that he seldom "kisseth the pope's toe without biting it." Nor have the Papists any way to waive his true jeers, but by suggesting, *hæc non ab ipso scripta, sed ab aliis falsò illi ascripta*;* insinuating a suspicion of forgery, in his last edition: understand them in what some eighty years since was set forth by Matthew Parker; whereas it was done with all integrity, according to the best and most ancient manuscripts; wherein all those anti-papal passages plainly appear, as since in a latter and exacter edition, by the care and industry of Doctor William Watts. This Matthew left off living and writing at the same time, viz. anno 1259. I will only add, that though he had sharp nails, he had clean hands; strict in his own as well as striking at the loose conversations of others; and, for his eminent austerity, was employed by Pope Innocent the Fourth, not only to visit the monks in the diocese of Norwich, but also was sent by him into Norway, to reform the discipline in Holui, a fair convent therein, but much corrupted.

HELIAS RUBEUS was born at Triplow† in this county, bred D.D. in Cambridge. Leland acquainteth us that he was a great courtier, and gracious with the king; not informing us what king it was, nor what time he lived in; only we learn from him, that this Rubeus (conceive his English name Rouse, or Red), seeing many who were *nobilitatis portenta* (so that as in a tympany their very greatness was their disease) boasted (if not causelessly) immoderately of their high extraction, wrote a book *contra nobilitatem inanem*. He is conjectured to have flourished about the year 1266.

JOHN EVERS DEN was born at one of the Eversdens, in this county, bred a monk in Bury Abbey, and the cellerar thereof; an officer higher in sense than sound, being by his place to provide diet for the whole convent, assigning particular persons their portions thereof. But our Eversden's mind, mounted above such mean matters, busied himself in poetry, law, history, whereof he wrote a fair volume from the beginning of the world, according to the humour of the historians of that age; starting all thence, though they run to several marks.‡ Being a monk, he was not over-fond of friars; and observeth that when the Franciscans first entered Bury, anno 1336, there happened a hideous hurricane, levelling trees and towers, and whatsoever it met with. The best was, though they came in

* Pits, de illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 338.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 4, num. 48.

‡ Idem, Cent. 5, num. 40.

with a tempest, they went out with a calm, at the time of the dissolution. This John flourished under king Edward the Third, and died about the year 1338.

[S. N.] RICHARD WETHERSET, commonly called of Cambridge (saith Bale), because he was Chancellor thereof. But there must be more in it to give him that denomination, seeing many had that office besides himself. He was a great scholar and deep divine; it being reported to his no small praise, "that he conformed his divinity to Scripture, and not to the rules of philosophy."* He flourished under king Edward the Third, anno 1350.

WILLIAM CAXTON, born in that town (a noted stage betwixt Royston and Huntingdon). Bale beginneth very coldly in his commendation, by whom he is charactered, "vir non omnino stupidus, aut ignaviâ torpens;"† but we understand the language of his *liptote*, the rather because he proceedeth to praise his diligence and learning. He had most of his education beyond the seas, living thirty years in the court of Margaret, duchess of Burgundy, sister to king Edward the Fourth, whence I conclude him an anti-Lancastrian in his affection. He continued "Polychronicon" (beginning where Trevisa ended) unto the end of king Edward the Fourth, with good judgment and fidelity. And yet, when he writeth that king Richard the Second left in his treasury money and jewels to the value of seven hundred thousand pounds,‡ I cannot credit him; it is so contrary to the received character of that king's riotous prodigality. Caxton carefully collected and printed all Chaucer's works; and on many accounts deserved well of posterity when he died, about the year 1486.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD HULOET was born at Wisbeach, in this county, and brought up in good learning.§ He wrote a book called "The English and Latin A B C;" and dedicated the same to Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of England. Some will condemn him of indiscretion, in presenting so low a subject to so high a person, as if he would teach the greatest statesman in the land to spell aright. Others will excuse him, his book being, though of low, of general use for the common people, who then began to betake themselves to reading (long neglected in the land), so that many who had one foot in their grave, had their hand on their primer. But I believe that his book (whereof I could never recover a sight), though entitled an A B C, related not to literal reading, but rather to some

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 5, num. 88.

† Idem, Cent. 8, num. 43.

‡ Polychronicon, lib. ult. cap. 10.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 9, num. 67.

elemental grounds of religion. He flourished anno Domini 1552.

JOHN RICHARDSON was born of honest parentage, at Linton, in this county; bred first fellow of Emanuel, then master of Saint Peter's, and at last of Trinity College in Cambridge, and was Regius Professor in that university. Such who represent him a dull and heavy man in his parts, may be confuted with this instance:

An extraordinary act in divinity was kept at Cambridge before king James, wherein doctor John Davenant was answerer, and doctor Richardson amongst others the opposers. The question was maintained in the negative, concerning "the excommunicating of kings." Doctor Richardson vigorously pressed the practice of Saint Ambrose excommunicating of the emperor Theodosius; insomuch that the king, in some passion, returned, "*Profectò fuit hoc ab Ambrosio insolentissimè factum.*" To whom Doctor Richardson rejoined, "*Responsum verè Regium, et Alexandro dignum. Hoc non est argumenta dissolvere, sed desecare.*" And so, sitting down, he desisted from any further dispute.

He was employed one of the translators of the Bible; and was a most excellent linguist; whose death happened anno Domini 1621.

ANDREW WILLET, D.D. was born at Ely, in this county, bred fellow of Christ's College in Cambridge. He afterwards succeeded his father in the parsonage of Barley, in Hertfordshire, and became prebendary of Ely. He confuted their cavil who make children the cause of covetousness in clergymen, being bountiful above his ability, notwithstanding his numerous issue. No less admirable his industry, appearing in his "Synopsis," "Comments," and "Commentaries;" insomuch that one, considering his polygraphy, said merrily, "that he must write whilst he slept, it being impossible that he should do so much when waking." Sure I am, he wrote not sleepily nor *oscitanter*, but what was solid in itself, and profitable for others.

A casual fall from his horse in the highway near Hodsdon, breaking his leg, accelerated his death. It seems that God's promise to his children, "to keep them in all their ways, that they dash not their foot against the stone,"* is (as other temporal promises) to be taken with a tacit cause of revocation, viz. if God's wisdom doth not discover the contrary more for his glory and his children's good. This doctor died anno Domini 1621.

Sir THOMAS RIDLEY, Knight, Doctor of the Laws, was born

* Psalm xci. 11, 12.

at Ely, in this county, bred first a scholar in Eton, then fellow of King's College in Cambridge. He was a general scholar in all kind of learning, especially in that which we call *melior literatura*. He afterwards was Chancellor of Winchester, and the Vicar-general to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His memory will never die whilst his book called the "View of the Ecclesiastical Laws" is living; a book of so much merit, that the common lawyers (notwithstanding the difference betwixt the professions) will ingeniously allow a due commendation to his learned performance in that subject. He died anno Domini 1629, on the two and twentieth day of January.

ARTHUR HILDERSHAM was born at Strechworth in this county, descended by his mother's side from the blood-royal, being great-great-grandchild to George Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward the Fourth. Yet was he not like the proud nobles of Tecoa, who counted themselves "too good to put their hands to God's work." But, being bred in Christ's College, in Cambridge, he entered into the ministry. How this worthy divine was first run aground with poverty, and afterwards set afloat by God's providence; how he often alternately lost and recovered his voice, being silenced and restored by the bishops; how, after many intermediate afflictions, this just and upright man had peace at the last; is largely reported in my "Ecclesiastical History," to which (except I add to the truth) I can add nothing on my knowledge remarkable. He died anno Domini 1631.

R. PARKER, for so is his christian name defectively written in my book, born in Ely, (therefore place-naming himself *Eliensis*), was son (as I am confident) to Master Parker, Archdeacon of Ely, to whom that bishopric in the long vacancy (after the death of Bishop Cox) was proffered, and by him refused, "*tantum opum usuram iniquis conditionibus sibi oblatam respuens*." Our Parker was bred in, and became a fellow of, Caius College, an excellent herald, historian, and antiquary, author of a short, plain, true, and brief manuscript, called "*Sceletos Cantabrigiensis*;" and yet the bare bones thereof are fleshed with much matter, and hath furnished me with the nativities of several bishops who were masters of colleges.

I am not of the mind of the Italian (from whose envy God deliver us!) Polidore Vergil, who, having first served his own turn with them, burnt all the rare English manuscripts of history he could procure, so to raise the valuation of his own works. But from my heart I wish some ingenious person would print Mr. Parker's book, for the use of posterity. He was a melancholy man, neglecting all preferment to enjoy himself; and died in the place of his nativity, as I conjecture, about 1624.

MICHAEL DALTON, Esquire.—He was bred in the study of our municipal law in Lincoln's Inn, and attained great skill in his own profession. His gravity graced the bench of justices in this county, where his judgment deservedly passed for an oracle in the law: having enriched the world with two excellent treatises, the one of the office of the sheriffs, the other of the justices of peace. Out of the dedicatory epistle of the latter I learnt this (which I knew not before), that king James was so highly affected with our English government by justices of peace, that he was the first who settled the same in his native country of Scotland. Mr. Dalton died before the beginning of our civil distempers.

THOMAS GOAD, D.D. was son to Dr. Roger Goad (for more than forty years Provost of King's College); but whether born in the Provost's lodgings in Cambridge, or at Milton in this county, I am not fully informed. He was bred a Fellow under his father; afterwards chaplain to archbishop Abbot, rector of Hadley in Suffolk, prebendary of Canterbury, &c.; a great and general scholar, exact critic, historian, poet, (delighting in making of verses till the day of his death) school-man, divine. He was substituted by king James in the place of Doctor Hall (indisposed in health), and sent over to the synod of Dort. He had a commanding presence, an uncontrollable spirit, impatient to be opposed, and loving to steer the discourse (being a good pilot to that purpose) of all the company he came in. I collect him to have died about the year 1635.

ANDREW MARVAIL was born at Mildred in this county,* and bred a Master of Arts in Trinity College in Cambridge.

He afterwards became minister in Hull, where for his life-time he was well beloved: most facetious in his discourse, yet grave in his carriage; a most excellent preacher, who, like a good husband, never broached what he had new brewed, but preached what he had pre-studied some competent time before; inso-much that he was wont to say, that he would cross the common proverb, which called "Saturday the working day, and Monday the holiday of preachers." It happened that, anno Domini 1640, Jan. 23, crossing Humber in a barrow-boat, the same was sand-warped, and he drowned therein, by the carelessness, not to say drunkenness, of the boatmen, to the great grief of all good men.† His excellent "Comment upon Saint Peter" is daily desired and expected, if the envy and covetousness of private persons for their own use, deprive not the public of the benefit thereof.

* So his son-in-law informed me.—F.

† With Mrs. Skinner (daughter to Sir Edward Coke), a very religious gentlewoman.—F.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

HUGO de BALSHAM (for so is he truly written) was born in this county, as may easily be spelled out of the four following probabilities put together: first, it was fashionable for clergymen in that age to assume their surnames from the place of their nativity: secondly, Balsham is an eminent village in this county, whereof an ancient author taketh notice, naming thence the neighbouring around "*amœnissima Montana de Balsham*:"* thirdly, there is no other village of that name throughout the dominions of England: fourthly, it is certain this Hugh was bred in this county, where he attained to be sub-prior, and afterwards bishop, of Ely.

This Hugh was he who founded Peter-house in the university of Cambridge, the first built (though not first endowed) college in England. This foundation he finished anno 1284, bestowing some lands upon it, since much augmented by bountiful benefactors. He sat 28 years in his see, and died June the 6th, 1286.

Sir WILLIAM HORN, Salter, son to Thomas Horn, was born at Snailwell in this county. He was knighted by king Henry the Seventh; and, anno 1487, was Lord Mayor of London. He gave bountifully to the preachers at Saint Paul's Cross, and bestowed five hundred marks to the mending of the highways betwixt Cambridge, the county town where he had his first life, and London, the city where he got his best livelihood.†

Know, in that age, Horn's five hundred marks had in them the intrinsic value of our five hundred pounds, which in those days would go very far in the wages of labourers.

Sir WILLIAM (son of John) PURCASE was born at Gamlingay in this county, bred a mercer in London, and Lord Mayor thereof anno 1497. He caused Moorfields, under the walls, to be made plain ground, then to the great pleasure, since to the greater profit, of the city.

Sir THOMAS (son of John) KNEISWORTH was born at Kneisworth in this county, bred a fishmonger in London, whereof he was Lord Mayor anno 1505. He appointed the water-conduit at Bishopsgate to be built, to the great convenience of the city, formerly much wanting that useful element. Be it here observed, for the encouragement of the industry of Cambridge-shire apprentices, that by the premises it doth appear that this small county, in the compass of eighteen years, afforded three Lord Mayors and benefactors, which no other shire of equal or greater quantity ever produced.

* Henry of Huntington.

† Stow's Survey of London, p. 575.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN CRANE was born in Wisbeach in this county, bred an apothecary in Cambridge, so diligent a youth, that some judicious persons prognosticated that he would be a rich man. Dr. Butler took so great a fancy unto him, that he lived and died in his family; yea, and left the main body of his rich estate unto him.

This Mr. Crane had a large heart to entertain his friends, and annually very nobly treated all the Oxford men at the Commencement. He gave at his death no less than three thousand pounds to charitable uses, bestowing the house he lived in (and that a very fair one), after his wife's death, on the public professor of physic; and, in settlement of his other benefactions, discreetly reflected on Wisbeach, where he was born (to which he gave 100*l.* to build a town hall); Cambridge, where he lived; Lynn, where he was well acquainted; Ipswich, where Dr. Butler (the first founder of his estate) was born: and Kingston, where his lands lay. He in some sort gives preventing physic to the scholars now he is dead, by giving 100*l.* to be lent gratis to an honest man, the better to enable him to buy good fish and fowl for the University, having observed much sickness occasioned by unwholesome food in that kind. He bequeathed to Dr. Wren bishop of Ely, and Dr. Brounrigg bishop of Exeter, one hundred pounds a-piece by his will, and as much by a codicil annexed thereunto. Besides his concealed charities, his hand was always open to all the distressed Royalists. He died in May 1650.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

WILLIAM COLLET was born at Over in this county, bred a clerk in London, till at last he attained to be Keeper of the Records in the Tower, none equalling him in his dexterity in that office. He went the same path with his predecessor in that place, Master Augustine Vincent; but out-went him as survivor. And because method is the mother of memory, he orderly digested all Records, that they were to be found in an instant. He abominated their course, who by a water would refresh a record, to make it useful for the present, and useless ever after. He detested, under the pretence of mending it, to practise with a pen on any old writing, preserving it in the pure nature thereof. Indeed Master Selden and others, in their works, have presented posterity with a plentiful feast of English rarities; but let me say that Collet may be called their caterer, who furnished them with provision on reasonable rates. He died, to the great grief of all antiquaries, anno Domini 1644.

EDWARD NORGATE, son to Robert Norgate, D.D., master of Bene't College, was born in Cambridge, bred by his father-in-law (who married his mother) Nicholas Felton bishop of Ely,

who, finding him inclined to limning and heraldry, permitted him to follow his fancy therein; for parents who cross the current of their children's genius (if running in no vicious channels) tempt them to take worse courses to themselves.

He was very judicious in pictures, to which purpose he was employed into Italy to purchase them for the Earl of Arundel. Returning by Marseilles, he missed the money he expected; and being there unknowing of and unknown to any, he was observed by a French gentleman (so deservedly styled) to walk in the Exchange (as I may call it) of that city, many hours every morning and evening, with swift feet and sad face, forwards and backwards. To him the civil Monsieur addressed himself, desiring to know the cause of his discontent; and if it came within the compass of his power, he promised to help him with his best advice. Norgate communicated his condition; to whom the other returned, "Take, I pray, my counsel; I have taken notice of your walking more than twenty miles a-day in one furlong, upwards and downwards; and what is spent in needless going and returning, if laid out in progressive motion, would bring you into your own country. I will suit you (if so pleased) with a light habit, and furnish you with competent money for a footman." Norgate very cheerfully consented, and footed it (being accommodated accordingly) through the body of France (being more than five hundred English miles); and so, leisurely, with ease, safety, and health, returned into England.*

He became the best illuminer or limner of our age, employed generally to make the initial letters in the patents of peers, and commissions of ambassadors, having left few heirs to the kind, none to the degree, of his art therein. He was an excellent herald, by the title of,† and, which was the crown of all, a right honest man. Exemplary his patience in his sickness (whereof I was an eye-witness), though a complication of diseases, stone, ulcer in the bladder, &c., seized on him. He died at the Herald's office, anno Domini 1649.

LORD MAYORS.

1. Robert Clopton, son of Thomas Clopton, of Clopton, Draper, 1441.
2. William Horn, son of Thomas Horn, of Snaylewell, Salter, 1487.
3. William Purchase, son of John Purchase, of Gamelinghey, Mercer, 1497.
4. Thomas Kneisworth, son of John Kneisworth, of Kneisworth, Fishmonger, 1505.
5. Thomas Mirfine, son of George Mirfine, of Ely, Skinner, 1518.

* This story is of his own relation.—F.

† Windsor Herald.—Ed.

6. William Bowyer, son of William Bowyer, of Harstone, 1543.
7. Richard Mallory, son of Anthony Mallory, of Papworthamus, Mercer, 1564.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY
THE SIXTH, 1433.

John bishop of Ely, and John de Tiptoft, Chivaler ;—William Allington, and John Burgoin, Miles, Knights for the Shire ;—Commissioners to take the oaths.

Willielmi Pole, mil.	Edm. Bendisch de Barenton.
Johannis Colvyle, mil.	Johannis Ansty, junioris, de
Willielmi Hazenhull, mil.	Tanerisham.
Willielmi Malory, mil.	Radul. Hamelin de Sanston.
Johannis Argenton, mil.	Johannis Fulburn de Fulburn.
Willielmi Alyngton, senioris,	Johannis Borlee de Iselham.
de Horseth.	Johannis Bury de Stretelee.
Laurencii Cheyne de Ditton.	Magistri de Chepenham de
Henrici Somer de Grancotre.	Chepenham.
Joh. Cheyne de Longstanton.	Nich. Hamond de Swofham.
Tho. Dischalers de Whaddon.	Tho. Cantyes de Littillington.
Willielmi Frevill de Shelford.	Johannis Walter de Cranden.
Johannis Hore de Childerle.	Johannis West de Croxton.
Johannis St. George de Haclee.	Joh. Knesworth de Knesworth.
Williel. St. George de eadem.	Warini Ingrith de Melreth.
Robertus Bernard de Iselham.	Johannis Wilford, senioris, de
Robertus Alyngton de Horseth.	Badbrurgham.
Walt. Clovile de Pampisworth.	Johannis Wilford, junioris, de
Walteri Cotton de Ladevade.	eadem.
Williel. Burgoyne de Caxton.	Sim. Hokington de Hokington.
Johannis Moris de Trumpiton.	Johannis Clopton de Clopton.
Johannis Pigot de Aviton.	Johannis Bungeye de Fulburn.
Thomæ Cotton de Lanwade.	Johannis Mars de Abiton.
Sim. Brunne de Wenelingham.	Thomæ Danseth de Conyton.
Edm. Seyntlowe de Malketon.	Tho. Haneheech de Shelford.
Alexandri Child de Horton.	Henrici Calbech de Balsham.
Johannis Keterich de Beche.	Will. Sternede de Stapileford.
Nicholai Caldecote de Melreth.	Joh. Wizhton de Hokington.
Walteri Huntydon de Trum-	Roberti Anfleys de Eltislee.
piton.	Will. Eremilond de Iselham.
Radulph. Sanston de Sanston.	Johannis Vescey de Swanese.
Williel. Fulburne de Fulburn.	Galf. Clopton de Clopton.
Robert. Kingston de Berklow.	Willielmi Baily de Saham.
Richard. Stotevil de Brinkelee.	Thomæ Parker de Kertelenge.
Rich. Foster de Bodekisham.	Thomæ Bulseham de Chenele.
Johan. Ansty, senioris, de Ovy.	Johannis Bate de Reche.
Johan. Totehill de Swafham.	Johannis Taillour de Brinkle.
Joh. Chirche de Bassingburn.	Johannis Cotisford de Weston.

Rogeri Hunte de Balseham.
 Johannis How de Sanston.
 Thomæ Paris de eadem.
 Johan. Trope de Dokisworth.
 Jacobi Russil de Skelington.
 Ric. Hoggepound de Wrotting.
 Johannis Palgrave de eadem.
 Tho. Cokeparker de Campis.
 Johannis Petzt. de eadem.
 Stephani Petiz de eadem.
 Johannis Lambard de eadem.
 Johannis Smith de eadem.
 Johan. Britsale de Berkelow.
 Willielmi Fuller de Lintone.
 Johannis Plukerose de eadem.
 Thomæ Hamont de eadem.
 Johannis Person de eadem.
 Johannis Haberd de Onye.
 Johannis Orveye de Ditton.
 Philippus Grome de Hinton.
 Edm. Preston de Botisham.
 Thomæ Bunte de eadem.
 Joh. Wilkin de Wilburgham.
 Willielmi Thornton Warnier
 de Saham.
 Th. Stapleton de Badburgham.
 Johan. Ray de Novo Mercato.
 Henrici Attelane de Beche.
 Johannis Knith de eadem.
 Walteri Fote de Middilton.
 Joh. Andrew de Waterbeche.
 Roberti Bertelot de eadem.
 Johannis Tylly de eadem.
 Henrici Clerke de eadem.
 Johannis Annfleys de Critton.
 Johannis Fox de eadem.
 Richardi Mably de Howis.
 Johan. Attechercke de eadem.
 Johannis Mably de eadem.
 Will. Colyn de Maddyngle.
 Johannis Custance de eadem.
 Thomæ Mesynger de eadem.
 Willielmi Reynolt de eadem.
 Will. Knight de Chesterton.
 Johannis Bacon de eadem.
 Johannis Bernard de eadem.
 Henrici Speed de Hyston.
 Willielmi Page de eadem.
 Johannis Smith, sen. de eadem.

Walter. Spernd de Cotenham.
 Henrici Mey de eadem.
 Hugonis Bernard de eadem.
 Williel. Burbage de Drayton.
 Johannis Gifford de eadem.
 Roberti Salman de eadem.
 Henrici Roys de Lolworth.
 Johannis Asplen de eadem.
 Johannis Ganelock de Over.
 Jo. Sampson Bocher de eadem.
 Johannis Barby de eadem.
 Henrici Okeham de eadem.
 Wil. Shetere de Wenelingham.
 Johannis de Botre de eadem.
 Johannis Shetere de eadem.
 Willielmi Bakere de Swansey.
 Simonis Hurlpeny de eadem.
 Richardi Wright de eadem.
 Johannis Halton de eadem.
 Joh. Howesson de Ellysworth.
 Johannis Bole de eadem.
 Willielmi Fermour de eadem.
 Johannis Wareyan de eadem.
 Johannis Annfleys de Pap-
 worth Everard.
 Jo. Kent de Papworth Anneys.
 Johannis Dantre de Granele.
 Johannis Annfleys de Conyton.
 Thomæ Crispe de eadem.
 Williel. Beton de Fendrayton.
 Willielmi Pecard de eadem.
 Johanni Grewere de eadem.
 Richardi Hemington de Long-
 stanton.
 Henrici Rede de eadem.
 Johannis Page, jun. de eadem.
 Willielmi Driffeld de eadem.
 Johannis Hawkyn de eadem.
 Willielmi Attelow de eadem.
 Thomæ Pelle de Hokington.
 Johannis Fulham de eadem.
 Johan. Williem. de Westwyk.
 Thomæ Herward de eadem.
 Henrici Page de Rampton.
 Willielmi Page de eadem.
 Johannis Watesson de eadem.
 Johannis Bette de Herdewyk.
 Thomæ Newman de Toft.
 Thomæ Basely de eadem,

Thomæ Crispe de Caldecote.
 Johannis Faceby de eadem.
 Thomæ Adam de Everisdon
 Magna.
 Henrici Bocher de eadem.
 Tho. Tant de Everisdon Parva.
 Willielmi Baron de eadem.
 Williel. Parnell de Kingston.
 Richardi Madingle de eadem.
 Johannis Couper de eadem.
 Simonis Lavenham de Brunne.
 Galfridi Norman de eadem.
 Simon Wareyn de Stowe.
 Willielmi Semer de eadem.
 Thomæ Bette de eadem.
 Johan. Freman de Esthatbee.
 Johannis Bradfeld de eadem.
 Tho. Fysher de Gamelingey.
 Jonannis Brampton de eadem.
 Walteri Aydrok de eadem.
 Johannis Smith de eadem.
 Johannis Draper de eadem.
 Johannis Goneld de Croxton.
 Willielmi Redford de eadem.
 Johannis Michell de Eltislee.
 Johannis Gylmyr de eadem.
 Thomæ Bernard de eadem.
 Thomæ Burgoyne de Caxton.
 Johannis Noris de eadem.
 Johannis Pachat de eadem.
 Willielmi Mold de Whaddon.
 Richardi Lylve de eadem.
 Johannis Oradle de eadem.
 Willielmi Adam de Melreth.
 Thomæ Cosyn de eadem.
 Willielmi Lylve de eadem.
 Johannis Gentyng de eadem.
 Joh. Zokesle de Meldeburn.
 Johannis Turnere de eadem.
 Thomæ Gentyng de eadem.
 Johannis Bayly de eadem.
 Nicholai Pulter de eadem.
 Will. Turpin de Knesworth.
 Johannis Street de eadem.
 Williel. Willwys de Royston.
 Thomæ Mellman de eadem.
 Wal. King, jun, de Hungrihatle.
 Guidonis Moyn de eadem.
 Johannis Pynk de eadem.

Joh Malbern de Stepilmorden.
 Johan. Crystmasse de eadem.
 Johannis Busshe de eadem.
 Will. Frost de Gyldemyorden.
 Johannis Lyly de eadem.
 Richardi Pern de eadem.
 Rich. Wolleys de Bassingburn.
 Johannis Parlet de eadem.
 Johannis Reymond de eadem.
 Johannis Bettele de eadem.
 Richardi Batte de Abiton.
 Thomæ Lorkin de eadem.
 Johan. Gibbe de Litillington.
 Johannis Benizch de eadem.
 Willielmi Baker de Tadlow.
 Thomæ Pelle de eadem.
 Johannis Goslin de Cranden.
 Willielmi Ward de eadem.
 Johan. Derby, sen. de Copton.
 Richardi Derby de eadem.
 Thomæ Sherlee de Shengey.
 Johannis Smith de eadem.
 Willielmi Pink de Wendy.
 Prioris de Bernwell.
 Prioris de Angleseye.
 Prioris de Speneye.
 Prioris de Fordham.
 Willielmi Lasselys persone
 Ecclesiæ de Over.
 Thomæ Attewode persone Ec-
 clesiæ de Ellisworth.
 Johannis Terinton persone Ec-
 clesiæ de Lolworth.
 Johannis Deping persone Ec-
 clesiæ de Critton.
 Nicholai Holey persone Ec-
 clesiæ de Swansey.
 Johannis Garaway persone Ec-
 clesiæ de Fulburn.
 Radulphi Wathe persone Ec-
 clesiæ de Willburgham parva.
 Willielmi Lavender persone
 Ecclesiæ de Middilton.
 Richardi Drayton persone Ec-
 clesiæ de Kingston.
 Thomæ Lawingham persone
 Ecclesiæ de Eltyslee.
 Roberti Dixon persone Ecce-
 siæ de Shelford Magna.

Adami persone Ecclesiæ de
Dokisworth.
Willielmi Midleton persone
Ecclesiæ de Clopton.
Johannis Blak persone Eccle-
siæ de Hungrihatlee.
Willielmi Mows vicarii Eccle-
siæ de Brunne.
Johannis Camisby persone Ec-
clesiæ de Sneyleswell.

Johannis Smith persone Ec-
clesiæ de Brynkle.
Johannis Bocher vicarii Eccle-
siæ de Longstanton.
Johannis Gotobed vicarii Ec-
clesiæ de Swafham.
Rectoris de Chenele vicarii de
Dittons Valens.
Persone Ecclesiæ de Fiditton.

SHERIFFS

OF CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON-SHIRES.

Anno

HENRY II.

Anno

- 1 Richardus Basset, Alberi-
cus de Veer.
- 2 Paganus, vic. et Rob.
Grimball.
- 3 Idem.
- 4
- 5 Idem.
- 6
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Nicholai de Chenet.
- 10 Hamo Petom, vic.
- 11 Hamo Petom, vic.
- 12 Hamo Petom, et Phil. de
Daventre.
- 13 Phil. de Daventre, for
three years.
- 16 Ebrar. de Beach, et War.
de Basingborn.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Ebrardus de Beach, for
six years.
- 24 Walt. filius Hugonis, for
three years.
- 27 Walt. filius Hugonis, et
Will. filius Stephani.
- 28 Walt. filius Hugonis.
- 29 Rad. de Bardulff.
- 30 Idem.
- 31 Nich. filius Roberti, for
three years.

RICHARD. I.

- 1 Nich. filius Roberti.
- 2 Will. Muschet.
- 3 Idem.

- 4 Rich. Anglicus.
- 5 Richard. Anglicus.
- 6 Reginaldus de Argentuen.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Tho. de Huntsdon.
- 9 Merric. de Marignes.
- 10 Rob. de Insula.

JOHANNES R.

- 1 Rob. de Insula.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Hamo de Valoignes, et
Rall. de Valoigne.
- 4 Walt. de Stuiectlea.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Rob. de Tateshall, et
Magister Aristoteles.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Josteli. de Stuiectlea.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Fulco filius Theobald
for six years,
- 16 Will. Comes Sarisb. et
Wer. de Marigny.
- 17 Will. Comes Sarisb.

HENRY III.

- 1
- 2 Fulco de Breante, et
Radul. de Bray.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Fulkesius de Breante, et
Joh. de Ulicot, for four
years.
- 9 Galf. de Hacfield sive

Anno

Anno

- Hadfield, for eight years.
 17 Geremias de Caxton, for four years.
 21 Henri. de Colvel, for six years.
 27 Hugo de Hodeng.
 28 Rad. de Hereford, for three years.
 31 Phil. de Staunton, for three years.
 34 Henr. Colville.
 35 Idem.
 36 Simon de Horton.
 37 Idem.
 38 Joh. de Moyne.
 39 Joh. de Moyne, et Joh. de Marines.
 40 Idem.
 41 Will. de la Stow.
 42 Idem.
 43 Will. le Moyne.
 44 Joh. de Scalarus.
 45 Joh. de Scalarus, et Joh. Lovell.
 46 Saer de Frivile.
 47 Johan. Lovell, for five years.
 52 Almaricus Pech.
 53 Sacrus de Frivile.
 54 Idem.
 55 Rob. del Estre.
 56 Idem.

EDWARD. I.

- 1 Rob. del Estre.
 2 Rob. del Estre.
 3 Walt. Shelfhanger.
 4 Will. le Moyne, for three years.
 7 Bal. de S^{to} Georgio.
 8 Will. de Rothing.
 9 Idem.
 10 Tho. de Belhus, for seven years.
 17 Hugo de Babington, for eight years.
 25 Will. de Mortuo Mari.
 26 Will. de Sutton.

- 27 Tho. de Gardinor.
 28 Idem.
 29 Rob. Hereward.
 30 Rob. de Bajose, for five years.

EDWARD II.

- 1 Joh. Crekes, et Rob. de Hoo. for three years.
 4 Joh. de Crekes, for three years.
 7 Tho. do Stolarus.
 8 Idem.
 9 Radul. Giffard, for three years.
 12 Math. de Bassingborne.
 13 Joh. de Crekes.
 14 Almaricus de Zouch, for five years.

EDWARD III.

- 1 Math. de Bassingborne.
 2 Idem.
 3 Almar. la Zouch.
 4 Idem.
 5 Will. de Moyne.
 6 Will. filius Joh. Muchett.
 7 Rich. de Bajocis, et Warr. de Bassing.
 8
 9 Joh. de Lymbery, et Will. Muschetts.
 10 Tho. de Lacy.
 11 Will. de Muschett.
 12 Idem.
 13 Warrin. de Basingborn.
 14 Idem.
 15 Joh. de Papworth, et Joh. de Lacy.
 16 Warr. de Bassingborn, for four years.
 20 Rob. de Engane.
 21 Idem.
 22 Guido de S^{to} Cler. for four years.
 26 Johan. Lisle de Rubeo. Monts.
 27 Gui. de St. Clere.

Anno		Anno	
28	Gui. de St. Clerc.	46	Will. de Pappeworth.
29	Tho. de Scalar.	47	Rog. Harlaston.
30	Joh. de Harewdon.	48	Tho. Sewalle.
31	Nich. Stanell, for four years.	49	Tho. Torell.
35	Joh. Furneux, et Tho. Cheyne.	50	Bald. St. George.
36	N. Suyvecle, for ten years.	51	Joh. Deugayne.

SHERIFFS OF CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON-SHIRES.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
1	Joh. Avenel	Gamlinggay. Arms ; Arg. a fess between six annulets G.
2	Will. Moygne. Az. cresuly, a fess dansetté Arg.	
3	Radu. Wykes.	
4	Hen. English.	
5	Tho. Sewale.	
6	Will. Moygne	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Phil. Tillney. Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffins' heads erased G.	
8	Hen. English.	
9	Joh. Heningford. G. three unicorns' heads cooped Or.	
10	Rob. Paris	Hildersham.
11	Will. Pappeworth.	
12	Will. Chenye. Az. a fess inter three leopards' faces Or.	
13	Edw. de la Pole.	
14	Rob. de Paris	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Nice. Steucle	Stivele, H.
16	Joh. Kinost.	
17	Will. Chenye, mil.	
18	Nich. Paris	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Joh. Lakyngech.	
20	Joh. Harlington.	
21	Andr. Newport. Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three leopards' heads S.	
22	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY IV.

1	Tho. Hasdden.
2	Will. Rees and Jo. Howard. G. a bend betwixt six cross crosslets fitchée Arg.
3	Idem.
4	Joh. Hobildon
5	Idem.

Anno	Name.	Place.
6	Rob. Scotte.	
7	Joh. Bernakes.	
8	Joh. Hobildon.	
9	Joh. Paniel.	
10	Bald. St. George . . .	Hatley, C.
	Arg. a chief Az.; over all a lion rampart G. crown- ed O.	
11	Will. Allein.	
12	Rob. Scotte.	

HENRY V.

1	Rob. Hockshecho.	
2	Will. Alington . . .	Horsheath.
	S. a bend betwixt six billets Arg.	
3	Tho. Reviles.	
4	Rob. Scott.	
5	Walt. Pole, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Will. Asconhall.	
7	Tho. Reviles.	
8	Rob. Scott.	
9	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY VI.

1	Rob. Scott, and Will. Alington . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Wal. de la Pole, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Nich. Slyvebley.	
4	Joh. Hore	Childerley.
5	Tho. Dischalers . . .	Whaddon.
	G. six scallops, 3, 2, 1, Arg.	
6	Nich. Alington . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Walt. de la Pole . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	[AMP.] Lavi. Cheyney Ditton, C.	
9	Jo. Austey.	
10	Jo. Shardelow, mil. Joh. Clopton.	
	S. a bend Arg. between two cotisses dancetté O.	
11	Rob. Stonham.	
	Arg. on a cross S. five escallops O.	
12	Rog. Hunt.	
13	Idem.	
14	Rob. Stonham . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Idem.	
16	Will. Alington . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Gilb. Hore	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Hen. Langley.	
19	Idem.	
20	Will. Lee.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
21	Tho. Peyton	Isleham. S. a cross engrailed O. in the first quarter a mullet Arg.
22	Wil. St. George, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Joh. Chalers	<i>ut prius.</i>
25	Idem.	
26	Tho. Bernard.	Arg. a bear rampant, and border engrailed S.
27	Wal. Trumpington . .	Trumpington. Az. cresulée two trumpets O.
28	Joh. Harlaston.	Arg. a fess E. erased S.
29	Will. Alington . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
30	Tho. Tresham . . .	Northampton. Partie per saltire, S. and O. six trefoils of the first.
31	Tho. Peyton	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Will. Hasdden.	
33	Hen Paris, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
34		
35		
36	Tho. Tresham, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Joh. Colvill, mil.	Az. a lion rampant Arg.; over all a label G.
38	Tho. Findern, mil.	

EDWARD IV.

1	Joh. Alington, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Stuke, arm.	
3	Idem.	
4	Joh. Cheyne.	
5	Joh. Boughton, jun.	Arg. a chevron betwixt three mullets G.
6	Joh. Berleley, mil.	G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses, form six and four, Arg.
7	Joh. Forster, arm.	S. a chevron betwixt three arrows Arg.
8	Will. St. George . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Rich. Sapcote, mil. .	Elton. S. three dove-coats Arg.
10	Tho. Gray, arm.	Barry of six Arg. and Az.; three torteaux in chief.
11	Tho. Gray, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Austy.	
13	Tho. Pigott	Abingdon, C. S. three pickaxes Arg.
14	Jo. Broughton, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Cheyne, mil.	
16	Tho. Cotton, arm. . .	Ladwade, C. S. a chevron betwixt three griffins' heads erased Arg.

Anno	Name.	Place.
17	Will. Alington, jun. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Will. Frevill, arm. . .	Sheford, Camb.
	G. three crescents Erm.	
19	Rob. Paris, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Tho. Huntingdon.	
21	Gal. Bloodwell.	
22	Rob. Tilney	<i>ut prius.</i>

RICHARD III.

- 1 Rob. Tanfield.
- 2 Joh. Wake, arm. . . . Salston, C.
O. two bars G. three torteaux in chief.
- 3 Jo. Hudleston, mil.
G. fretty Arg.

HENRY VII.

- 1 Will. Finden.
- 2 Tho. Oxenburgg.
G. a lion rampant queuee forché Arg. within a border V.
charged en entour of eight escallops O.
- 3 Will. Taillard.
Quarterly, Arg. and S. a cross patonce quarterly pierced
counterchanged.
- 4 Joh. Hafilden.
- 5 Will. Wentworth.
S. a chevron, betwixt three leopards' heads O.
- 6 Tho. Cheyney, mil.
- 7 Will. Cheyney, arm.
- 8 Joh. Burgoyne Caxton, Camb.
Az. a talbot passant Arg.
- 9 Tho. Cotton, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Gerrard Steukly.
- 11 Tho. Cheney, mil.
- 12 Chri. Peyton, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Rich. Stutvill, arm. . . . Brynklo, Camb.
Barruly Arg. and G. a lion rampant S.
- 14 Rob. Peiton, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 15 Tho. Cotton, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 16 Jo. Clarevax
- 17 Edw. Lucy, arm.
G. crusuly O. three lucies (or pkes) hauriant Arg.
- 18 Tho. Cheyne, mil.
- 19 Chri. Druell, arm.
- 20 Joh. Frevile, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 21 Anth. Mallory, arm.
O. a lion rampant G. collared of the first.
- 22 Idem. *ut prius.*
- 23 Will. Findern, mil.
- 24 Tho. Gery.

HENRY VIII.

Anno	Name.	Place.
1	Fra Halisden, arm.	
2	Joh. Paris, arm.	
3	Egid. Alington, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Cotton, arm. . .	Connington.
	Az. an eagle displayed Arg.	
5	Tho. Throsby.	
6	Ra. Chamberlein.	
	O. fretty S. on a chief of second three bezants.	
7	Joh. Paris, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Cutte, mil. . . .	Childerley, Camb.
	Arg. on a bend engrailed S. three plates.	
9	Will. Tanfeld, arm.	
10	Anth. Malory, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Egid. Alenton, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Fran. Alisdon, arm.	
13	Joh. Moor, arm.	
14	Joh. Huddleston . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Anth. Hansard.	
	G. three mullets Arg.	
16	Joh. Huddleston . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Rob. Payton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Tho. Piggot, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Rob. Aprice, arm. . .	Washingly, Ha.
	S. three spears' heads Arg.	
20	Joh. Paris, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Anth. Hansard, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Egi. Alington, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Anth. Malory, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Tho. Eliot, mil. . . .	Carlton, Camb.
25	Rich. Sapcotte, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Tho. Chichele, arm.	
	O. a chevron betwixt three cinquefoils G.	
27	Rob. Peyton, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Tho. Crumwell, arm.	
	[See our Notes in this year.—F.]	
29	Tho. Megges, arm.	
30	Tho. Hutton, arm.	
31	Phu. Paris, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Rich. Crumwell . . .	Hinchinbrook, H.
	S. a lion rampant Arg.	
33	Oliv. Leder, arm.	
34	Edw. North, mil. . . .	Catldige.
	Az. a lion passant O. between three flowers-de-luce Arg.	
35	Rob. Aprice, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Tho. Eliot, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Egid. Alington, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
38	Law. Tailard, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Tho. Cotton, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Joh. Hudleston . . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Joh. Cotton, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Tho. Bolles, arm.

Arg. on a chevron betwixt three boars' heads coupéd S.
as many scallops O. a border V. bezantée.

- 5 Joh. Cutte, mil.
- 6 Egi. Alington, mil. . . *ut prius.*

MARIA REG.

- 1 Rob. Peyton, arm. . . *ut prius.*

REX PHIL. et MA. REGINA.

- 2 Oliv. Leaden, mil.
- 3 Law. Taylard, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Joh. Cotton, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Rob. Tirwhite, mil. . . LINCOLNSHIRE.

G. three pewets O.

- 6 Will. Laurence, arm. . . St. Ives.

Arg. a cross ragule G. on a chief of the second a lion passant gardant O.

REG. ELIZA.

- 1 Joh. Hutton, arm.

Arg. a chief V. charged with an eagle displayed, within a border engrailed G.

- 2 Tho. Cotton, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Fran. Hynde, arm. . . Madenly, C.

Arg. on a chev. G. three lozenges O. betwixt as many goats' heads grazed Az. armed and collared of the third; on a chief S. a lion passant guardant Erm.

- 4 Hen. Darcy, arm. . . Leighton, H.

Az. three cinq-foils betwixt nine crosses crosslets Arg.

- 5 Cle. Chichiley, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Mallory, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 7 Hen. Williams, alias
Cromwell, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 8 Wil. Worthington.
- 9 Rob. Peyton, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Tho. Revell, arm.
- 11 Hen. Longe, arm. . . Shengey, C.

S. a lion ramp. betwixt eight crosses crossed Arg.

- 12 Fran. Hynde, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Hen. Crumwell . . . *ut prius.*
- 14 Joh. Cutts, mil. . . *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
15	Tho. Wendy . . .	Hastinfield, Cam.
	Az. a chevron betwixt three lions' heads erased within a border engrailed O.	
16	Joh Hutton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Will. Mallory, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Rob. Bevill, arm. . .	Chasterton.
	G. a chevron O. betwixt three bezants.	
19	Tho. Reu, arm.	
20	Fitz Rad Chamberlaine . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Tho. Holmes, arm.	
22	Henry Crumwell, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Rob. Taylor.	
24	Tho. Cotton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
25	Hen. Darcy, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Anth. Cage, mil.	
	Partie per Pale Az. and G.; over all a saltire O.	
27	Tho. Wendy, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Rob. Peiton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Fran. Crumwell . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
30	Rad. Bevill, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
31	Fran. Hynde, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Thomas Chichley, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
33	Joh. Cotton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
34	Hen. Crumwell . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Joh. Peyton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Tho. March, arm. . .	Waresley, H.
	O. three pales A.; on a chief G. three talbots' heads erased of the first.	
37	Rob. Brudenell . . .	Diddington, H.
	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three caps Az.	
38	Anth. Cage, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
39	Jar. Clifton, mil. . .	Leighton, H.
	S. semée de cinqfoils, a lion rampant Arg.	
40	Oli. Crumwell, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
41	Egi. Allington, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
42	Will. Hind, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
43	Joh. Cutts, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
44	Tho. Wendy, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
45	Joh. Bedell, mil. pri.	
	Jaco. . . .	Hamarton, Hunt.
	G. a chev. engrailed betwixt three scollops Arg.	
	REG. JAC.	
1	Joh. Bedell, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Peyton, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Rob. Bevill, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Jermy, mil. . .	Teversham, C.
	Arg. a lion rampant guardant G.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
5	Rob. Payne, mil.	Medlow, H.
	Az. a bend trunked ragulée betwixt six étoiles O.	
6	Joh. Cage, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Oliv. Cheney, mil.	Steukley, H.
8	Reg. Millicent, mil.	
9	Sim. Steward, mil.	Sturney, C.
	Quarterly: first, France on a border G., eight fer malauxes O.; the second, O. a fess checky Arg. and Az. a border engrailed G.	
10	Edw. Hind, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Tho. Baldwyn, arm.	
12	Edw. Aldred, arm.	
13	Mi. Sands, mil. et bar.	Wilburham.
	O. a fess indented betwixt three crosses-crosslets fitché G.	
14	Fran. Brown, arm.	
15	Will. Wendy, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Tho. Steward, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Joh. Cutts, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Tho. Maples, arm.	Stow.
	Az. a chevron quarterly O. and Arg. between three flowers-de-luce, of the second.	
19	Rob. Symonds	Wichford, C.
20	Ed. Peiton, mil. et bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Rob. Audley, arm.	St. Ives.
22	Jac. Reynold, mil.	

CAR. REG.

1	Mart. Peirce, arm.	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
	G. a chevron Erm. betwixt three dragons' heads erased Arg.	
2	Joh. Goldsburgh	Godmanchester A.
3	Rob. Hagar, arm.	Buyne-cast, Ca.
	Arg. on a bend S. three lions passant on the first.	
4	Tho. Parker, arm.	
5	Jacob Pedley, arm.	
6	Tho. Terrell, arm.	Fulborn C.
	Arg. two chevrons Az. within a border engrailed G.	
7	Rich. Covil, arm.	
	Az. a lion rampant Arg. a file of three lambeaux G.	
8	Capel. Bedell, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Anth. Cage, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Rob. Ballam, arm.	
11	Ludo. Dyer, bar.	Gr. Stourton, Hu.
	O. a chief indented G.	

THE SHERIFFS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE ALONE.

12	Joh. Carleton, bar.	Chevely.
	Arg. on a bend S. three mascats of the first.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
13	Tho. Chichesley . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Tho. Wendy, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
	G. a fess betwixt three escallops O.	
15	Tho. Pichard . . .	Trumpington.
	Arg. a fess betwixt three crosses fitchée G.	
16	Joh. Crane, arm. . .	Kingston.
	S. a chevron betwixt three griffins' heads erased Arg.	
17	Joh. Cotton, mil.	Landwad.

THE SHERIFFS OF CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON-SHIRE
AGAIN.

18	Tho. Martin, mil. . .	Barton.
	Arg. an eagle displayed G.	
19	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Onslo. Winch, arm.	
21	Tris. Diumond . . .	Wel.

EDWARD IV.

16. THOMAS COTTON, Arm.—This Thomas Cotton (different in arms and descent from the Cottons of Huntingdonshire) was of Cambridgeshire, the same person who in the gentry of that county [Henrici VI. 12.] was returned the twenty-second in order.

HENRY VIII.

24. THOMAS ELIOT, Mil.—He was son to Sir Richard Eliot, and born (some say) in Suffolk; but his house and chief estate lay in this county.* After his long sailing into foreign parts, he at last cast anchor at home; and being well skilled in Greek and Latin, was the author of many excellent works. Of these, one in Latin was styled, “*Defensorium bonarum mulierum*,” or “The defence of good women;†” though some will say that such are hardly found, and easily defended.

He wrote also an excellent dictionary of Latin and English, if not the first, the best of that kind in that age; and England then abounding with so many learned clergymen, I know not which more to wonder at, that they missed, or he hit on so necessary a subject. Let me add, Bishop Cooper grafted his dictionary on the stock of Sir Thomas Eliot; which worthy knight deceased 1546, and was buried at Carlton in this county.

28. THOMAS CROMWELL, Arm.—Here, reader, I am at a perfect loss, and do desire thy charitable hand to lead me. No Cromwell Thomas can I find at this time in this county, and can hardly suspect him to be the Cromwell of that age, because only additioned Armiger. Indeed, I find him this very year

* Bale, Descript. Brit. Cent. 8. num. 77.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 8. num. 77.

created Baron of Okeham ; but cannot believe that he was un-knighted so long, besides the improbability that he would condescend to such an office, having no interest I ever met with in Cambridgeshire, though (which may signify somewhat) he was at this time chancellor of the university of Cambridge. Thus I have started the doubt, which others may hunt down to their own satisfaction.

34. EDWARD NORTH, Mil.—He was a prudent person, and in managing matters of importance of great despatch ; not unskilled in the law, and eminently employed in the Court of Augmentation ; a court though short-lived (erected in the end of king Henry the Eighth, dissolved in the beginning of king Edward the Sixth's reign), yet very beneficial to the officers therein. This Sir Edward was made, by queen Mary, Baron of Catlidge, in this county ; and was a considerable benefactor to Peter-house, in Cambridge, where he is remembered in their parlour, with this distich under his picture :

“ Nobilis hic verè fuerat si nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi principium nobilitatis erat.”

He was father to Roger Lord North, and great-grandfather to Dudley Lord North, now surviving.*

EDWARD VI.

2. JOHN HUDDLESTON.†—He was highly honoured afterwards by queen Mary, and deservedly. Such the trust she reposed in him, that (when Jane Grey was proclaimed queen) she came privately to him to Salston, and rid thence behind his servant (the better to disguise herself from discovery) to Framlingham Castle. She afterwards made him (as I have heard) her privy-councillor, and (besides other great boons) bestowed the bigger part of Cambridge castle (then much ruined) upon him, with the stones whereof he built his fair house in this county. I behold his family as branched from the Huddlestons in Cumberland.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

14. JOHN CUTS, Mil.—He was a most bountiful house-keeper, as any of his estate ; insomuch that queen Elizabeth, in the beginning of her reign (whilst as yet she had peace with Spain), the sickness being at London, consigned the Spanish ambassador to this knight's house in this county. The ambassador coming thither, and understanding his name to be John Cuts, conceived himself disparaged to be sent to one of so short a name ; the Spanish gentleman generally having voluminous surnames (though not so long as the deity in New Spain, called *Yoca huvaovamaorocoti*), usually adding the place of their habi-

* Who died June 4, 1677 ; and was the immediate ancestor of the present Earl of Guildford.—ED.

† Misprinted Sir Robert, in my “ Ecclesiastical History.”—F.

tation for the elongation thereof.* But soon after the Don found that what the knight lacked in length of name, he made up in the largeness of his entertainment.

34. HENRY CROMWELL, Mil.—This was the fourth time he was sheriff in the reign of the queen. He was son to Richard Cromwell, Esquire, sheriff in the thirty-second of king Henry the Eighth; to whom his valour and activity so endeared him, that he bestowed on him so much abbey-land in this county, as at that day, at a reasonable rate, was worth twenty thousand pounds a year, and upwards. He was no whit at all allied to (though intimately acquainted with) Thomas Lord Cromwell (the mauuler of monasteries); which I knowingly affirm, though the contrary be generally believed: for, when Doctor Goodman, late Bishop of Gloucester, presented a printed paper to Oliver Cromwell (grandchild to this our sheriff), mentioning therein his near affinity to the said Lord Cromwell, the pretended protector, desirous to confute a vulgar error, in some passion returned, “that lord was not related to my family in the least degree.”

39. JARVASIUS CLIFTON, Mil.—He had a fair estate at Barrington, in Somersetshire, whence he removed to Huntingdonshire, on his match with the sole daughter and heir of Sir Henry Darcy of Leightonbromswold, in that county. This Sir Jarvase was by king James created Baron of Leighton aforesaid; and there began a beautiful house, which he lived not to finish. His sole daughter Katherine was married to Esme Steward, Duke of Lenox, to whom she bare the truly illustrious (by virtues and high extraction) James Duke of Richmond.

KING JAMES.

9. SIMON STEWARD, Mil.—I remember he lived (after he was knighted) a fellow-commoner in Trinity-hall, where these his arms are fairly depicted in his chamber with this distich over them:

*Francorum Carolus voluit sic Stemmata ferri,
Singula cum valeant sunt meliora simul.*

“French Charles would have these Coats to be thus worn;
When singly good, they’re better jointly borne.”

But how the royal name of Steward came first into this county, consult, I pray, the ensuing epitaph in Ely Minster (as my son hath informed me) by himself, exactly from his monument:

“Premendo sustulit: Ferendo vicit.

“Secundum Redemptoris mundi adventum expectat hic Marcus Steward, miles, filius hæresque Simionis Steward, armig.

* Lord Herbert, in the Life of king Henry the Eighth, p. 181.

Nicholao Steward, armig. geniti, qui patrem habuit Richardum Steward, armig. quem genuit Thomas Steward, armig. Johannis Steward, militis, filius, cujus pater erat Johannes Steward, miles, ejus nominis in Angliâ primus, qui cum Jacobo Roberti Scotiæ regis filio in Franciam transfretans (regnante tunc Henrico quarto) vento eorum propositis opposito, in Anglicano littore applicuerunt, ubi diu post pro obsidibus custodiebantur: Sed hic Johannes in amorem cujusdam virginis Anglicanæ, nomine Talmach, incidens, obtentâque Johannæ Reginæ veniâ, cui ancilla inserviebat, eam in conjugem cepit, infidemque regis Henrici dum vixisset solenniter est juratus. Hujus pater erat Alexander, quem genuit Andreas Steward, miles, Alexandri cognominati Ferocis filiorum natu minimus, cujus pater erat Walterus Steward, à Dundevale in Scotiâ dictus. Sed primus in genealogiâ hâc summonitus, et hic sepultus, ex Annâ unâ filiarum et hæredum Roberti Huicke, armig. reginæ Elizabethæ medici primarii, varios habuit liberos, quos omnes inadultos Fata rapuere, præter duos, Mariam scilicet Gulielmo Forster in com. Berke. militi nuptam, et Simionem Steward, militem, hæredem filiumque suum mæstissimum, qui pii officii, singularisque erga patrem amoris gratiâ, hoc posuit monumentum, ubi inscriptum legas, quòd cùm multos annos, et bello et pace, pro patriâ feliciter egisset, ætate tandem confectus militari singulo, et auratis calcaribus à Jacobo Rege Serinissimo ornatus, senex pene octogenarius fatali necessitati concessit, 28^o Februarii, anno Salutis 1603."

THE FAREWELL.

It is hard for a physician to prescribe proper physic to such a patient, who hath a hot liver and a cold stomach, because what is good for the one is bad for the other. As hard it is, for weather to please the concernments of this county, whose northern part, being moist and fenny, desires fair weather; south and south-eastern, dry and heathy, delighteth so much rain, that it can well digest (save in harvest-time) one shower every day, and two every Sunday. But the God of heaven, "who can make it rain on one place, and not on another,"* can fit the necessity of both; and I remit them both to his providence.

* Amos iv. 7.

WORTHIES OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Edward BENTHAM, professor of divinity at Oxford; born at Ely 1707; died 1776.

- James BENTHAM, divine and architectural historian of Ely Cathedral; born at Ely 1708; died 1794.
- Edmund CASTELL, orientalist, author of "Lexicon Heptaglotton," or dictionary of seven tongues; born at Hatley 1606; died 1685.
- William COLE, antiquarian collector; born at Little Abington 1714; died 1782.
- Richard CUMBERLAND, dramatic and miscellaneous writer, the Terence of England; born at Cambridge 1732; died 1811.
- James DRAKE, physician, political writer, and translator of Herodotus; born at Cambridge 1667; died 1707.
- James DUPORT, Master of Magdalen College, Dean of Peterborough, Greek professor, and critic; born at Cambridge; died 1679.
- William GODWIN, author of "Political Justice," and numerous other works; born at Wisbeach 1756; died 1826.
- Israel LYONS, son of a Polish Jew, mathematician and botanist; born at Cambridge 1739; died 1784.
- Lady Damaris MASHAM, amiable and learned; born at Cambridge 1658; died 1708.
- Catherine PEPYS, foundress of Cottenham School; born at Cottenham; died 1707.
- Thomas RUTHERFORTH, divine and philosopher; born at Papworth St. Everard 1712.
- Robert SHERRINGHAM, antiquary and Hebrew scholar; born at Cambridge; died 1677.
- Sir Robert TABOR, physician, the first who used bark with success in fevers; died 1681.
- Thomas TENISON, learned and pious Archbishop of Canterbury; born at Cottenham 1636; died 1715.
- William WHITEHEAD, poet laureat and dramatist; born at Cambridge 1715; died 1785.

. Cambridgeshire is comparatively without a county historian,—Carter's History being contained in a single volume; and Blomefield's Collectanea Cantabrigiensia consisting of mere church notes. Several accounts and descriptions, however, of the University have been given to the world by different authors; viz. Masters, Parker, Carter, Wall, Kilner, Dyer, &c.; and the Magna Britannia and Beauties of England treat of the county generally.

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE lieth in form of an axe, Wirral being the handle thereof, having Lancashire (parted with the river Mersey) on the north; a corner of Yorkshire on the north-east; Derby and Stafford-shires (severed with mountains) on the east; Shropshire on the south; Denbigh, Flintshire, and the Irish Ocean, on the west thereof. The longest part (advantaged with excursions) is four and forty, the broadest twenty-five miles.

This county was reputed a Palatinate before the Conquest, and since continued in the same dignity. It is much senior to Lancashire in that honour, which relateth to Cheshire as the copy to the original, being Palatinated but by king Edward the Third, referring the duke of Lancaster to have his regal jurisdiction, “adeò integrè et liberè sicut comes Cestriæ,” &c. And whereas records are written in the common law, “contra coronam et dignitatem Regis,” in this county they run thus, “contra dignitatem gladii Cestriæ.”

It aboundeth with all things necessary to man's life; and it is observable that all the rivers and rivulets therein rise in, or run through, some *meer* or *pool*, as Cumber-meer, Bag-meer, Pick-meer, Ridley-pool, Petty-pool, &c.; so that Cheshire hath more lakes in this kind, than all the neighbouring counties, affording plenty of carps, tenches, trouts, eels, &c. therein.

The gentry of this county are remarkable upon a four-fold account: 1. For their *numerousness*, not to be paralleled in England in the like extent of ground. 2. Their *antiquity*, many of their ancestors being fixed here before the Norman Conquest. 3. Their *loyalty*, especially against a northern enemy, heartily hating a Scot;* understand it before the union of the two kingdoms. 4. *Hospitality*, no county keeping better houses, which, because all grows on their own, may be the better afforded.

One said pleasantly, “that it appeared to all people that the Cheshire gentry were good house-keepers, because they gave so many wheat sheaves, bread being the staff of hospitality, wheaten the best of bread in their coats of arms.” Indeed, I have told no fewer than six and twenty, called *garbs* in heraldry,

* Vale Royal of England, page 19.

which are borne in the several coat-armours of the gentry of this county; the original whereof is sufficiently known to be out of conformity to Hugh Kivelioe, the fifth Earl-Palatine of Chester, who gave Azure, six garbs Or. And many of the gentry of the county, being his dependants, had assigned them, or did assume in their shields, something in allusion thereunto.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SALT.

This is most essential to man's livelihood, without which neither sacrifice was acceptable to God, nor meat is savory to man. It is placed on the board with bread, to shew that they are equally necessary to man's sustenance.

A general in our late wars soundly chid a captain for his soon surrendering of a castle, seeing he had store of powder therein. "I had," returned the captain, "plenty of black but no white powder at all."

And here it is remarkable to observe the defects which sundry places have herein:

1. Some countries have salt without flesh within many miles; as in the south part of Africa.

2. Some have plenty of flesh, but no salt to make use thereof; as in many parts of Tartary.

3. Some have flesh and salt, but the flesh utterly incapable of seasoning; as about Nombre de Dios and other places near the meridian in America.

4. Some have flesh, salt, and flesh capable thereof, but so unconscionably dear, that common people have little comfort therein; as in France, no country having salt more plentiful, and (for reason of State) most excessive in the rate thereof.

These things considered, we, who have flesh, salt, salt at reasonable prices, and flesh capable thereof, have cause to profess,

"O fortunati nimium bona si sua norint
Angligenæ!"

The manner of making of salt in this county is so largely and exactly described by Mr. Camden, that nothing can be added thereunto.

CHEESE.

Poor men do eat it for hunger, rich for digestion. It seems that the ancient British had no skill in the making thereof, till taught by the Romans, and now the Romans may even learn of us more exactness therein.* This county doth afford the best for quantity and quality; and yet their cows are not (as in other shires) housed in the winter; so that it may seem strange

* Camden's Britannia, in Cheshire.

that the hardiest kine should yield the tenderest cheese.* Some essayed in vain to make the like in other places, though hence they fetched both their kine and dairy-maids. It seems they should have fetched their ground too (wherein surely some occult excellency in this kind), or else so good cheese will not be made. I hear not the like commendation of the butter in this county: and perchance these two commodities are like stars of a different horizon, so that the elevation of the one to eminency is the depression of the other.

MILL-STONES.

Stones, they are natural; as fitted for that purpose, artificial. Very great and good are digged up at Mowcop-hill in this county, though one moiety thereof be in Staffordshire, out of which the river Trent doth arise. How necessary these are for man's sustenance, is proved by the painful experience of such aged persons, who wanting their molare teeth must make use of their gums for grinders; and such bad shifts should men be put to, if wanting mills where stones turn corn into bread.

Manufactures considerable I meet with none in this county, and therefore proceed.

THE BUILDINGS.

Beestone Castle, situated on a steep hill, carried away the credit of this county for building; it was erected by Raynulf the third earl of Chester, when he returned victorious from the Holy Land. I am much taken with the neatness of the structure, though, I confess, my eye never did, and now never shall, behold it.

When some justly quarrel at Virgil's fiction, making Dido fall in love with Eneas, who indeed was dead many years before her cradle was made; others have sought ingeniously to salve the anticronism in history, by the plea that she fell in love with his picture, which she saw in tapestry: yet I may truly allege for myself, that I was affected with the delight of this castle, though by me never seen, and now levelled to the ground (since the late wars), beholding the delineation thereof cut by the charge of John Savage, Esquire.

Veraque cum desunt mœnia picta juvant.

“When real walls are vanish'd quite,
Painted ones do us delight.”

I confess, learned Leland is very confident that this castle shall see better times, deriving his intelligence from ancient predictions:

*Tempus erit quando rursus caput exeret altum,
Vatibus antiquis si vas mihi credere vati.*

“Beestone in time its head aloft shall heave,
If I, a prophet, prophets may believe.”

* William Smith, in his *Vale Royal*, page 18.

But I give credit to Leland's history, when he tells what is past, more than to his prophecy when he foretels what is to come.

THE WONDERS.

It is reported by credible and believed by discreet persons, that there is a pool adjoining to Brereton, the seat of the honourable family of the Breretons, wherein bodies of trees are seen to swim for certain days together before the death of any heir of that house. If so, let not all men look for so solemn summons to pay their debts to Nature. God grant us that grey hairs, dimness of sight, dulness of other senses, decay in general of strength, death of our dearest relations (especially when far younger than ourselves) before our eyes, &c. may serve us (instead of swimming logs), and be sanctified unto us, for sufficient and effectual monitors of our mortality!

We must not forget the many fir trees found here buried under ground, whereof largely hereafter in a more proper place.* The people of this county cut such pieces of wood very small, and use them instead of candles, which give a good light. My author adds, that "such wooden candles have long snuffs; and yet," saith he, which to me amounts to a wonder, "in falling do no harm, though they light into tow, flax, or the like.†" Strange that the least fire should be so dead as not to be revived with such cordials. Let not this encourage careless servants to tempt Providence with such combustible conjunctions: no county being more sadly sensible of casualties by fire; Nantwich, a fair market therein, being twice burnt down to the ground within the compass of one hundred and fifty years. ‡

PROVERBS.

"Cheshire chief of men."]

Say not that this proverb carries a challenge in it, and our men of Kent § will undertake these chief of men, for engrossing manhood to themselves. And some will oppose to this narrow county-proverb, an English one of greater latitude, viz. "No man so good, but another may be as good as he." For, rather than any difference shall arise, by wise and peaceable men, many chiefs will be allowed.

Indeed, the Cestrians have always demeaned themselves right valiantly in their undertakings. This was well known to king Richard the Second, who in dangerous times sent for two thousand Cheshire men, all archers, to attend him;|| which number, in time of a suspicious parliament, was doubled

* In the Wonders of Anglesea.

† W. Smith, in his *Vale Royal of England*, p. 17.

‡ Once anno 14..., and again anno 1583.

§ See our Proverbs in Kent.

|| Holinshed's *Chronicle*, p. 489.

by him, all having *bouche* of court, (bread and beer) and sixpence a day,* large wages in that age.

Pity it was that the valour of these Cheshire men was once wasted against themselves, in a terrible battle betwixt king Henry the Fourth, and Henry Percy surnamed Hotspur, not ill described by our author:

“ There Dutton, Dutton kills; a Done doth kill a Done;
A Booth, a Booth; and Leigh by Leigh is overthrown;
A Venables against a Venables doth stand;
And Troutbeck fighteth with a Troutbeck hand to hand;
There Molineux doth make a Molineux to die;
And Egerton the strength of Egerton doth try;
O Cheshire, wert thou mad, of thine own native gore,
So much until this day thou never shedst before!”†

Nor doth this abate our former commendation of their loyalty, the cause they maintained being so intricate and perplexed; one side fighting for Mortimer, who should be king by right; the other for Henry the Fourth, who actually was so; and politic men, who know the one were loyal, will be loth to say that the other were traitors.

Let no ill-natured wit urge, in opposition to the manhood of Cheshire men, their late miscarriage under a worthy knight, whom I forbear to name; partly because he nameth himself (though I say nothing of him); partly because, before my pains pass the press, he will probably be honourably additioned. For, had other counties seasonably contributed their promised assistance, what now proved an abortive birth would have been a vital infant. Besides, better things were provided for our gracious sovereign, that he the copy, as God the original, might not come in the tempestuous wind of war, fire of fury, or earthquake of open enmity, but in the still voice‡ of a peaceable composition. And, to shew that this should not be man's work, God suffered both the men of Kent, and Cheshire chief of men, to fail in their loyal endeavours, that it might only be God's work, and justly marvellous in our eyes.

“ Better wed over the Mixon than over the Moor.”]

Over the Mixon; that is, hard by or at home, Mixon being that heap of compost which lieth in the yards of good husbands.

Than over the Moor: that is, far off or from London; the road from Chester leading to London over some part of the moor-lands in Staffordshire. The meaning is, the gentry in Cheshire find it more profitable to match within their county, than to bring a bride out of other shires. 1. Because better acquainted with her birth and breeding. 2. Because (though her portion perchance may be less) the expense will be less to maintain her.

Such intermarriages in this county have been observed, both

* Stowe's Survey of London, p. 522.

† Dryton's Polyolbion, Song 22.

‡ Kings xix. 12.

a prolonger of worshipful families, and the preserver of amity betwixt them; seeing what Mr. Camden reported of the citizens of Cork* is verified of the Cheshire gentry—they are all of an alliance.

CARDINALS.

WILLIAM MAKILESFIELD was, saith my author,† *patriâ Coventriensis*. Bishop Godwin goeth a little further, *natus [fertur] in civitate Coventriensi*.‡ However, I conceive him born in this county, finding a fair market-town and forest therein so named; though he was reputed a Coventrian, because Cheshire in that age was in the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield. But, because I dare not swim against the stream, I remit the reader to his character in Warwickshire.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM BOOTH was first bred in Gray's Inn in London, in the study of our Municipal Laws, till he quitted that profession on the proffer of a chancellor's place in Saint Paul's, and took orders upon him. It was not long before he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield, and six years after translated to York. He expended much money in repairing and enlarging his palace at York; and, after twelve years, died, and was buried in Saint Mary's Chapel in Southwell 1464.

LAURENCE BOOTH, brother (but by another mother) to William aforesaid, was bred and became master of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, and was chancellor of that university. He made the composition betwixt the university and King's College to their mutual advantage; and was an eminent benefactor to his own college, bestowing thereon all the tenements (since alienated) betwixt it and St. Botolph's Church, amongst which was St. Thomas Hostle. He exonerated the college of a pension of five pounds which he redeemed, and conferred thereon the manor and patronage of Overton Waterfield in Huntingdonshire.

As it is God's, so it is all good men's method, in advancing their servants, "Be faithful in a little, and thou shalt rule over much." Doctor Booth, well performing his chancellor's place in Cambridge, was thence preferred chancellor to Margaret queen to Henry the Sixth. Well discharging that office, he was, in the 13th of king Edward the Fourth, made lord high chancellor (it seems his public spirit was neither for York nor Lancaster, but England), having first been bishop of Durham, afterwards archbishop of York, and deserving well of both sees; for he built in the first the gate of Aukland-college, and bought for the latter the manor of Battersea nigh London.

It must not be forgotten that this archbishop kept the mastership of Pembroke-hall till the day of his death, and so did his

* In his Britannia, in Ireland.

† Pits, de Ang. Script. p. 388.

‡ In his Catalogue of Cardinals.

successors in the same college, Bishop Fox, and Bishop Ridley; not that they were covetous (what is a molehill to those that have mountains ?) of the place, but the place ambitious of them, to be guarded and graced with them, as it is this day by the right reverend father in God Benjamin Lany lord bishop of Peterborough. This archbishop died anno Domini 1480.

JOHN BOOTH, brother to Laurence aforesaid, bachelor of laws, was consecrated bishop of Exeter in the sixth of king Edward the Fourth, 1466. He built the bishop's chair, or seat, in his cathedral, which, in the judicious eye of Bishop Godwin, hath not his equal in England.* Let me add, that though this be the fairest chair, the soft cushion thereof was taken away, when Bishop Vesey alienated the lands thereof. The worst was, when Bishop Booth had finished this chair, he could not quietly sit down therein, so troublesome the times of the civil wars betwixt York and Lancaster; so that, preferring his privacy, he retired to a little place of his own purchasing at Horsley in Hampshire, where he died April the first, 1478; and was buried in Saint Clement Danes, London.

We must remember that these three prelates had a fourth and eldest brother, Sir Roger Booth, knight, of Barton in Lancashire, father of Margaret, wife of Ralph Nevill third Earl of Westmoreland. And may the reader take notice, that though we have entered these bishops (according to our best information) in Cheshire, yet is it done with due reservation of the right of Lancashire, in case that county shall produce better evidence for their nativities.

THOMAS SAVAGE was born at Macclesfield in this county.† His father, being a knight, bred him a doctor of the law in the university of Cambridge. Hence was he preferred bishop of Rochester, and at last archbishop of York. He was a greater courtier than clerk, and most dexterous in managing secular matters, a mighty Nimrod, and more given to hunting than did consist with the gravity of his profession.‡

No doubt, there wanted not those§ which taxed him with that passage in Saint Jerome, "*Penitus non invenimus in scripturis sanctis sanctum aliquem Venatorem, Piscatores invenimus sanctos.*"|| But all would not wean him from that sport, to which he was so much addicted.

His provident precedent spared his successors in that see many pounds of needless expenses, by declining a costly installation, being the first who privately was installed by his vicar. Yet was he not covetous in the least degree, maintaining a most

* In his Catalogue of Bishops of Exeter.

† Bishop Godwin, in the Archbishops of York.

‡ "*Venationibus immodicè delectatus est.*"

|| In his Comment on the 90th Psalm.

§ Idem, ibidem,

numerous family, and building much, both at Scroby and Ca-wood. Having sate seven years in his see, he died, 1508, his body being buried at York, his heart at Macclesfield, where he was born, in a chapel of his own erection, intending to have added a college thereunto, had not death prevented him.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WILLIAM CHADERTON, D.D.—Here I solemnly tender deserved thanks to my manuscript author, charitably guiding me in the dark, assuring that this doctor was “*ex præclaro Chadertonorum Cestrensis comitatûs stemmate prognatus.*”^{*} And although this doubtful direction doth not cleave the pin, it doth not hit the white; so that his nativity may with most probability (not prejudicing the right to Lancashire when produced) here be fixed. He was bred first fellow, then master of Queen’s, and never of Magdalen College, in Cambridge (as the Reverend Bishop Godwin† mistaketh), and chosen first the Lady Margaret’s, then King’s, professor in divinity; and doctor Whitacre succeeded him immediately in the chair. He was, anno 1579, made bishop of Chester, then of Lincoln 1594; demeaning himself in both to his great commendation. He departed this life in April 1608.

His grandchild, a virtuous gentlewoman of rare accomplishments, married to — Joceline, Esquire, being big with child, wrote a book of advice, since printed, and entitled, “*The Mother’s Legacy to her unborn Infant;*” of whom she died in travail.

WILLIAM JAMES, D.D., was born in this county, bred a scholar in Christchurch, in Oxford, and afterwards president of the university college. He succeeded Bishop Mathews in the deanery and bishopric of Durham.‡

He had been chaplain to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester; and (I hope) I may lawfully transcribe what I read: “This hope of comfort came to his lordship thereby, that if it pleased God to impart any mercy to him (as ‘his mercy endureth for ever’), it was by the especial ministry of this man, who was the last of his coat that was with him in his sickness.”§

He was a principal means of recovering Durham-house unto his see. This house was granted by king Edward the Sixth to the lady (afterwards queen) Elizabeth (only for term of life); and lay long neglected during her reign, till Bishop James, about the sixth of king James, regained it, and repaired the

^{*} R. Parker, in Seel. Cant. in the Masters of Queen’s College.

† In his Catalogue of the Bishop of Lincoln, printed 1616.

‡ “In Comitatu Cestriensi natus.” Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Durham.

§ Sir J. Harrington, View of the Church of England, p. 204.

chapel (which he found not only profaned, but even defaced), to his great cost, and furnished it very decently.

He once made so complete an entertainment for queen Elizabeth, that her majesty commended the order and manner thereof for many years after.* This maketh me the more to admire at what I have heard reported, that, when king James, in his progress to Scotland, anno 1617, passed through the bishopric of Durham, some neglect was committed by this bishop's officers, for which the king secretly and sharply checked this bishop, who laid it so to heart, that he survived the same reproof not a full twelvemonth.

JOHN RICHARDSON, of a family of good worship and great antiquity therein, was (as he told me) born in this county. After his hopeful education in country schools, he was bred in the university of Dublin, where he was graduated Doctor in Divinity, and afterwards was made bishop of Ardagh, in Ireland. In the late rebellion he came over into England, continuing for many years therein. Episcopal gravity was written in his countenance, and he was a good divine according to the rule, "Bonus Textuarius, bonus Theologus," no man being more exact in knowledge of Scripture, carrying a Concordance in his memory. Great was his pains in the larger annotations, especially on Ezekiel. For let not the cloaks carry away the credit from the gowns and rochet in that work, seeing this bishop might say, "Pars ego magna fui;" and Doctor Featley, with others of the episcopal party, bare a great share therein. Our Saviour, we know, lived on the charity of such good people as "ministered" unto him;† and yet it may be collected that it was his constant custom (especially about the feast of "the Passover")‡ to give some alms to the poor. So our bishop, who was relieved by some, had his bounty to bestow on others; and by his will (as I am informed) he bequeathed no inconsiderable legacy to the college in Dublin. He died anno 1653, in the 74th year of his age.

STATESMEN.

Sir THOMAS EGERTON, knight, was extracted from the ancient family of the Egertons, of Ridley, in this county; bred in the study of the Municipal Laws of our land, wherein he attained to such eminency, that queen Elizabeth made him her Solicitor, then Master of the Rolls, and at last Keeper of the Great Seal, May 6, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign, 1596.

Olaus Magnus reporteth, that the emperor of Muscovia, at the audience of ambassadors, sendeth for the gravest and seemliest men in Musco and the vicinage, whom he apparelleth in

* Sir J. Harrington, View of the Church of England, p. 206.

† Luke viii. 3.

‡ John xiii. 19.

rich vests, and, placing them in his presence, pretendeth to foreigners, that these are of his privy council, who cannot but be much affected with so many reverend aspects. But surely all Christendom afforded not a person which carried more gravity in his countenance and behaviour, than Sir Thomas Egerton, insomuch that many have gone to the chancery on purpose only to see his venerable garb (happy they who had no other business!) and were highly pleased at so acceptable a spectacle.

Yet was his outward case nothing in comparison of his inward abilities, quick wit, solid judgment, ready utterance. I confess Master Camden saith he entered his office "*magnâ expectatione et integritatis opinione*," ("with a great expectation and opinion of integrity.")* But, no doubt, had he revised his work in a second edition, he would have afforded him a full-faced commendation, when this lord had turned his expectation into performance.

In the first of king James, of lord keeper he was made lord chancellor, which is only another name for the same office; and on Thursday the 7th of November, 1616, of Lord Ellesmere he was created Viscount Brackley.

It is given to courts whose jurisdictions do border, to fall out about their bounds; and the contest betwixt them is the hotter, the higher the spirits and parts of the respective judges. Great the contention for many years together betwixt this Lord of Equity and Sir Edward Coke, the oracle of Justice, at Westminster-hall. I know not which of them got the better: sure I am such another victory would (if this did not) have undone the conqueror.

He was attended on with servants of most able parts, and was the sole chancellor since the Reformation who had a chaplain,† which (though not immediately) succeeded him in his place. He gave over his office, which he held full twenty years, some few days before his death; and, by his own appointment, his body was brought down and buried at Duddleston in this county, leaving a fair estate to his son, who was afterwards created Earl of Bridgwater.

When he saw king James so profuse to the Scots, with the grave fidelity of a statesman, he sticked not often to tell him, that as he held it necessary for his majesty amply to remunerate those his countrymen, so he desired him carefully to preserve his crown lands for his own support, seeing he or his successors might meet with parliaments which would not supply his occasions but on such conditions as would not be very acceptable unto him.

It was an ordinary speech in his mouth to say, "*frost and fraud both end in foul*."‡ His death happened anno Domini 1616.

* In his Elizabeth, anno 1596.

† Bishop Williams.

‡ Alleged by Sir Francis Bacon, in his censure on the Earl of Somerset.

CAPITAL JUDGES.

[AMP.] Sir HUMPHREY STARKEY was born, with most probability, in this county, where his name is in good, hath been in a better, esteem and estate. He in the study of our laws so profited, that (after some intermediate dignities) he was preferred chief baron of the Exchequer. I cannot with certainty fix his admission into that office (confused times causing confused dates); but with as much certainty as we can collect, we conclude him preferred to that place 1 Henrici VII.*

We need inquire no farther into his ability, finding him, by so wise and frugal a king, employed in a place belonging to his coffers; who, though he was sometimes pleased to be remiss in matters which concerned his subjects, was ever careful in things wherein his own emolument was interested. Wonder not that we have so little left of this judge's actions, because Empsom and Dudley (loaders grinding more than the chief miller) were such instruments whose over-activity made all others seem slugs in that court. It doth sound not a little to the praise of our Starkey, that, whereas that age was justly complaining of the extortions of the king's officers, nothing of that nature (*no hearing, best hearing* in this kind) is laid to his charge. He was buried in Leonard, Shoreditch, where this remains of his epitaph: "Orate pro animabus Humphredi Starkey, militis, nuper Capitalis Baronis de Scaccario domini regis Henrici Septimi, et Isabellæ uxoris ejus, et omnium amicorum suorum, &c."

The date of his death, defaced on his tomb, appeareth elsewhere† to be at the end of the reign of king Henry the Seventh; so that his on the bench was parallel with his sovereign's sitting on the throne, begun in the first and ended in the last of his reign.

Sir HENRY BRADSHAW, knight.—This surname being diffused in Derbyshire and Lancashire, as well as in this county, his nativity, advantaged by the alphabet (first come first served) is fixed herein. He became so noted for his skill in our Common Law, that in the sixth of king Edward the Sixth, in Hilary Term, he was made chief baron of the Exchequer, demeaning himself therein to his great commendation.

Pity it is that Demetrius, who is "well reported of all men‡" should suffer for his namesake Demetrius the silversmith, who made the shrines for Diana,§ and raised persecution against Saint Paul. And as unjust it is, that this good judge, of whom nothing ill is reported, should fare the worse for one of the same surname of execrable memory, of whom nothing good is

* Sir Henry Spelman, in his Glossary, under the article "Justiciarius," seems to assign him 1 Edward V. 1 Richard III. and 1 Henry VII.—F. Sir H. Starkey was appointed chief baron June 26, 1484, and resigned Oct. 29, 1487.—ED.

† In Sir Henry Spelman, ut prius.

‡ 3 John xii.

§ Acts xix. 24.

remembered. I have cause to conceive, that this judge was ousted of his place, for Protestant inclination, 1 Mariæ, finding no more mention of him.

Sir RANDAL CREW was born in this county, bred in the study of our Municipal Law; wherein such his proficiency, that (after some steps in his way thereunto), in the twenty-second of king James, he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Upper Bench, and therein served two kings (though scarce two years in his office) with great integrity.

King Charles's occasions calling for speedy supplies of money, some great-ones adjudged it unsafe to adventure on a parliament (for fear, in those distempered times, the physic would side with the disease), and put the king to furnish his necessities by way of loan. Sir Randal being demanded his judgment of that design, and the consequence thereof (the imprisoning of recusants to pay it), openly manifested his dislike of such preter-legal courses; and thereupon, November 9, 1626, was commanded to forbear his sitting in the court, and the next day was by writ discharged from his office; whereat he discovered no more discontentment than the weary traveller is offended when told that he is arrived at his journey's end.

The country hath constantly a smile for him for whom the court hath a frown. This knight was out of his office, not out of honour, living long after at his house in Westminster, much praised for his hospitality.

Indeed, he may the better put off his gown (though before he goeth to bed) who hath a warm suit under it; and this learned judge, by God's blessing on his endeavours, had purchased a fair estate, and particularly Crew-hall in Cheshire (for some ages formerly the possession of the Falshursts), but which probably was the inheritance of his ancestors. Nor must it be forgotten, that Sir Randal first brought the model of excellent building into these remoter parts; yea, brought London into Cheshire, in the loftiness, sightliness, and pleasantness of their structures.

One word of his lady; a virtuous wife being very essential to the integrity of a married judge, lest, what Westminster Hall doth conclude, Westminster Bed-chamber doth revoke. He married Julian, daughter and co-heir of John Clipsby, of Clipsby, in Norfolk, Esq. with whom he had a fair inheritance. She died at Kew, in Surrey, 1623; and lieth buried in the chancel of Richmond, with this epitaph:

*"Antiquâ fuit orta domo, pia vixit, inivit
Virgo pudica thorum, sponsa pudica polum."*

I saw this worthy judge in health 1642; but he survived not long after. And be it remembered he had a younger brother, Sir Thomas Crew, a most honest and learned sergeant in the same profession; whose son, John Crew, esquire (of his Majesty's privy council), having been so instrumental to the happy

change in our nation, is in general report (which no doubt will be effected before these my pains be public) designed for some title of honour.*

SIR HUMFREY DAVENPORT.—His surname is sufficient to entitle this county unto him; but I will not be peremptory till better information. He was bred in the Temple, had the reputation of a studied lawyer, and upright person; qualities which commended him to be chosen chief baron of the Exchequer. How he behaved himself in the case of the ship-money, is fresh in many men's memories. The reader cannot be more angry with me, than I am grieved in myself, that, for want of intelligence, I cannot do the right which I would and ought, to this worthy judge's memory, who died about the beginning of our civil distempers.

SOLDIERS.

SIR HUGH CALVELY, born at Calvely, in this county. Tradition makes him a man of teeth and hands, who would feed as much as two, and fight as much as ten men.† His quick and strong appetite could digest any thing but an injury; so that killing a man is reported the cause of his quitting this county, making hence for London, then for France. Here he became a most eminent soldier, answering the character our great antiquary hath given him, "*Arte militari ita in Galliâ inclaruit, ut vividæ ejus virtuti nihil fuit impervium.*"‡

I find five of his principal achievements: 1. When he was one of the thirty English in France, who in a duel encountered as many Britons. 2. When, in the last of king Edward the Third, being governor of Calais, he looked on (his hands being tied behind him by a truce yet in force for a month), and saw the English slain before his eyes; whose blood he soon after revenged. 3. When, in the first of king Richard the Second, after an unfortunate voyage of our English nobility, beaten home with a tempest, he took Bark-bulloigne, and five-and-twenty other French ships, besides the castle of Mark, lately lost by negligence, which he recovered. 4. When, in the next year, he spoiled Estaples, at a fair-time, bringing thence so much plunder as enriched the Calicians for many years after. 5. When he married the queen of Arragon; which is most certain, her arms being quartered on his tomb, though I cannot satisfy the reader in the particularities thereof.

The certain date of his death is unknown, which by proportion may be collected about the year 1388; after which time, no mention of him: and it was as impossible for such a spirit not to be, as not to be active.

SIR ROBERT KNOWLES, Knight, was born of mean paren-

* He was created Baron Crew, of Stene, co. Northampton, in 1661.—Ed.

† Camden's *Britannia*, in Cheshire. ‡ Camden, *ibidem*.

age, in this county ;* yet did not the weight of his low extraction depress the wings of his martial mind, who by his valour wrought his own advancement. He was another of the thirty English, who, for the honour of the nation, undertook to duel with as many Britons,† and came off with great reputation.

He was afterwards a commander in the French war under king Edward the Third, where, in despite of their power, he drove the people before him like sheep, destroying towns, castles, and cities, in such manner and number, that, many years after, the sharp points and gable-ends of overthrown houses (cloven asunder with instruments of war) were commonly called Knowles's Mitres.‡

The last piece of his service was performed in suppressing Wat Tyler and his rebels. Then I behold aged Sir Robert, buckling on his armour, as old Priam at the taking of Troy, but with far better success, as proving very victorious ; and the citizens of London enfranchised him a member thereof, in expression of their thankfulness.

His charity was as great as his valour ; and he rendered himself no less loved by the English, than feared of the French. He gave bountifully to the building of Rochester bridge, founding a chapel and chantry at the east end thereof, with a college at Pontefract in Yorkshire, where Constance, his lady, was born, endowing it with one hundred and eighty pounds per annum.

He died at his manor of Scone-Thorp in Norfolk, in peace and honour, whereas martialists generally set in a cloud, being at least ninety years of age (for he must be allowed no less than thirty years old when, anno 1352, he was a general under king Edward the Third, and he survived until the 15th of August 1407), being buried in Whitefriars in London, to which he had been a great benefactor.

JOHN SMITH, Captain, was born in this county, as Master Arthur Smith, his kinsman and my school-master, did inform me. But whether or no related unto the worshipful family of the Smiths at Hatherton,§ I know not.

He spent the most of his life in foreign parts. First in Hungary, under the emperor, fighting against the Turks ; three of which he himself killed in single duels ; and therefore was authorized by Sigismund king of Hungary to bear three Turks' heads, as an augmentation to his arms.|| Here he gave intelligence to a besieged city in the night, by significant fire-works formed in the air, in legible characters, with many strange per-

* Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 436.

† Sir Walter Raleigh, History of the World, lib. v. p. 545.

‡ Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent.

§ Camden's Britannia, in this county.

|| So it is writ in the table over his tomb.

formances, the scene whereof is laid at such a distance, they are cheaper credited than confuted.

From the Turks in Europe he passed to the pagans in America, where, towards the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, such his perils, preservations, dangers, deliverances, they seem to most men above belief, to some beyond truth. Yet have we two witnesses to attest them, the prose and the pictures, both in his own book; and it soundeth much to the diminution of his deeds, that he alone is the herald to publish and proclaim them.

Two captains being at dinner, one of them fell into a large relation of his own achievements, concluding his discourse with this question to his fellow, "And pray, Sir," said he, "what service have you done?" To whom he answered, "Other men can tell that." And surely such reports from strangers carry with them the greater reputation. However, moderate men must allow Captain Smith to have been very instrumental in settling the plantation in Virginia, whereof he was governor, as also admiral, of New England.

He led his old age in London, where his having a prince's mind imprisoned in a poor man's purse rendered him to the contempt of such who were not ingenuous. Yet he efforted his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been, and what he had done. He was buried in Sepulchre's Church choir, on the south side thereof, having a ranting epitaph inscribed in a table over him, too long to transcribe. Only we will insert the first and last verses, the rather because the one may fit Alexander's life for his valour, the other his death for his religion;

"Here lies one conquer'd that hath conquer'd kings!"

"Oh, may his soul in sweet Elysium sleep."

The orthography, poetry, history, and divinity in this epitaph, are much alike. He died on the 21st of June 1631.

PHYSICIANS.

If this county hath bred no writers in that faculty, the wonder is the less, if it be true what I read, that if any here be sick, "they make him a posset, and tie a kerchief on his head; and if that will not mend him, then God be merciful to him!"* But be this understood of the common people, the gentry having the help (no doubt) of the learned in that profession.

WRITERS.

THOMAS ECLESTONE (a village in Broxton hundred) was born in this county, bred a Franciscan in Oxford. Leland saith of him, that, under the conduct of prudence and experience, he contended with many paces to pierce into the penetrales of

* William Smith, Vale Royal, p. 16.

learning. He wrote a book of the succession of Franciscans in England, with their works and wonders, from their first coming in to his own time, dedicating the same to (not G. Nottingham, the provincial of his order, but to) his friend and fellow-friar; his mortified mind (it seems) not aiming at honour therein. He wrote another book, intituled, “De Impugnatione Ordinis sui per Dominicanos,” (“Of the assaults which the Dominicans made on his order;”)* these two sorts of friars whipping each other with their cords or knotted girdles, to the mutual wounding of their reputations. He died anno Domini 1340.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RALPH RADCLIFFE was born in this county, who, travelling southward, fixed himself at Hitching in Hertfordshire, where he converted a demolished house of the Carmelites into a public grammar-school.† He here erected a fair stage, whereon, partly to entertain his neighbours, and partly to embolden his scholars in pronunciation, many interludes were acted by them. Pits praiseth him, being a school-master, that he confined himself to his own profession, not meddling with divinity;‡ and yet, amongst his books, he reckoned up a treatise of “The Burning of Sodome;” and another of “The Afflictions of Job.”

Nor must we forget his book entitled “De triplici Memoriâ,” (Of the threefold Memory,) which (though I never met with any that saw it) may probably be presumed, of the

Water	{	Memory; receiving things	{	very	{	easily,	{	retaining	{	no	{	time.
Wax				somewhat				a little				
Iron				very hardly,				long				

He flourished under the reign of king Edward the Sixth, anno Domini 1552; and it is likely he died before the reign of queen Mary.

JOHN SPEED was born at Farrington in this county, as his own daughter § hath informed me. He was first bred to a handicraft, and as I take it to a tailor. I write not this for his but my own disgrace, when I consider how far his industry hath outstript my ingenious education. Sir Fulk Grevill, a great favourer of learning, perceiving how his wide soul was stuffed with two narrow an occupation, first wrought his enlargement, as the said author doth ingenuously confess:

“Whose merits to me-ward I do acknowledge, in setting this hand free from the daily employments of a manual trade, and giving it his liberty thus to express the inclination of my mind, himself being the procurer of my present estate.”||

This is he who afterwards designed the maps and composed

* Pits, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, anno 1340.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 8, n. 98.

‡ Angliæ Scriptores, num. 992.

§ Mrs. Blackmore, a stationer's wife in Paul's Church-yard.

|| In his description of Warwickshire.

the history of England, though much helped in both (no shame to crave aid in a work too weighty for any one's back to bear) by Sir Robert Cotton, Master Camden, Master Barkham, and others. He also made the useful genealogies preposed formerly to English Bibles in all volumes, having a patent granted him from king James, in reward of his great labours, to receive the benefit thereof to him and his. This was very beneficial unto them, by composition with the Company of Stationers, until this licentious age, neglecting all such ingenious helps to understand Scripture, and almost levelling (if not prevented) the propriety of all authors of books. He died in London, anno 1629: and was buried in Saint Giles without Cripplegate, in the same parish with Master John Fox; so that no one church in England containeth the corpse of two such useful and voluminous historians. Master Josias Shute preached his funeral sermon: and thus we take our leaves of Father Speed, truly answering his name, in both the acceptions thereof, for celerity and success.

JOHN DOD was born at Shottliege, in this county (where his parents had a competent estate); bred in Jesus College in Cambridge, by nature a witty, by industry a learned, by grace a godly divine; successively minister of Hanwell in Oxford, Fenny-Compton in Warwick, Canons-Ashby and Fawsley in Northamptonshire, though for a time silenced in each of them.

A father (who shall pass nameless) is censured by some for his over-curiosity in his conceit, rather than comment, Matt. v. 2. "And he opened his mouth, and taught them."—"For Christ," saith he, "taught them often, when he opened not his mouth, by his example, miracles, &c." Here I am sure, accordingly, Master Dod, when "his mouth was shut" (prohibiting preaching), instructed almost as much as before, by his holy demeanor and pious discourse; a good chemist, who could extract gold out of other men's lead; and how loose soever the premises of other men's discourse, piety was always his natural and unforced conclusion inferred thereupon.

For the rest, I refer the reader to Master Samuel Clark, by whom his life is written, wherein are many remarkable passages: I say Master Samuel Clark, with whose pen mine never did or shall interfere. Indeed, as the flocks of Jacob were distanced "three days' journeys" from those of Laban,* so (to prevent voluntary or casual commixtures) our styles are set more than a month's journey asunder.

The Jewish Rabbins have a fond and a false conceit, that Methusalem, who indeed died in the very year (and his death a sad prognostic) of the deluge, had a cabin built him in the outside of Noah's ark, where he was preserved by himself.† But most true it is, that good Father Dod, though he lived to see

* Genesis xxx. 36.

† See Archbishop Usher's Chronicle.

the flood of our late civil wars, made to himself a cabin in his own contented conscience; and though his clothes were wetted with the waves (when plundered) he was dry in the deluge, such his self-solace in his holy meditations. He died, being eighty-six years of age, anno 1645.

When thieves break in a house and steal, the owner thereof knows for the present that he is robbed, but not of what or how much, till some days after he finds out by the want of such things which were taken from him. The vicinage of Fawsley, where Mr. Dod died, knew then they were bereft of a worthy treasure, though ignorant in the particulars of their losses, till daily discovery hath by this time made them sensible thereof.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

Sir RICHARD SUTTON was born at Presbury, in this county;* he is generally believed a knight, though some have suspected the same, but suppose him but esquire. He was one of a plentiful estate and bountiful hand.

It happened that William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, began Brasen-nose College, but died before he had finished one nostril thereof, leaving this Sutton his executor, who over-performed the bishop's will, and completed the foundation with his own liberal additions thereunto. When the following verses were composed, in the person of Brasen-nose College, the Muses seemed neither to smile nor frown, but kept their wonted countenance. But take them as they are:

“ Begun by one, but finish'd by another,
Sutton he was my nurse, but Smith my mother:
Or, if the phrase more proper seem, say rather,
That Sutton was my guardian, Smith my father;
'Cause equal kindness they to me exprest,
Better I neither love, love both the best;
If both they may be call'd, who had one will,
What one design'd, the other did fulfil.
May such testators live who good intend;
But, if they die, heaven such exec'tors send!”

This worthy knight, being born in this county, deservedly reflected upon his own countrymen, making them (and those of Lancashire) most capable of preferment. I collect his death to have happened about the middle of the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT BRASSY was born at Bunbury (contracted for Boniface-Bury) in this county; bred D.D. in King's College in Cambridge, whereof he was elected the thirteenth provost.† He, being a learned and stout man, publicly protested against the visitors of the university in the reign of queen Mary, as to

* So my good friend Dr. Yates, principal of Brasen-nose, hath informed me.—F.

† Mr. Hatcher, in his Manuscript Catalogue of the Fellows of King's College.

his own college.* Say not he only opposed superstition with superstition, pleading popish exemptions: for, considering the times, he “drove the nail which would best go;” and thereby took off the edge of those persecuting commissioners.

But let none envy him a place under this title, who deserved so well of Cambridge: for, when many doctors therein, whose purblind souls saw only what was next them for the present, and either could not or would not look far forward to posterity, had resolved to sell their rights in Sturbridge-fair for a trifle to the towns-men (which if done, the vice-chancellor might even have held the stirrup to the mayor), he only opposed it, and dashed the designs.† He died anno Domini 1558; and lies buried on the south side of the chapel.

GEORGE PALIN was (as I have cogent presumptions) born at Wrenbury, in this county; bred a merchant in London, free of the company of Girdlers. Indeed, we may call his benefactions *aureum cingulum charitatis*, “the golden girdle of charity.” With our Saviour he “went about doing good,” ‡ completing the circuit of his bounty, continuing till he ended where he began:

1. To Wrenbury (where we believe him born), two hundred pounds to purchase lands for the relief of the poor.
2. Nine hundred pounds for the building of alms-houses in or about London.
3. To Trinity College in Cambridge, three hundred pounds.
4. To the college of Saint John the Evangelist in Cambridge, three hundred pounds.
5. To the hospital of Saint Thomas in Southwark, fifty pounds.
6. To the preachers at Paul’s Cross, towards the bearing of their charges, two hundred pounds.
7. Toward the making of a sweet chime in Bow Church, one hundred pounds.
8. To six prisons in and about London, sixty pounds.
9. To Brasen-nose College in Oxford, two scholarships, to each yearly four pounds.
10. To the college of Saint John Baptist in Oxford, two scholarships of the same value.
11. To Christchurch hospital, three hundred pounds.
12. To the church and poor (to buy them gowns) of Wrenbury, seventy pounds.

With other benefactions.

Verily, I say unto you, I have not met a more universal and impartial charity to all objects of want and worth. He died about the beginning of the reign of king James.

JOHN BREWERTON, Knight, a branch of that well-spread tree in this county, was bred one of the first scholars of the foundation in Sidney College; and afterwards, being brought up in the study of the Common Law, he went over into Ireland, and at last became the king’s serjeant therein. I say at last, for at his coming thither (in the tumults of Tyrone) neither *rex*

* Fox, Acts and Monuments, page 1958.

† Mr. Hatcher, ut prius.

‡ Acts x. 38.

nor *lex*, neither king nor serjeant, were acknowledged, till loyalty and civility were by degrees distilled into that nation.

He obtained a plentiful estate, and thereof gave well nigh three thousand pounds to Sidney College. Now as it is reported of Ulysses, returning from his long travel in foreign lands, that all his family had forgot him; so when the news of this legacy first arrived at the college, none then extant therein ever heard of his name (so much may the sponge of forty years blot out in this kind); only the written register of the college faithfully retained his name therein.

This his gift was a gift indeed, purely bestowed on the college, as loaded with no detrimental conditions in the acceptance thereof. We read in the Prophet, "Thou hast increased the nation, and not multiplied their joy."* In proportion whereunto, we know it is possible that the comfortable condition of a college may not be increased, though the number of the fellows and scholars therein be augmented, superadded branches sucking out the sap of the root; whereas the legacy of this worthy knight *ponebatur in lucro*, being pure gain and improvement to the college. His death happened about the year 1633.

JOHN BARNSTON, D.D. was born of an ancient family in this county; bred fellow of Brasen-nose College, in Oxford; afterwards chaplain to Chancellor Egerton, and residentiary of Salisbury; a bountiful housekeeper, of a cheerful spirit and peaceable disposition, whereof take this eminent instance: He sat judge in the Consistory, when a church-warden, out of whose house a chalice was stolen, was sued by the parish to make it good to them, because not taken out of the church-chest (where it ought to have been reposed), but out of his private house. The church-warden pleaded that he took it home only to scour it; which proving ineffectual, he retained it till next morning, to boil out the in-laid rust thereof.

"Well," said the doctor, "I am sorry that the cup of union and communion should be the cause of difference and discord between you. Go home, and live lovingly together; and I doubt not but that either the thief out of remorse will restore the same; or some other as good will be sent unto you;" which, by the doctor's secret charity, came to pass accordingly. He founded an Hebrew lecture in Brasen-nose College; and departed in peace, in the beginning of our wars, about the year 1642.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

WILLIAM SMITH was born in this county, wherein his surname hath been of signal note for many ages. His genius inclined him to the study of heraldry, wherein he so profited, that anno . . . he was made Pursuivant of Arms, by the name

* Isaiah ix. 3.

of Rouge-dragon. He wrote a description, geographical and historical, of this county, left (it seems) in the hands of Raynulphe Crew, knight, sometime lord chief justice of the King's Bench, and lately set forth by the favour of Mr. Raynulphe Crew, grand-child to that worthy knight. The time of his death is to me unknown.

WILLIAM WEBB, a native of this county, was bred a master in arts, and afterwards betook himself to be a clerk of the Mayor's court in Chester. It appeareth also he was under-sheriff to Sir Richard Lee, high-sheriff of this county, in the thirteenth year of king James. He compiled a description of Cheshire and Chester, lately printed by procurement of that no less communicative than judicious antiquary Sir Simon Archer, of Tamworth in Warwickshire. I cannot attain the certain date of his death.

RANDAL CREW, Esquire, second son to Sir Clipsby, grand-child to Judge Crew. He drew a map of Cheshire so exactly with his pen, that a judicious eye would mistake it for printing, and the graver's skill and industry could little improve it. This map I have seen; and, reader, when my eye directs my hand, I may write with confidence. This hopeful gentleman went beyond the seas, out of design to render himself by his travels more useful for his country; where he was barbarously assassinated by some Frenchmen, and honourably buried, with general lamentation of the English, at Paris, 1656.

LORD MAYORS.

1. Hugh Witch, son of Richard Witch, of Nantwich, Mercer, 1461.
2. Thomas Oldgrave, son of William Oldgrave, of Knotysford, Skinner, 1467.
3. Edmund Shaw, son of John Shaw, of Donkenfield, Goldsmith, 1482.
4. James Spencer, son of Robert Spencer, of Congleton, Vintner, 1527.
5. Thomas Offley, son of William Offley, of Chester, Merchant Tailor, 1556.
6. Humfrey Weld, son of John Weld, of Eton, Grocer, 1608.
7. Thomas Moulson, 1634.

I am certainly informed that this Thomas Moulson founded a fair school in the town where he was born; but am not instructed where this is, or what salary is settled thereon.*

Reader, know this, that I must confess myself advantaged in the description of this county by Daniel King, a native of this county, whence it seems he travelled beyond the seas, where he

* He founded a chapel at Hargrave-Stubbs, and endowed it with 40*l.* a-year. He also endowed a school adjoining, with 20*l.* Lysons's Cheshire, p. 798.—ED.

got the mystery both of surveying and engraving; so that he hath both drawn and graven the portraiture of many ancient structures now decayed.

I hope in process of time this Daniel King will outstrip king Edgar, erecting more abbeys in brass, than he did in stone, though he be said to have built one for every day in the year. But Cheshire is chiefly beholding to his pains, seeing he hath not only set forth two descriptions thereof (named "The Vale Royal of England") with the praise to the dead persons the authors thereof duly acknowledged, but also hath enlivened the same with several cuts of heraldry and topography, on whom we will bestow this distich:

Kingus Cestrensi, Cestrensis Patria Kingo,
Lucem alternatim debet uterque suam.

"Cheshire to King, and King to Cheshire owes
His light; each doth receive what each bestows."

What is amiss in my poetry, shall be amended in my prayers for a blessing on his and all ingenious men's undertakings.

CHESHIRE is one of the twelve pretermitted counties, the names of whose gentry were not returned into the Tower, in the twelfth of king Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

Anno HENRY II.
30 Gilbert. Pipehard.
35 Rich. de Pierpoint.

RICHARD I.

1 (*Recorda manca.*)

JOHAN.

1 Liulphus.
Ric. de Burham.
(*anni incerti.*)

HENRY III.

15 Rich. de Sonbach.
23 Rich. de Wrenbury.
52 Jordan. de Peulesdon.
56 Hugh de Hatton.

EDWARD. I.

4 Patrick de Heselwall.
9 Will. de Spurstow.

Anno
15 Rich. de Wilbraham.
26 Will. de Prayers.
33 Robert. de Bressey.

EDWARD II.

2 Philip. de Egerton.
5 David. de Egerton.
13 Will. de Mobberley.
16 Rich. Filhurst.

EDWARD III.

1 Joh. de Wrenbury.
10 Adam. de Parker.
19 Rich. de Oulton.
22 Jacob. Audley, mil.
24 Tho. Daniers.
33 Tho. le Young.
41 Johan. Scolehall.
44 Lauren. de Dutton, mil.

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
1	Hu. de Venables . . . Arms: Az. two bars Arg.	Kinderton.
8	Tho. del. Wood.	
9	Hu. E. of Stafford. O. a chevron G.	
10	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Joh. Massy, mil. Quarterly, counterchanged G. and O. in the first a lion passant.	
12	Rob. Gravenour . . . Az. a garb O.	Eton.
17	Rob. Leigh Arg. five fusils bend-wise S.	High-leigh.

HENRY IV.

- 1 Joh. Massy Puddington.
ut prius, save that in the first quarter three flower-de-luces Arg.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Hen. Ravenscroft.
Arg. a chevron betwixt three ravens' heads erased S.
- 10 Will. Bruerton, mil. . . Bruerton.
Arg. two bars S.

HENRY V.

- 3 Tho. Leigh Adlington.
Az. two bars Arg. a bend componée O. and G.
- 10 Hugh Dutton Dutton.
Quarterly, counterchanged Arg. and G. in the 2d and 3d quarters a fret O.

HENRY VI.

- 5 Rich. Warberton Arley.
Arg. two chevrons and a canton G.; a mullet O.
- 8 Ran. Bruerton, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 16 Joh. Troutbeck
Az. three trouts fretted in triangle, tête à la queue Arg.
- 17 Rob. Booth, mil. . . . Dunham.
Arg. three boars' heads erased and erected S.
- 18 Rob. Booth, mil.
(prioris filius.) *ut prius.*

EDWARD IV.

- 2 Will. Stanly Howton.
Arg. on a bend Az. three stags' heads cabossed O.

RICHARD III.

Anno	Name,	Place.
1	Will. Stanly	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY VII.

1	Idem.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Joh. Warberton	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Ralp. Birkenhead.	

S. three garbs O. within a border engrailed Arg.

HENRY VIII.

1	Idem.	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Will. Stanly, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Geo. Holford	Holford.
	Arg. a grey-hound passant S.	
19	Tho. Venables	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Joh. Done.	

Az. two bars Arg. on a bend G. three arrows.

22	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Edw. Fitton	Gowsworth.

Arg. on a bend Az. three garbs O.

33	Joh. Holford	<i>ut prius.</i>
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EDWARD VI.

1	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
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REG. MARI.

1	Wil. Brereton, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
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PHIL. et MAR.

2,1	Pet. Leigh, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3,2	Hu. Cholmley, esq.	

G. in chief two helmets Arg.; in base a garb O.

4,3	Ri. Wilbraham, esq. . .	Wodey.
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Az. two bars Arg. on a canton S. a wolf's' head erased of the second.

5,4	Tho. Venables, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6,5	Phil. Egerton, esq. . .	Ridley.

Arg. a lion rampant G. betwixt three pheons S.

REG. ELIZA.

1	Will. Cholmley, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Savage, esq. . .	Rocksavage.

Arg. six lions rampant S.

3	Ral. Egerton, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Jo. Warberton, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Rich. Brook, esq.	

Chequée O. and S.

6	Will. Massey, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
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Anno	Name.	Place.
7	Joh. Savage, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Hu. Cholmly, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Lau. Smith, esq. . . .	Hough.
	Az. two bars wavée E. on a chief O. a demi-lion issuant S.	
10	Ral. Done, esq.	
	Az. two bars Arg. on a bend G. three arrows of the second.	
11	Geo. Calveley, esq.	
	Arg. a fess G. betwixt three calves S.	
12	Joh. Savage, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Will. Booth, knt. . . .	Dunham Massey.
	Arg. three boars' heads erected S.	
14	Tho. Stanley, esq.	
	Arg. on a bend Az. three . . .	
15	Joh. Savage, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Joh. Savage, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Hen. Manwaring.	
	Arg. two bars G.	
18	Row. Stanley, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Joh. Warren, esq.	
	Checquée Az. and O. on a canton G. a lion rampant Arg.	
20	Tho. Brook, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Joh. Savage, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Ral. Egerton, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Geo. Calveley, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Will. Brereton, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
25	Pet. Warberton, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Will. Liversage, esq. . . .	Whelock.
	Arg. a chevron betwixt three plow-shares S.	
27	Tho. Wilbraham	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Hug. Calveley, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Ran. Davenport, esq. . . .	Damport.
	Arg. a chevron betwixt three cross crosslets fitchée S.	
30	Tho. Leigh, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
31	Hu. Cholmley, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Wil. Brereton, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
33	Joh. Savage, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
34	Tho. Brook, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Tho. Venables, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Pet. Warberton, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Per. Leigh, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Joh. Done, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
39	Geo. Booth, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
40	Edw. Warren, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
41	Tho. Holcroft, knt.	
	Arg. a cross and border engrailed S.	
42	Tho. Smith, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
43	Tho. Ashton, knt. . . .	Ashton.
	Per chevron S. and Arg.	
44	Ric. Gravenor, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

JAC. REX.

Anno	Name.	Place.
1	Geo. Leicester . . .	Toft.
	Az. a fess Arg. frettée G. betwixt three flower-de-luces O.	
2	Wil. Davenport, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Ra. Manwaring, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Vernon, knt. . .	Hasting.
	O. on a fret Az. three garbs of the first.	
5	Joh. Savage, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Hen. Bunbury, knt. . .	Staney.
	Arg. on a bend S. three chest-rooks of the first.	
7	Will. Brereton, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Geff. Shakerly, esq.	
	Arg. three molehills V.	
9	Tho. Dutton, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Will. Brereton, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Urian. Leigh, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Geo. Calveley, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Rich. Lea, knt. . . .	Lea.
	Arg. a chevron betwixt three leopards' heads S.	
14	Ric. Wilbraham, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Davenport . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Ralp. Calveley, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Ran. Manwaring . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Rob. Cholmondely . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Tho. Marbury, esq. . .	Marbury.
	O. on a fess engrailed Az. three garbs of the first.	
20	Geo. Booth, bart. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Tho. Smith, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Ric. Gravenor, bart. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

CAR. REG.

1	Tho. Brereton, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Done, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Joh. Calveley, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Edw. Stanley, bart. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Tho. Leigh, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Pet. Dutton, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Tho. Stanley, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Rich. Brereton, esq. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Edw. Fitton, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Pet. Venables	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Tho. Ashton, bart. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Will. Leigh, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Tho. Delves, bart. . . .	Duddington.
	Arg. a chevron G. frettée O. betwixt three gadds of steel S.	
14	Tho. Cholmley. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Phil. Manwaring. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Tho. Powell, bart. . . .	Berkenhead.

Anno	Name.	Place.
17	Joh. Billot, esq.	Arg. on a chief G. three cinquefoils of the field.
18	Hug. Calvely, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Tho. Leigh, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Ri. Gravenor, bart. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Rob. Totton, esq. . . .	Winthaw.
	Quarterly Arg. and G. four crescents counterchanged.	
22	Hen. Brood, esq.	

Reader, if thou discoverest any difference in the method betwixt this and the other catalogue of sheriffs, impute it to this cause; that whilst I fetched the rest from the *fountain* in the Exchequer, I took these out of the *cistern*; I mean, the printed book of "Vale Royal." I presume that the sheriff who is last named continued in that office all that *interval* of years, till his successor here nominated entered thereon.

The reader may with the more confidence rely on their arms, imparted unto me by Mr. Daniel King, who to me really verieth his own anagram, DANIEL KING, "I KIND ANGEL." And indeed he hath been a tutelar one to me, gratifying me with whatsoever I had need to use, and he had ability to bestow.

HENRY III.

56. HUGH de HATTON.—King William the Conqueror bestowed lands on one of his name and ancestors at Hatton in this county. From him is lineally descended that learned and religious (witness his pious meditations on the Psalms) Sir Christopher Hatton, Knight of the Bath, created, by king Charles the First; Baron Hatton of Kerby in Northamptonshire. The original of this grant of the Conqueror is still in this lord's possession, preserved in our civil wars, with great care and difficulty, by his virtuous lady; on the same token that her lord patiently digested the plundering of his library and other rarities, when hearing the welcome tidings from his lady that the said record was safely secured.

QUEEN MARY.

3. Sir HUGH CHOLMLY, or CHOLMONDELEIGH.—This worthy person bought his knighthood in the field at Leigh in Scotland. He was five times high sheriff of this county (and sometimes of Flintshire), and for many years one of the two sole deputies lieutenants thereof. For a good space he was vice-president of the marches of Wales under the Right Honourable Sir Henry Sidney, knight; conceive it during his absence in Ireland. For fifty years together he was esteemed a father of his country; and, dying anno 157..*, was buried in the church

* He died 1596, æt. 83. Lysons's Cheshire, p. 451. — ED.

of Malpasse, under a tomb of alabaster, with great lamentation of all sorts of people, had it not mitigated their mourning, that he left a son of his own name, heir to his virtues and estate.

2. JOHN SAVAGE, Arm.—I behold him as the direct ancestor unto Sir Thomas Savage, knight and baronet, created by king Charles the first Baron Savage, of Rock-savage in this county. This lord (a very prudent statesman) married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Darcy of Chich, Viscount Colchester, and Earl of Rivers, honours entailed on his posterity, and now enjoyed by the Right Honourable Thomas Savage Earl Rivers.

THE BATTLES.

ROWTON HEATH, 1645, *Sept.* 24.—His Majesty, being informed that colonel Jones had seized the suburbs and strong church of St. John's in Chester, advanced northward for the relief thereof. Poins, one of the parliament's generals, pursued his majesty. At Rowton-heath, within three miles of Chester, the king's army made an halt, whilst his majesty, with some prime persons, marched into the city.

Next day a fierce fight happened on the heath, betwixt the king's and Poins's forces, the latter going off with the greater loss. Judicious persons conceive that, had the royalists pursued this single enemy, as yet unrecruited with additional strength, they had finally worsted him; which fatal omission (opportunities admit of no after-games) proved their overthrow. For next day colonel Jones drew out his men into the field; so that the royalists, being charged on the heath in front and rear, were put to the worst, the whole body of whose army had wings without legs, horse without foot, whilst the parliament was powerful in both.

Immediately after, a considerable party of horse (the Lord Byron governor of the city being loth to part with any foot, as kept to secure the king's person,) came out of Chester, too late to succour their defeated friends, and too soon to engage themselves. Here fell the youngest of the three noble brethren, who lost their lives in the king's service, Bernard Stuart Earl of Lichfield, never sufficiently to be lamented.

THE FAREWELL.

To take my leave of Cheshire, I could wish that some of their hospitality were planted in the south, that it might bring forth fruit therein; and in exchange I could desire, that some of our southern delicacies might prosperously grow in their gardens, and quinces particularly, being not more pleasant to the palate than restorative of the health, as accounted a great cordial; the

rather, because a native of this county, in his description thereof, could not remember he ever saw a quince growing therein.*

C H E S T E R.

CHESTER is a fair city on the north-east side of the river Dee, so ancient that the first founder thereof is forgotten; much beholding to the Earls of Chester and others for increase and ornaments. The walls thereof were lately in good repair, especially betwixt the New-tower and the Water-gate: for I find how (anno 1569) there was a personal fight in this city betwixt the two sheriffs thereof, viz. Richard Massey and Peter Lycherband (who shall keep peace, if aged officers break it?); who deservedly were fined, for the forfeiting of their gravity, to repair that part of the wall.† It seems it is more honour to be keeper of a gate in Chester, than a whole city elsewhere, seeing East-gate therein was committed to the custody formerly of the Earl of Oxford, Bridge-gate to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Water-gate to the Earl of Derby, and North-gate to the mayor of the city.

It is built in the form of a quadrant, and is almost a just square, the four cardinal streets thereof (as I may call them) meeting in the middle of the city, at a place called The Pentise, which affordeth a pleasant prospect at once into all four. Here is a property of building peculiar to the city, called the Rows, being galleries, wherein passengers go dry without coming into the streets, having shops on both sides and underneath; the fashion whereof is somewhat hard to conceive. It is therefore worth their pains, who have money and leisure, to make their own eyes the expounders of the manner thereof; the like being said not to be seen in all England; no, nor in all Europe again.

THE BUILDINGS.

Saint Werburg's church is a fair structure, and had been more beautiful if the tower thereof (intended some say for a steeple, the first stone whereof was laid 1508) had been finished. It was built long before the Conquest; and, being much ruined, was afterward repaired by Hugh Lupus, first Earl of Chester. It was afterwards made by king Henry the Eighth one of his five royal bishoprics; Oxford, Gloucester, Bristol, and Peterborough, being the other four. I say royal bishoprics, as whose ecclesiastical jurisdictions were never confirmed by the Pope, nor baronies by the parliament.

The first is plain; king Henry the Eighth erecting them after he had disclaimed the Pope's supremacy; and in the days of

* William Smith, in his *Vale Royal*, p. 18.

† The *Vale Royal of England*, pp. 86. 199.

queen Mary, when England was in some sort reconciled to Rome, the Pope thought not fit to contest with the queen about that criticism, because these five bishoprics were erected without his consent, but suffered them to be even as he found them. Their baronies also were not (though their bishoprics were) ever confirmed by act of parliament; so that they owed their beings solely to the king's prerogative, who might as well create spiritual as temporal peers by his own authority; and therefore, when some anti-prelatists, in the late Long Parliament, 1641, endeavoured to overthrow their baronies (as an essay and prelude to the rest of the bishoprics) for want of parliamentary confirmation, they desisted from that design, as fond and unfeasible, on better consideration.

PROVERBS.

“When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-gate.”*]

Pepper-gate was a postern of this city, on the east side (as I take it) thereof; but in times past closed up and shut upon this occasion. The mayor of the city had his daughter (as she was playing at ball with other maidens in Pepper-street) stolen away by a young man, through the same gate; whereupon, in revenge, he caused it to be shut up, though I see not why the city should suffer in her conveniences, for the mayor's want of care, or his daughter's lack of obedience. But what shall we say? love will make the whole wall a gate, to procure its own escape. Parallel to this proverb is the Latin, *Serò sapiunt Phryges*, when men, instead of preventing, *postvide* against dangers.

MARTYRS.

GEORGE MARSH was condemned by Bishop Coats, and cruelly burnt without this city, near unto Spittle Boughton; but, because he was born elsewhere, see his character in Lancashire.

PRELATES.

GEORGE DOUNHAM, D.D. son to John Dounham bishop of Chester, was born in this city, as by proportion of time may most probably be collected. He was bred in Christ's College in Cambridge, elected fellow thereof 1585, and chosen Logic professor in the university.† No man was then and there better skilled in Aristotle, or a greater follower of Ramus, so that he may be termed the top-twig of that branch.

It is seldom seen, that the clunch-fist of logic (good to knock down a man at a blow) can so open itself as to smooth and stroke one with the palm thereof. Our Dounham could do both; witness the oration made by him at Cambridge (preposed to his book of Logic) full of flowers of the choicest eloquence. He preached the sermon, April 17, 1608, at the consecration

* Vale Royal of England, written by William Webb, p. 22.

† Christ's College Register.

of James Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells, irrefragably proving therein episcopacy *jure divino*.

"He that receiveth a bishop in the name of a bishop, shall receive a bishop's reward."* It was not long before Doctor Dounham was made bishop of Derry, in Ireland, then newly augmented with the addition of Londonderry; because so planted with English, it was easy to find London in Derry, but not Derry in Derry, so much disguised from itself with new buildings. But this learned bishop was the greatest beauty thereof, endeavouring by gentleness to cicurate and civilize the wild Irish, and proved very successful therein. The certain date of his death I cannot attain.

SEAMEN.

DAVID MIDDLETON was born in this city, as his kinsman† and my friend hath informed me. He was one of those who effectually contributed his assistance to the making of *through lights* in the world; I mean, new discoveries in the East and West Indies, as we may read at large in his own printed relation.‡

The tender-hearted reader, whose affections go along with his eye, will sadly sympathize with his sufferings, so many and great his dangers, with cannibals and Portuguese, crocodiles and Hollanders, till at last he accomplished his intentions, and settled the English trade at Bantam: I meet with no mention of him after 1610.

Sir HENRY MIDDLETON, Knight, was younger brother (as I take it) to the former, deservedly knighted for his great pains and perils in advancing the English trade. Amongst many, most remarkable is his voyage into the Red Sea, which had like to have proved the *Dead Sea* unto him; I mean, cost him his life. Here he was told to land at Moha, by the treacherous Aga, and then had eight of his men barbarously slain, himself and seven more chained up by the necks. The pretence was, because that port was the door of the holy city, which (though it be Jerusalem§ in the language of the Scripture) is Mecca in the phrase of the Alcoran, and it is capital for any Christian to come so near thereunto. Then was he sent eight-score miles and upwards to the bashaw at Zenan in Arabia, in the month of January 1611. This city of Zenan lieth but sixteen degrees and fifteen minutes of northern latitude from the equator; and yet was so cold, that there was ice of a finger's thickness in one night, as the said Sir Henry did relate.|| This confuteth the character of these countries, misapprehended by antiquity not to be habitable for the excess of heat therein.

At last the Turkish bashaw gave him leave to depart; and,

* Matt. x. 41.

† Master John Spencer, library keeper of Zion College.

‡ Purchas's Pilgrims, part I. p. 226, et seq.

§ Matthew iv. 5.

|| Purchas's Pilgrims, lib. iii. p. 255.

sailing eastwards, he repaired himself, by a gainful composition with the Indians, for the losses he had sustained by the Turks. His ship, called "The Trade's Increase," well answered the name thereof, until it pleased God to visit his men therein with a strange disease, whereof one hundred English deceased; the grief whereat was conceived the cause of this worthy knight's death, May 24, 1613, whose name will ever survive whilst Middleton's Bay (from him so called) appeareth in the Dutch cards.

WRITERS.

ROGER of CHESTER was born and bred therein, a Benedictine monk in Saint Werburg's. In obedience to the bishop of Chester, he wrote "A British Chronicle from the beginning of the world." This was the fashion of all historians of that age, running to take a long rise [from the creation itself], that so (it seems) they might leap the further with the greater force. Our Roger's Chronicle was like a ship with double decks; first only continuing it to the year 1314; and then, resuming his subject, he superadded five and twenty years more thereunto, entitling it "*Polycratica Temporum*."

Both Bale and Pitts praise him for pure Latin (a rarity in that age); and assign 1339 the time of his death, Chester the place of his burial.

RANDAL or RANULPH HYGDEN (commonly called Ranulph of Chester) was bred a Benedictine in Saint Werburg. He not only vamped the history of Roger aforesaid; but made a large one of his own, from the beginning of the world, commendable for his *method* and *modesty* therein.

Method; assigning in the margin the date of each action. We read, Genesis i. that light was made on the first and the sun on the fourth day of the creation; when the light (formerly diffused and dispersed in the heavens) was contracted, united, and fixed in one full body thereof. Thus the notation of times confusedly scattered in many ancient authors (as to our English actions) are by our Ranulphus reduced into an entire bulk of chronology.

Modesty; who, to his great commendation, "*unicuique suorum authorum honorem integrum servans*,"* confesseth himself (to use his own expression), with Ruth the Moabite, "to have gleaned after other reapers." He calleth his book "*Poly-cronicon*."

He continued sixty-four years a monk, and, dying very aged, 1363, was buried in Chester.

HENRY BRADSHAW was born in this city, and lived a Benedictine therein; a diligent historian, having written no bad

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 6. n. 11.

chronicle, and another book of the life of Saint Werburg in verse. Take a taste at once, both of his poetry and the original building of the city, both for beauty alike :

“ The founder of this city, as saith Polychronicon,
Was Leon Gawer, a mighty strong giant,
Which builded caves and dungeons many a one,
No goodly building, ne proper, ne pleasant.”

These his verses might have passed with praise, had he lived (as Arnoldus Vion doth erroneously insinuate*) anno 1346; but, flourishing more than a century since [viz. 1513], they are hardly to be excused. However, Bale† informeth us that he was (the diamond in the ring) “pro eâ ipsâ ætate, admodum pius;” and so we dismiss his memory with commendation.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

EDWARD BRIERWOOD was, as I am informed, born in this city, bred in Brazen-nose College in Oxford. Being candidate for a fellowship, he lost it without loss of credit; for, where preferment goes more by favour than merit, the rejected have more honour than the elected.

This ill success did him no more hurt than a rub doth to an over-thrown bowl, bringing it the nearer to the mark. He was not the more sullen, but the more serious in his studies, retiring himself to Saint Mary Hall, till he became a most accomplished scholar in logic; witness his worthy work thereof, Mathematics; being afterwards a lecturer thereof in Gresham College; all learned and many modern languages, hereof he wrote a learned book, called his “Enquiries.” No sacrilegious inquiries, whereof our age doth surfeit; “it is a snare after vows to make inquiries;”‡ but judicious disquisitions of the original and extent of languages.

A little before his death, pens were brandished betwixt Master Byfield and him, about the keeping of the sabbath; Master Brierwood learnedly maintaining that the other exacted more strictness therein than God enjoined. Let me contribute my symbol on this subject. Our Saviour is said to be made “under the law,”§ and yet he saith of himself, “The Son of man is Lord even of the sabbath.”|| Indeed he was made under the Fourth commandment, as under the rest of the law, to observe the dominion, not tyranny thereof usurped, partly by the misinterpretation of the priests, partly by the misapprehension of the people; and therefore, both by his life and doctrine, did *manumiss* men from that vassalage, that the day instituted for rest and repose should not be abused for self affliction and torment.

To return to our brierwood. I have heard a great scholar in

* Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 690.

† De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. 9. n. 17.

§ Gal. iv. 4.

|| Matth. xii. 8.

‡ Prov. xx. 25.

England say, "That he was the fittest man whom he knew in England, to sit at the elbow of a professor to prompt him." But, in my opinion, he was a very proper person to discharge the place himself. I conjecture his death about 1613.

JOHN DOWNHAM, younger son of William Downham bishop of Chester, was, as far as my best inquiry can recover, born in this city; bred in Cambridge, B. D. and afterwards became a painful and profitable preacher in London. He was the first who commendably discharged that eminent lecture, plentifully endowed by Master Jones of Monmouth;* and is memorable to posterity for his worthy work of "The Christian Warfare." Well had it been for England, had no other war been used therein for this last twenty years, all pious persons being comfortably concerned in the prosecution thereof; seriously considering that their armour is of proof, their quarrel is lawful, their fight is long, their foes are fierce, their company are saints, their captain is Christ, their conquest is certain, their crown is Heaven. This grave divine died, very aged, about the year 1644.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM ALDERSEY, a pious and godly man, was mayor of the city 1560, demeaning himself in his place with much gravity and discretion. He caused, with much cost and industry, the catalogue of the mayors of Chester to be completed; and that on this occasion. He found by authentic evidences, that one Alan de Whetly had been four times mayor of Chester, and yet his name was never mentioned in the ordinary Book of Mayors. This put this good magistrate on the employment (detection of faults informs little without correction of them) to amend and complete that lame list out of their records. Thus imperfections may occasion perfection; which makes me to hope that hereafter the defects of this my book (without prejudice to my profit or credit) will be judiciously discovered, and industriously amended by others. This William died the twelfth of October, anno 1577; and lieth buried in the chancel of Saint Oswald's, under a fair stone of alabaster.

SIR THOMAS OFFLEY, son to William Offley, was born in the city of Chester;† and bred a merchant-tailor in London, whereof he became lord mayor anno 1556. The useful custom of the night-bellman (preventing many fires and more felonies) began in his mayoralty. He was the Zacchæus of London, not for his low stature, but his high charity, bequeathing the half of his estate (computed by a reverend divine to amount to five

* In the church behind the Exchange.

† Stow's Survey of London, p. 585.

thousand pounds*) unto the poor, although he had children of his own. Yea, he appointed that two hundred pounds should be taken out of the other half (left to his son Henry), and employed to charitable uses. He died 1560: and was buried in the church of Saint Andrew's Undershaft. I am heartily sorry to meet with this passage in my author: †

"Sir Thomas Offley bequeatheth one half of all his goods to charitable actions. But the parish (meaning St. Andrew's Undershaft) received little benefit thereby."

If the testator's will were not justly performed, it soundeth to the shame and blame of his executors. But if the charity of Sir Thomas acted *eminus* not *comminus*, I mean at some distance, and not at his own habitation, it was no injury for any to dispose of his own at his own pleasure. I find also two other of the same surname, not mutually more allied in blood, than in charitable dispositions:

Master *Hugh Offley*, leather-seller, sheriff of London in the year 1588, buried also in Saint Andrew's aforesaid. Besides many other benefactions, ‡ he gave six hundred pounds to this city, to put forth young men. §

Mr. *Robert Offley*, bred in London, and (as I take it) brother to the aforesaid Hugh Offley, did, in the year of our Lord 1596, bestow six hundred pounds on twenty-four young men in Chester, whereof twelve were apprentices. || I know not the exact date of his departure.

It is hard to instance, in a *lease*, of kinsmen, born so far *from*, bred *in* London, meeting together in such bountiful performances.

I believe it was the first of these three Offleys on whom the rhythm was made,

"Offley three dishes had of daily roast;
An egg, an apple, and (the third) a toast."

This I behold neither sin nor shame in him, feeding himself on plain and wholesome repast, that he might feast others by his bounty, and thereby deserving rather praise than a jeer from posterity.

JOHN TERER, Gentleman, and a member of this city. He erected a seemingly water-work, built steeple-wise, at the Bridge-gate, by his own ingenious industry and charge. This since hath served for the conveying of river water from the cistern, in the top of that work, through pipes of lead and wood, to the citizens' houses, to their great conveniences. I could wish all designs in the like nature hopefully begun may as happily be completed. My industry cannot attain the exact time of his

* Dr. Willett, in his "Catalogue of Good Works since the Reformation," p. 1226.

† Stow's Survey of London, p. 152.

§ Vale Royal of England, p. 207.

‡ Ibidem, p. 154.

|| Ibid.

death; only I find that his son of the same name endeavoured the like, to bring water from a fine spring to the midst of this city, which, I believe, was effected.

THE FAREWELL.

And now being to take our leave of this ancient and honourable city, the worst that I wish it is, that the distance betwixt Dee and the New-tower may be made up; all obstructions being removed, which cause or occasion the same. That the rings on the New-tower (now only for sight) may be restored to the service for which they were first intended, to fasten vessels thereunto. That the vessels on that river (lately degenerated from ships into barks) may grow up again to their former strength and stature.

WORTHIES OF CHESHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE
THE TIME OF FULLER.

Sir John BIRKENHEAD, M. P., loyal poet; born at Rudheath 1615; died 1679.

Thomas BRERETON, dramatic writer; died about 1721.

William BROOME, poet, translator of Homer, associate of Pope; died 1745.

William BURGAYNIE, author; born at Pulford 1620; died 1689.

Hugh CHOLMONDELEY, dean of Chester, antiquary and genealogist; born at Vale Royal 1772; died 1815.

William COWPER, physician and antiquary; born at Chester; died 1767.

Randle HOLMES, four antiquaries and collectors of the same name, father, son, grandson, and great grandson; born at Chester; the eldest died 1655, his son 1659, grandson 1699, and great grandson 1707.

Samuel JOHNSON, dancing master, dramatist, and author of "Hurlrothumbo;" died about 1773.

Daniel KING, author of "Vale Royal;" 17th century.

Nathaniel LANCASTER, divine, author of an "Essay on Delicacy;" 1700.

Theophilus LINDSEY, Unitarian divine, born at Middlewich 1723; died 1803.

Samuel MOLYNEUX, astronomer, born at Chester, 1689.

William SHIPPEN, "honest Shippen," leader of the Tories, born at Stockport; died 1741.

John SWINTON, learned antiquary; born at Bexton 1703; died 1774.

James UPTON, divine and critic; born 1670.

Sir John VANBURGH, architect and dramatist; born at Chester 1672; died 1726.

John WATSON, historian of Halifax in Yorkshire; born at Lyme-cum-Hanley 1724.

John WHITEHURST, watchmaker, engineer, and philosopher; born at Congleton 1713; died 1788.

Thomas WILSON, learned bishop of Sodor and Man; born at Burton-in-Wirral 1663; died 1755.

* * * The county of Chester has been fortunate in its historians. Even so early as the year 1656, a work entitled the "Vale Royal of England, or the County Palatine of Chester illustrated, &c." was published in a folio volume by Messrs. Smith and Webb; and in 1673, Sir Peter Leycester produced his "Historical Antiquities." In 1817, Mr. J. H. Hanshall brought out a history of the county in one volume 4to; but the history of the county and city of Chester, by Mr. Geo. Ormerod, in 3 vols. folio (1819), is one of the most splendid topographical works of modern times, and contains all the information that could be desired. Numerous local histories have also been published, at different times; viz. of Lyme, by the Rev. W. Marriott (1810); of Macclesfield (1817); of Nantwich, by J. W. Platt (1818); of Congleton, by S. Yates (1819); of Chester (1830), &c.—Ed.

CORNWALL.

It hath its name partly from the form, partly from the inhabitants thereof. From the former it is so called, because narrow in fashion of a horn, which (by the way) is a word of all others passing through both learned and modern languages with the least variation : 1. *Keren*, Hebrew ; 2. *Keras*, Greek ; 3. *Cornu*, Latin ; 4. *Corn*, French ; 5. *Cuerno*, Spanish ; 6. *Corno*, Italian ; 7. *Horn*, English ; 8. *Horne*, Dutch ; 9. *Kerne*, Welsh.

The latter, *Wale*, signifies *strangers*, for such were the inhabitants of this county reputed by their neighbours.

It hath Devonshire on the west, divided from it generally with the river Tamer, encompassed with the sea on all other sides, affording plenty of harbours ; so that foreigners, in their passage to or from Spain, Ireland, the Levant, East or West Indies, sometimes touch herewith ; sometimes are driven hither against their will, but never without the profit of the inhabitants, according to the common proverb, "Where the horse lieth down, there some hairs will be found."

The language of the natives is a different tongue from the English, and dialect from the Welsh, as more easy to be pronounced ; and is sufficiently copious to express the conceits of a good wit, both in prose and verse. Some have avouched it derived from the Greek, producing for the proof thereof many words of one sense in both : as *kentron*, a spur ; *schaphe*, a boat ; *ronchi*, snoring, &c. But the judicious behold these as no regular congruities, but casual coincidences, the like to which may be found in languages of the greatest distance, which never met together since they parted at the confusion of Babel. Thus one would enforce a conformity between the Hebrew and English, because one of the three giant's sons of *Anak* was called *Ahiman*.

The Cornish tongue affordeth but two natural oaths, or three at most ;* but whether each of them be according to the kinds of oaths divided by the schoolmen, one *assertory*, the other *promissory*, to which some add a third, *comminatory*, is to me unknown. The worst is, the common Cornish supply this (I will not say defect) not only with swearing the same often over, but also by borrowing other oaths of the English.

* Carew's Survey of Cornwall, page 55.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

DIAMONDS.

These of themselves sound high, till the addition of Cornish subtracteth from their valuation. In blackness and hardness they are far short of the Indian: yet, set with a good foil (advantaged hypocrisy passeth often for sincerity) may at the first sight deceive no unskilful lapidary. As their lustre is less than Orient diamonds, so herein they exceed them, that nature hath made both their face and their dressing, by whom they are pointed and polished. But enough hereof, the rather because some, from the Latin names of jewels, *Jocalia*, "things to be jested and played with," and *Baubellæ*, "things which are trifles and baubles," spitefully collect that stones, accounted precious, are more beholding to the consent of fancy, than their own intrinsic worth, for their high valuation.

AMBERGRIS.

I confess this precious commodity is fixed to no place in the world, as too great a treasure for any one country to engross; and therefore it is only fluctuating, and casually found by small parcels, sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another; yet because the last, greatest, and best quantity thereof, that ever this age did behold, was found on the coasts of this county, we will here insert a little of the name, nature, and use thereof.

It is called *Ambra-gresia*, that is, grey amber, from the colour thereof; which modern name, utterly unknown to the ancients, doth speak it to be of later invention; whereof a learned Doctor of Physic hath assigned this probable reason, because it was never found in the Midland sea (which was in effect all the seas to the ancients), but only in the main ocean, which was not navigated on till within this last two hundred years, since seamen have gotten the use of the chart and compass.

It is almost as hard to know what it is, as where to find it. Some will have it the sperm of a fish, or some other unctious matter arising from them; others, that it is the foam of the sea, or some excrescency thence, boiled to such a height by the heat of the sun; others, that it is a gum that grows on the shore. In a word, no certainty can be collected herein, some physicians holding one way, and some another. But this is most sure, that apothecaries hold it at five pounds an ounce, which some say is dearer than ever it was in the memory of man.

It is a rare cordial for the refreshing of the spirits, and sovereign for the strengthening the head, besides the most fragrant scent, far stronger in consort when compounded with other things than when singly itself.

A mass of this ambergris was, about the third year of king Charles, found in this county, at low water, close to the shore of the manor of Anthony, then belonging to Richard Carew, Esquire.

GARLIC.

Here is a great and sudden fall indeed, from the sweetest of gums to the most stinking of roots. Yet is not the distance so great, if the worth of the garlic be such as some have avouched it. Not to speak of the murmuring Israelites,* who prized it before manna itself: some avow it sovereign for men and beasts in most maladies. Indeed the scent thereof is somewhat valiant and offensive; but wise men will be contented to hold their noses, on condition they may thereby hold or recover their health. Indeed a large book is written *de usu allii*; which if it hold proportion with truth, one would wonder any man should be sick and die, who hath garlic growing in his garden. Sure I am our palate people are much pleased therewith, as giving a delicious *haut-gout* to most meats they eat, as tasted and smelt in their sauce, though not seen therein. The best garlic is about Stratton in this county.†

PILCHARDS.

Plenty hereof are taken in these parts, persecuted to the shore by their enemies the tunny and hake, till, in pursuance of their private revenge, they all become a prey to the fisherman. The pilchard may seem contemptible in itself, being so small, though the wit of the vulgar here will tell you they have seen many pilchards an ell long, understand it laid at length, head and tail together. Their numbers are incredible, employing a power of poor people in polling (that is, beheading), gutting, splitting, powdering, and drying them; and then (by the name of *fumadoes*), with oil and a lemon they are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain. I wish not only their nets, but fish, may hold, suspecting their daily decay, their shoals usually shifting coasts, and verging more westward to Ireland. Other fish here be, which turn to good account; all welcome to fishermen's hooks, save the star-fish, esteemed contagious.

BLUE SLATE.

These are commonly found under the walling-slate, when the depth hath brought the workmen to the water. They are thin in substance, clear in colour, light in weight, and lasting in continuance. Generally they carry so good a regard, that (besides the supply of home-provisions) great store of them are imported into other parts of the land, and transported into France and the Low Countries. All that I have to say of slate is, that

* Numbers xi. 5.

† Camden's Britannia, in Cornwall.

Cinyra, the son of Agriopæ, is said first to have found them in Cyprus, for the covering of houses.*

TIN.

The most and best in Christendom this county doth produce. Yea, it was the only tin in Europe, until a fugitive miner, running hence, discovered tin in Voiteland, in the confines of Bohemia. God may be said in this county "to rain meat" (such the plenty thereof), "and give dishes too," made of pewter, which hath tin for the father, and lead for the mother thereof, and in our age doth *matrizare* too much. Vast their expense in making their *adits* (understand them addresses and accesses to the mine) with dressing, breaking, stamping, drying, grazing, washing, and melting, all plentifully repaid in the selling of it.

The discovery of many of these mines has been very remarkable; for some have gained more sleeping than others waking, having dreamt that in such (improbable) places, tin was to be found, and, pursuing such directions, have found it accordingly.

The poet, we know, feigneth two ports of dreams :

*Sunt geminæ somni portæ : quarum altera fertur
Cornea, quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris :
Altera, candenti perfecta nitens elephanto,
Sed falsa ad cælum mittunt insomnia manes.*†

" Dreams have two gates : one made (they say) of horn ;
By this port pass true and prophetic dreams :
White ivory the other doth adorn ;
By this false shades and lying fancy's streams."

Strange that the best gate for matter (ivory) should present the worst (false) dreams. It seems these Cornish dreams passed through the Horny-gate, which fell out so happily, that thereby many have been enriched, and left great estates to their posterity.

I cannot take my leave of these tanners, until I have observed a strange practice of them, that once in seven or eight years they burn down (and that to their great profit) their own melting-houses. I remember a merry epigram in Martial on one Tongilian, who had his house in Rome casually (reputed) burnt, and gained ten times as much by his friends' contribution to his loss :

*Collatum est decies ; rogo non potes ipse videri
Incendisse tuam, Tongiliane, domum.*‡

" Gaining tenfold, tell truly, I desire,
Tongilian, didst not set thy house on fire?"

But here the tanners avow themselves incendiaries of their own houses, on a profitable account : for, during the tin's melt-

* Polydore Vergil, de Inventione Rerum, in lib. iii. cap. 8. p. 251.

† Virgil, Æneid. vi. ver. 893.

‡ Lib. iii. Epig. 51.

ing in the blowing-house, "diverse light sparkles thereof are, by the forcible wind which the bellows sendeth forth, driven up to the thatched roof, on the burning whereof they find so much of this light tin in the ashes, as payeth for the new building, with a gainful overplus."

THE BUILDINGS.

Master Attorney Noy was wont pleasantly to say, that his house had no fault in it, save only that "it was too near unto London," though indeed distanced thence full three hundred miles, in the remoter part of this county. But seriously one may say, and defend it, that the distance of Cornwall from that metropolis is a convenient inconveniency. As for the structure of their houses, they are generally but mean, though the nobility and gentry have handsome habitations, and amongst them none excelleth.

MOUNT-EDGECOMBE.

It was built by Sir Richard Edgecombe, Knight. Take his character from one who very well knew him, "mildness and stoutness, diffidence and wisdom, deliberateness of undertakings, and sufficiency of effecting, made in him a more commendable than blazing mixture of virtue."* In the reign of queen Mary (about the year 1555) he gave entertainment at one time, for some good space, to the admirals of the English, Spanish, and Netherland, and many noblemen besides. A passage the more remarkable, because I am confident that the admirals of those nations never met since (if ever before) amicably at the same table. Mount Edgecombe was the scene of this hospitality; a house new built and named by the aforesaid knight, a square structure with a round turret at each end, garreted on the top. The hall (rising above the rest) yieldeth a stately sound as one entereth it; the parlour and dining-room afford a large and diversified prospect both of sea and land. The high situation (cool in summer, yet not cold in winter) giveth health: the neighbour river wealth: two block-houses great safety: and the town of Plymouth good company unto it. Nor must I forget the fruitful ground about it (pleasure without profit is but a flower without a root); stored with wood, timber, fruit, deer, and connies, a sufficiency of pasture, arable, and meadow, with stone, lime, marl, and what not.

I write not this to tempt the reader to the breach of the tenth commandment, "to covet his neighbour's house;" and one line in the prevention thereof. I have been credibly informed that the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish fleet in the year eighty-eight, was so affected at the sight of this house (though but beholding it at a distance, from the sea) that

* Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, p. 100.

he resolved it for his own possession in the partage of this kingdom (blame him not if choosing best for himself), which they pre-conquered in their hopes and expectation. But he had caught a great cold, had he had no other clothes to wear than those which were to be made of a skin of a bear not yet killed.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

I know none in this county which are reported to be sovereign constantly for any diseases. Yet I meet with one so remarkable a recovery, that it must not be omitted. However, I remember his good counsel, "he that telleth a miraculous truth must always carry his author at his back." I will only transcribe his words, speaking of the good offices which angels do to God's servants:—"Of this kind was that (no less than miraculous) cure, which at Saint Madern's in Cornwall, was wrought upon a poor cripple, whereof (besides the attestation of many hundred of the neighbours) I took a strict and impartial examination in my last visitation. This man, for sixteen years together, was fain to walk upon his hands, by reason the sinews of his legs were so contracted; and, upon monitions in his dream to wash in that well, was suddenly so restored to his limbs, that I saw him able both to walk and get his own maintenance. I found here was neither art nor collusion. The thing done (the author invisible) of God."*

So authentical an author (without any other assistance *ad corroborandum*) is enough to get belief in any, save such surly souls who are resolved on infidelity of what their own eyes have not beheld.

THE WONDERS.

If the word be strained up to the height, I confess Cornwall affordeth none at all; but if it be slackened, and let down a little, there are those things which this Duchy doth tender, and we all willing to take for WONDERS, for discourse sake, at the least; viz.

THE HURLERS.

These are stones competently distanced, whom tradition reporteth to be formerly men metamorphosed into stones, for hurling (a sport peculiar to Cornwall) on, and so profaning of, the Lord's-day. Thus, unequally yoking Scripture and Ovid together, the tale is made up betwixt them. But, seeing such devotion is not durable which is founded on deceit, we protest against and reject this fiction; the rather, because the same lawgiver, who enjoined us, "Remember thou keepest holy the Sabbath-day," gave us also in command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour; and we will not accept a false doctrine, to make a true use thereof. Yet surely conform-

* Doctor Joseph Hall, then bishop of Exeter, since of Norwich, in his book called "The Great Mystery of Godliness," p. 169.

able to the judgment of those times was this tradition made; and thence one may collect that boisterous exercises (or labours rather), so far from refreshing the weary, that they weary the refreshed, are utterly inconsistent with the conscientious keeping of that day, and deserve heavy punishments, for profaning thereof.

Otherwise we really believe, these stones were originally set up for limits and bounds; or else a monument erected in memory of some victory here achieved.

MAIN AMBER.

Main is in Cornish the stone; and *Amber*, as some conceive, of Ambrosius that valiant Briton, erected probably by him on some victory achieved against the Romans, or some other enemies.* This is a master-piece of mathematics and critical proportions, being a great stone of so exact position on the top of a rock, that any weakness by touching it may move it, and yet no force can remove it, so justly it is poised. I have heard in common discourse, when this Main Amber hath been made the emblem of such men's dispositions, who would listen to all counsel, and seem inclined thereunto, but are so fixed, that no reason can alter them from their first resolution.

But know, reader, that this wonder is now *unwondered*; for I am credibly informed, that some soldiers of late have utterly destroyed it. Oh, how dangerous is it for art to stand in the way where ignorance is to pass! Surely covetousness could not tempt them thereunto, though it did make one to deface a fair monument in Turkey, on this occasion:

A tomb was erected near the highway (according to the fashion of that country) on some person of quality, consisting of a pillar; and on the top thereof a chapter, or great globe of stone, whereon was written, in the Turkish tongue,

“The brains are in the Head.”

This passed many years undemolished, it being *piaculum* there to violate the concernment of the dead, until one, not of more conscience, but cunning, than others, who had passed by it, resolved to unriddle the meaning of this inscription. Breaking the hollow globe open, he found it full of gold; departed the richer, not the honester, for his discovery. Sure I am, if any such temptation invited the soldiers to this act, they missed their mark therein.

Their pretence, as I understand, to this destructive design, was reformation; some people, as they say, making an idol thereof: which if true, I pity the destroying of Main Amber, no more than the stamping and pulverizing of the brazen serpent by king Hezekiah. But I cannot believe so much stu-

* Camden's English Britannia, in Cornwall.

pidity in Christians. They took much pains, by cutting off the stone, to dislodge it from its centre, (in how few minutes may envy ruin what art hath raised in more hours); and now Cornwall hath one artificial wonder fewer than it had before; except any will say that, to keep up the number, the unexampled envy of these soldiers may be substituted in the room thereof. And let them sink into obscurity, that hope to swim in credit by such mis-achievements.

PROVERBS.

"By *Tre*, *Pol*, and *Pen*,
You shall know the Cornish men."]

These three words are the dictionary of such surnames which are originally Cornish; and though *nouns* in sense, I may fitly term them *prepositions*.

1. *Tre* signifieth a *town*; hence *Tre-fry*, *Tre-lawny*, *Tre-vanion*, &c. 2. *Pol* signifieth an *head*; hence *Pol-whele*. 3. *Pen* signifieth a *top*; hence *Pen-tire*, *Pen-rose*, *Pen-kevil*, &c.

Some add to these a fourth inchoation, viz. *Car* (which I guess to signify a *rock*); as *Car-mino*, *Car-zew*, &c. But I dare not make additions, but present it as I find it in my author.

"To give one a Cornish hug."]

The Cornish are masters of the art of wrestling; so that if the Olympian games were now in fashion, they would come away with the victory. Their hug is a cunning close with their fellow-combatant; the fruit whereof is his fair fall, or foil at the least. It is figuratively applicable to the deceitful dealing of such, who secretly design their overthrow whom they openly embrace.

"*Hengsten Down*, well ywrought,
Is worth London town, dear ybought."*]

The truth hereof none can confirm, or confute: seeing underground wealth is a *nemo scit*, and vast may the treasure be of tin in this down. Sure I am, that the gainful plenty of metal formerly afforded in this place is now fallen to a scant-saving scarcity. But, to make the proverb true, it is possible that the Cornish diamonds found therein may be pure and orient (as better concocted) in the bowels thereof; for, though crafty (not to say dishonest) chapmen put the best grain in the top, and worst in the bottom, of their sack; such is the integrity of Nature, that the coarsest in this kind are higher, and the purest still the lowest.

"*Tru-ru*, *Triveth-eu*, *Ombdina* geveth *Try-ru*."†]

Which is to say, "*Truru* consisteth of three streets; and it shall in time be said, Here *Tru-ru* stood." I trust the men of this town are too wise, to give credit to such predictions, which may justly prove true to the superstitious believers

* Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 115.

† Idem, fol. 141.

thereof. Let them serve God, and defy the devil with all his pseudo-prophecies. Like to this is another fond observation, presaging some sad success to this town, because *ru, ru*, which in English is woe, woe, is twice in the Cornish name thereof. But, let the men of *Truru* but practise the first syllable in the name of their town, and they may be safe and secure from any danger in the second.

“He doth sail into Cornwall without a bark.”]

This is an Italian proverb, where it passeth for a description (or derision rather) of such a man who is wronged by his wife’s disloyalty.

I wonder the Italians should take such pains to travel so far to fetch this expression, having both the name and matter nearer home. *Name*; having the field “*Cornetus Campus in agro Falisco*”* (called *Corneto* at this day); and a people called *Corni*† in Latium, with the *Cornicti montes* near Tiber, not to speak of its two promontories, termed by good authors “*Cornua duo Italiae*,”‡ the two horns of Italy. *Matter*; keeping their wives under restraint, as generally full of jealousy; which, if just, I much bemoan the jailors; if not, I more pity their prisoners.

Whereas in our Cornwall the wives’ liberty is the due reward of their chastity, and the cause of their husbands’ comfortable confidence therein.

“He is to be summoned before the Mayor of Halgaver.”§]

This is a jocular and imaginary court, wherewith men make merriment to themselves, presenting such persons as go slovenly in their attire, untrussed, wanting a spur, &c.; where judgment in formal terms is given against them, and executed more to the scorn than hurt of the persons. But enough hereof, lest I be summoned thither myself.

“When Dudman and Ramehead meet.”]

These are two Forelands, well known to sailors, well nigh twenty miles asunder; and the proverb passeth for the periphrasis of an impossibility. However, these two points have since met together (though not in position) in possession of the same owner; Sir Pierce Edgcombe enjoying one in his own, the other in right of his wife.||

SAINTS.

SAINT KIBY was son to Solomon duke of Cornwall, whom several inducements moved to travel. First, because “a Prophet hath the least honour in his own country.” Secondly, because Britain at that time was infected with Arianisme. Thirdly, because he had read so much of the works, and heard more of the worth, of Saint Hilary, bishop of Poitiers in

* Vitruvius, lib. viii. cap. 3.

† Halicarnassus.

‡ Plin. lib. iii. cap. 5. Mela, lib. ii. cap. 4.

§ Carew’s Survey of Cornwall, fol. 126.

|| Ibid. fol. 141.

France. This main motive made him address himself to that worthy father, with whom he lived fifty years ; and afterwards, saith learned Leland, was by him made bishop of the Isle of Anglesey.

Pardon me, reader, if, suspending my belief herein, seeing surely that holy and humble French saint would not pretend to any metropolitical power, in appointing a bishop in Britain. More probable it is that St. Hilary made him a bishop at large, *sine titulo*, whereof there are some precedents in antiquity. However into Wales he went, and there converted the northern parts thereof to, and confirmed the rest in, Christianity.

A three-fold memorial is in the Isle of Anglesea, extant at this day. One of his master, in Point Hilary ; another of himself, in Caer-Guiby ; and a third of both, in Holyhead. He flourished about the year of our lord 380.

URSULA, daughter to Dinoth duke of Cornwall, was born in this county. This is she whose life is loaden with such anticronisms and improbabilities, that it is questionable whether this fable was ever founded in a truth, or hath any thing in history for its original.

This Ursula is said to have carried over out of Britain eleven thousand maids of prime quality, besides threescore thousand of meaner rank (seventy-one thousand in all, a prodigious number) to be married to so many in little Britain in France.* Preposterous, in my mind, to proffer themselves ; and it had argued more modesty if their husbands had fetched them hence.

But blame them not, who paid so dear for their adventures. All shipped from London, some of them were drowned in their passage, the rest slain by the Huns of Colen, say some ; at Rome, say others, by king Attila under Gratian the emperor : *mendacium æquabile*, observing equal temper of untruth, in time, place, and person. However, there is a church at Colen dedicated to their memories, where the Virgin Earth (let the reporter † have the whetstone) will digest no other body, no not the corpse of an infant newly baptised (as good a maid, I believe, as the best of them) but will vomit it up in the night time again as if they had never been buried. This massacre is reported to have happened in the year of our Lord 383.

SAINT MELIORUS was only son of Melianus, Duke of this county, who, being secretly made a Christian, was so maliced by Rinaldus, his Pagan brother-in-law, that he first cut off his right hand, and then his left-leg (no reason of this transposed method of cruelty, save cruelty), and at last his head, about the year 411 ; whose body being buried in some old church in this county, by

* See Master Selden's Notes on Polyolbion, p. 181.

† Richard White of Basingstoke, in History of British Martyrs ; and English Martyrology, on October 21.

the miracles reported to be done thereat, procured the reputation of a Saint to his memory.*

PRELATES.

WILLIAM DE GREN-VIL was born of a worshipful family in this county; and became canon of York, dean of Chichester, chancellor of England under king Edward the First, and archbishop of York.† But the worst was, two years his confirmation was deferred, until he had paid nine thousand five hundred marks. Let him thank the Pope, who gave him the odd five hundred, not mounting it to even ten thousand. Besides, he had this favour, not as many others to be consecrated by a proxy, but the very hands of Pope Clement the Fifth. This payment reduced him to such poverty, he was relieved by the clergy of his province, by way of benevolence. This not doing the deed, to make him a *saver*, he was fain to crave another help of the same hand, under the new name of a subsidy.‡ Indeed it was pity that the father of the diocese should want anything which his sons could contribute unto him. He highly favoured the Templars, though more pitying than profiting them, as persons so stiffly opposed by the Pope and Philip king of France; that there was more fear of his being suppressed by their foes, than hope of their being supported by his friendship. He was present in the council of Vienna, on the same token, that therein he had his place assigned next the archbishop of Triers; and that, I assure you, was very high, as beneath the lowest elector, and above Wortzburg or Herbipolis, and other German prelates, who also were temporal princes. But now he is gone, and his pomp with him, dying at Cawood 1315, and buried in the chapel of Saint Nicholas, leaving the reputation of an able statesman and no ill scholar behind him.

MICHAEL TREGURY was born in this county, and bred in the university of Oxford,§ where he attained to such eminency, that he was commended to king Henry the Fifth, fit to be a foreign professor. This king Henry, desiring to conquer France as well by arts as arms (knowing that learning made civil persons and loyal subjects) reflected on the city of Caen (honoured with the ashes of his ancestors) in Normandy, and resolved to advance it an university, which he did anno 1418, placing this Michael the first professor in the college of his royal erection. Hence king Henry the Sixth preferred him archbishop of Dublin in Ireland, wherein he continued 22 years, deceasing December 21, 1471; and is buried in the church of

* Jo. Capgrave, in Catal. Sanct. Brit. anno Domini 411.

† Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 59. ‡ Godwin, in the Archbishops of York.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 13.

Saint Patrick in Dublin.* I am sorry to see the author of so many learned books disgraced on his monument with so barbarous an epitaph :

“ Præsul Metropolis Michael hic Dubliniensis,
Marmore tumbatus : pro me Christum flagitetis.”†

Allowing him thirty years old when professor at Caen, he must be extremely aged at his departure.

JOHN ARUNDEL was born of right ancient parentage of Lanhearn in this county, bred in the university of Oxford ; and was by king Henry the Seventh preferred bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, anno 1496 ; thence translated to his native Diocese of Exeter, 1501.‡

Impute it to the shortness of his continuance in that see, that so little is left of his memory (not enough to feed, much less feast, the pen of an historian). He died at London, anno 1503 ; and lieth buried, saith my author, in St. Clement's,§ not acquainting us whether Clement's East-cheap, or Clement's Danes ; but I conclude it is the latter, because the bishops of Exeter had their inn or city house, now converted into Essex-house, within that parish.||

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

There passeth a pleasant tradition in this county, how there standeth a man of great strength and stature with a black bill in his hand, at Polston-bridge, the first entrance into Cornwall, as you pass towards Launceston, where the assizes are holden, ready to knock down all the lawyers that should offer to plant themselves in that county.¶ But, in earnest, few of that profession have here grown up to any supereminent height of learning, livelihood, or authority ; whether because of the far distance of this county from the supream courts, or because of the multiplicity of petty ones nearer hand, pertaining to the Duchy, Stanneries,** and other Franchises, enabling attorneys and the like of small reading to serve the people's turn, and so cutting the profit from better studied councillors.

Some conceive that Sir Robert Tresillian, chief justice of the King's Bench in the fifth of king Richard the Second, to be this countryman, though producing no other evidence save *Tre*, the initial syllable of his surname, as a badge of Cornish extraction. However, we have purposely omitted him in this

* Sir James Ware, de Scriptoribus Hibernicis, lib. ii. p. 132.

† Idem, de Archiepiscopis Dublin. p. 30.

‡ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 59 ; and Bishop Godwin in the Bishops of Exeter.

§ Bishop Godwin, ut prius. || Stow's Survey.

¶ Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 59.

** These cannot now be pretended an hinderance, being put down by the long-lasting Parliament.—F.

our catalogue ; partly, because not claimed by Mr. Carew, in his survey, and for their countryman, partly because no worthy, as justly executed by act of Parliament for pronouncing their acts revocable at the king's pleasure.

As for one Cornish man (though neither writer nor actual judge) his worth commands us to remember him : namely,

WILLIAM NOY, born in this county, was bred in Lincoln's Inn ; a most sedulous student, constantly conversant with ancient records, verifying his anagram, WILLIAM NOY, "I MOYL IN LAW."

He was for many years the stoutest champion for the subject's liberty, until king Charles entertained him to be his attorney ; after which time, I read this character of him in an history written by an ingenious gentleman :* "He became so servilely addicted to the prerogative, as by ferreting old penal statutes, and devising new exactions, he became, for the small time he enjoyed that power, the most pestilent vexation to the subjects that this latter age produced."

However, others behold his actions with a more favourable eye, as done in the pursuance of the place he had undertaken, who by his oath and office was to improve his utmost power to advance the profit of his master. Thus I see that, after their deaths, the memories of the best lawyers may turn clients, yea and sue too *in formá pauperis*, needing the good word of the charitable survivors to plead in their behalf. He died anno Domini 163.. Let me add this passage from his mouth, that was present thereat. The goldsmiths of London had (and in due time may have) a custom once a year to weigh gold in the Star-chamber, in the presence of the privy council and the king's attorney. This solemn weighing, by a word of art, they call the *pix* ; and make use of so exact scales therein, that the master of the company affirmed, that they would turn with the two hundredth part of a grain. "I should be loath," said the attorney Noy † standing by, "that all my actions should be weighed in those scales." With whom I concur in relation of the same to myself. And therefore, seeing the balance of the sanctuary held in God's hand are far more exact, what need have we of his mercy, and Christ's merits, to make us passable in God's presence !

SOLDIERS.

KING ARTHUR, son of Uther Pendragon, was born in Tintagel castle in this county ; and proved afterwards monarch of Great Britain. He may fitly be termed the British Hercules in three respects :

* Hammond L'Estrange, Esq. in his Life of King Charles.

† Reader, I affirmed above, that Mr. Noy was no writer ; but since I am informed, that there is a posthume book of his.—F.

1. For his illegitimate birth, both being bastards, begotten on other men's wives,* and yet their mothers honest women; de-luded, the one by miracle, the other by art magic of Merlin, in others personating their husbands.

2. Painful life; one famous for his twelve labours, the other for his twelve victories against the Saxons; and both of them had been greater, had they been made less, and the reports of them reduced within compass of probability.

3. Violent and woeful death; our Arthur's being as lamentable, and more honourable; not caused by feminine jealousy, but masculine treachery, being murdered by Mordred, near the place where he was born :

“ As though no other place on Britain's spacious earth
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth.”†

As for his Round Table, with his knights about it, the tale whereof hath trundled so smoothly along for many ages, it never met with much belief amongst the judicious. He died about the year 542.

And now to speak of the Cornish in general. They ever have been beheld men of valour. It seemeth in the reign of the aforesaid king Arthur they ever made up his van-guard, if I can rightly understand the barbarous verses of a Cornish poet :‡

*Nobilis Arcturus nos primos Cornubienses
Bellum facturur vocat (ut puta Cæsaris enses).
Nobis (non aliis reliquis) dat primitus ictum.*

“ Brave Arthur, when he meant a field to fight,
Us Cornish men did first of all invite.
Only to Cornish (count them Cæsar's swords)
He the first blow in battle still affords.”

But afterwards, in the time of king Canutus, the Cornish were appointed to make up the rear of our armies.§ Say not they were much degraded by this transposition from head to foot, seeing the judicious, in marshalling of an army, count the strength (and therefore the credit) to consist in the rear thereof.

But it must be pitied, that this people, misguided by their leaders, have so often abused their valour in rebellions, and particularly in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, at Blackheath, where they did the greatest execution with their arrows, reported to be the length of a tailor's yard, the last of that proportion which ever were seen in England.|| However, the Cornish have since plentifully repaired their credit, by their exemplary valour and loyalty in our late civil wars.

SEAMEN.

JOHN ARUNDEL, of Trecice, Esquire, in the fourteenth of king Henry the Eighth, took prisoner Duncan Campbell, a

* Alcmena, wife to Amphitryo; and Igeru, wife to Gorloise, prince of Cornwall.

† Drayton's Polyolbion, page 5.

‡ Michael Cornubiensis.

§ Joannes Sarisburiensis, de Nugis Curial. v. cap. 18.

|| Lord Verulam, in King Henry the Seventh, p. 171.

Scot, (accounted their admiral by his own countrymen, a pirate by the English, and a valiant man by all,) in a fight at sea.* This his goodly, valiant, and jeopardous enterprise (as it is termed) was represented with advantage by the duke of Norfolk to the king, who highly praised and rewarded him for the same.

CIVILIANS.

JOHN TREGONWELL was born in this county; bred in Oxford, where he proceeded Doctor of the Laws, both Canon and Civil; and, attaining to great perfection in the theoretic and practical parts of those professions, he was employed to be proctor for king Henry the Eighth, in the long and costly cause of his divorce from queen Katherine dowager.† Now, as it was said of the Roman dictator Sylla, “suos divitiis explevit;” so king Henry full fraught all those with wealth and rewards, whom he retained in that employment. This doctor he knighted; and because so dexterous and diligent in his service, gave him a pension of forty pounds per annum; and upon the resignation thereof (with the paying down of a thousand pounds‡) he conferred on him and his heirs the rich demesne and site of Middleton, a mitred abbey in Dorsetshire, possessed at this day by his posterity. This Sir John died about the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and forty;§ and is buried under a fair monument in the church of Middleton aforesaid.

PHYSICIANS.

Although this county can boast of no writer graduated in that faculty in the university, and that generally they can better vouch practice for their warrant than warrant for their practice, yet Cornish men would be offended if I should omit

RAWE HAYES,|| a blacksmith by his occupation, and furnished with more learning than is suitable to such a calling: who yet ministered physic for many years, with so often success and general applause, that not only the home-bred multitude believed so mainly in him, but even persons of the better calling resorted to him from the remote parts of the realm, to make trial of his cunning by the hazard of their lives; and sundry, either upon just cause, or to cloak their folly, reported that they have reaped their errand's ends at his hands. He flourished anno Domini 1602.

— ATWELL, born in this county, and parson of St. Tue

* Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

† Ibid. fol. 61. Speed's Chronicle, p. 780.

‡ Prima parte Rot. 95, in the Remembrancer's (formerly called Osborn's) office. § According to Hutchins's Dorset, vol. ii. 431, he died in 1565.—Ed.

|| Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, fol. 66.

therein, was well seen in the theories of physic, and happy in the practice thereof, beyond the belief of most, and the reason that any can assign for the same; for although now and then he used blood-letting, he mostly for all diseases prescribed milk, and often milk and apples, which (although contrary to the judgments of the best esteemed practitioners) either by virtue of the medicine, or fortune of the physician, or fancy of the patient, recovered many out of desperate extremities. This his reputation for many years maintained itself unimpaired, the rather because he bestowed his pains and charge gratis on the poor; and, taking moderately of the rich, left one half of what he received in the households he visited. As for the profits of his benefice, he poured it out with both hands in pious uses. But for the truth of the whole, “sit fides penes authorem.”* This Atwell was living in 1602.

WRITERS.

HUGARIUS the Levite was born in this county, and lived at St. German's therein.† All-eating time hath left us but a little morsel for manners of his memory. This we know, he was a pious and learned man (after the rate of that age); and it appeareth that he was eminent in his function of Divine service, because *Levite* was *κατ' ἐξοχήν* fixed upon him. In his time (as in the days of Ely) “the word of God was precious;”‡ which raised the repute of his pains, who wrote an hundred and ten Homilies, besides other books. He flourished 1040.

JOHN of CORNWALL (so called from the county of his nativity §) leaving his native soil, studied in foreign universities, chiefly in Rome, where his abilities commended him to the cognizance of Pope Alexander the third. It argueth his learning, that he durst cope with that giant Peter Lombard himself, commonly called The Master of the Sentences; and who on that account expected that all should rather obey than any oppose his judgment. Yea, it appeareth that the judgment of this Peter bishop of Paris was not so sound in all points, by a passage I meet with in Matthew Paris,|| of Pope Alexander the Third writing a letter to an archbishop of France, “to abrogate the ill doctrine of Peter, sometime bishop of Paris, about Christ's Incarnation.” But our John wrote against him, in his life-time, a book “de Homine assumpto;” and put Peter's pen to some pains to write his own vindication. He wrote also a book of Philosophy and Heresies. Wonder not at their conjunction, philosophy being in divinity as fire and water in a family—a good servant, but bad master; so sad it is, when the Articles of our creed must be tried by the

* Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, fol. 60.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 47; and Pits, anno 1040.

‡ 1 Sam. iii. 1.

§ Bale, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, Cent. iii. num. 6.

|| Anno 1179.

touchstone of Aristotle. This John flourished under king Henry the second, anno 1170.

SIMON THURWAY was born in this county,* bred in our English universities, until he went over into Paris, where he became so eminent a logician, that all his auditors were his admirers. Most firm his memory, and fluent his expression; and was knowing in all things, save in himself: for profanely he advanced Aristotle above Moses, and himself above both. His pride had a great and sudden fall, losing at the same instant both language and memory, becoming completely *ἄλογος*, without reason or speech. Yet was his dumbness, to all intelligent people, a loud sermon on St. Paul's precept, "Not to think of themselves more highly than they ought to think, but to think soberly."† Polydore Vergil saith of him, "Juvene nil acutius, sene nihil obtusius,"‡ whilst others add, he made an inarticulate sound like to lowing.§ This great judgment befell about the year of our Lord 1201.

MICHAEL BLAUNPAYN, born in Cornwall || (some so commonly call him Michael the Master, that he had almost lost his native name), was bred in Oxford and Paris, and became as good a rhyming poet as any in that age. It happened, one Henry of Normandy, chief poet to our Henry the Third, had traduced Cornwall as an inconsiderable county, cast out by nature in contempt into a corner of the land. Our Michael could not endure this affront; but, full of poetical fury, falls upon the libeller. Take a taste (little thereof will go far) of his strains:

*Non opus est ut opes numerare quibus est opulenta,
Et per quas inopes sustentat non ope lentâ,
Piscibus et stanno nusquam tam fertilis ora.*

"We need not number up her wealthy store,
Wherewith this helpful hand relieves her poor,
No sea so full of fish, of tin no shore."

Then, as a valiant champion, he concludeth all with this exhortation to his countrymen:

*Quid nos deterret? si firmiter in pede stemus,
Fraus ni nos superat, nihil est quod non superemus.*

"What should us fright, if firmly we do stand?
Bar fraud, and then no force can us command."

His pen, so luscious in praising when so pleased, was as bitter in railing when disposed: witness this his satirical character of his aforesaid antagonist:

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 47.

† Lib. xv. Angl. Hist.

§ Bale, ut prius.

|| Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 10.

† Rom. xii. 3.

*Est tibi gambæ * capri, crus passeris, et latus apri,
Os leporis, catuli nasus, dens et gena muli,
Frons vetulæ, tauri caput, et color undique Mauri,
His argumentis quibus est argutia mentis,
Quod non à monstro differs, satis hic tibi monstro.*

“Gamb’d like a goat, sparrow-thigh’d, sides as boar,
Hare mouth’d, dog-nosed, like mule thy teeth and chin,
Brow’d as old wife, bull-headed, black as Moor.
If such without, then what are you within?
By these my signs, the wise will easily conster,
How little thou didst differ from a monster.”

He flourished anno 1350, though the certain time and place of his death is unknown.

GODFREY of CORNWALL was bred a Doctor in Paris and Oxford, and afterwards became a Carmelite of no mean esteem amongst those of his own order. It happened in his time that Gerardus Bononiensis, a Frenchman, master general of the Carmelites, made two provincials (formerly but one) of that order in England, alleging that “two are better than one,”† and matters would be more exactly regulated by their double inspection. The plain truth was, the Frenchman did it out of covetousness, that so two loaders might bring double grists to his mill. Our Godfrey appeared a champion for the old way, that matters might run on in their ancient channel, and wrote a book to that purpose, as many others on several subjects.‡

John Baconthorpe, his contemporary, much esteemed him, and quoted him by the title of *Doctor Solennis*.§

I doubt not but this our Godfrey, in mannerly requital, re-gave Baconthorpe the courtesy of *Doctor Resolutus*. And here I would fain be satisfied how these received epithets [*Doctor Profundus, Doctor Subtilis, &c.*] came first to be fixed on such and such schoolmen. Surely they assumed them not themselves, which had argued too much pride and presumption. Nor could I ever, as yet, meet with any authentic record of Pope, or university, which settled it upon them. Possibly one eminent writer gave it to another, his correspondent, who in reciproca-tion of kindness (“title thou me, and I will title thee”) returned as splendid a style to him again. This our solemn Doctor flourished anno Domini 1310.

JOHN TREVISA was born at Caradoc in this county; bred in Oxford; afterwards vicar of Berkeley in Gloucestershire, and chaplain to Thomas Lord Berkeley, at whose instance, besides other histories writ by him, he translated the Bible into English; a daring work for a private person in that age, without particular command from Pope or public council.

* Hence a *gammon*.

† Eccles. iv. 9.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. num. 6.

§ Distinct. 29. Quæstiones Sententiarum.

Some much admire he would enter on this work, so lately performed (about fifty years before) by John Wickliffe. What was this, but *actum agere*, to do what was done before? Besides, Wickliffe and Trevisa agreeing so well in their judgments, it was much he would make a re-translation. Such consider not, that in that age it was almost the same pains for a scholar to translate as transcribe the Bible.

Secondly, the time betwixt Wickliffe and Trevisa was the crisis of the English tongue, which began to be improved in fifty, more than in three hundred years formerly. Many coarse words (to say no worse) used before are refined by Trevisa, whose translation is as much better than Wickliffe's, as worse than Tyndal's. Thus, though the fountain of the original hath always clearness alike therein, channels of translations will partake of more or less purity, according to the translator's age, industry, and ability. This Trevisa died, a thorough old man, about the year 1400.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN SKUISH was born in Cornwall, a man of much experience and general learning, He was, saith my author, *à consiliis* to Cardinal Wolsey,* whereby I collect him learned of the laws, and of his counsel, except that that great prelate, like a prince, had council of state belonging unto him. This Skuish wrote a chronicle, being collected out of many several authors. I have some presumptions to conclude him inclined to the Protestant Reformation. He flourished anno Domini 1530.

BARTHOLOMEW TRAHERON. The first syllable of his name, and what is added thereunto by my author, "parentum stemmate clarus,"† and the sameness of his name with an ancient family in this county, are a three-fold cable to draw my belief, that he was this countryman. He was bred in the university of Oxford: and, having attained to good learning therein, twice travelled beyond the seas.

Once, for pleasure and curiosity, into France and Italy, whereby he much improved himself. Returning home, he became library-keeper to king Edward the Sixth, and dean of Chichester. The second time, for safety and necessity, in the first of queen Mary, getting (I believe) his best subsistence (being an exile in Germany) with making and translating of books, where he was living 1556, and may be rationally presumed to die before queen Elizabeth came to the crown, because, being a man of merit, and ecclesiastically dignified, we hear no more of his preferment.

RICHARD CAREW, Esquire, son to Thomas Carew and Eliza-

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent ix. num. 19.

† Ibid. p. 696.

beth Edgecomb, was born at Anthony in this county, of right worshipful parentage, who honoured his extraction with his learning. He was bred a gentleman-commoner in Oxford, where, being but fourteen years old, and yet three years' standing, he was called out to dispute extempore, before the earls of Leicester and Warwick, with the matchless Sir Philip Sidney.

— — — — — *si quæritis hujus*
Fortunam pugnae, non est superatus ab illo.

— — — — — "Ask you the end of this contest?
They neither had the better, both the best."

He afterwards wrote the pleasant and faithful "Description of Cornwall;" and I will not wrong his memory with my barbarous praise, after so eloquent a pen.

"Sed hæc planius et plenius docuit Richardus Carew de Anthonie, non minus generis splendore, quàm virtute et doctrinâ nobilis, qui hujus regionis descriptionem latiore specie, et non ad tenue eliminavit, quemque mihi præluxisse non possum non agnoscere."*

This his book he dedicated to Sir Walter Raleigh, with this modest compliment, "that he appealed to his direction, whether it should pass; to his correction, if it might pass; and to his protection, if it did pass;" adding moreover, that duty, not presumption, drawing him to that offering, it must be favour, not desert, must move the other to the acceptance thereof."† This survey was set forth 1602; and I collect the author thereof died about the middle of the reign of king James. I know not whether he or his son first brought up the use of gambadoes, much worn in the west, whereby, whilst one rides on horseback, his legs are in a coach, clean and warm, in those dirty countries.

CHARLES HERLE was born in this county, of an ancient and worshipful family, bred (though never fellow ‡) in Exeter College, and at last richly beneficed in Lancashire.

We read how Pharaoh removed all the Egyptians (the priests alone excepted) from one end of the borders of the land to the other end thereof:§ but we, the ministers in England, are of all men most and farthest removeable—three hundred miles and more being interposed betwixt the place of Mr. Herle's birth and benefice.

He was a good scholar, and esteemed by his party a deep divine, and, after the death of Doctor Twiss, president of the assembly. As I dare not defend all the doctrine delivered in his printed books; so I will not inveigh against him, lest in me it be interpreted a revenge on his memory for licensing a book written against me,|| wherein I was taxed for popish compli-

* Camden's Britannia, in Cornwall.

† In his Dedicatory Epistle.

‡ A mistake in my "Church History."—F.

§ Gen. xlvii. 21, 22.

|| By Mr. John Saltmarsh.

ance, though since, in myself still the same man, I groan under a contrary representation. The best is, innocence doth turn such groans into songs of gladness. Mr. Herle departed this life about 1655.

Having received no instructions of any eminent benefactors in this county, either before or since the Reformation, we may proceed to

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

— KILTOR, in the last Cornish commotion,* (which was in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, anno Domini 1546) was committed to Launceston gaol, for his activity therein. This man lying there, in the Castle-green, upon his back, threw a stone of some pounds' weight over the tower's top (and that I assure you is no low one) which leadeth into the park.

JOHN BRAY, tenant to Master Richard Carew (who wrote the Survey of this county) carried upon his back, about the year 1608, at one time by the space well near of a butt length, six bushels of wheaten meal, reckoning fifteen gallons to the bushel; and upon them all the miller, a lubber of four and twenty years of age.†

JOHN ROMAN, his contemporary, a short clownish grub, may well be joined with him. He may be called the Cornish Milo, so using himself to burdens in his childhood, that when a man he would bear the whole carcass of an ox, and (to use my author's words) yet never tugged thereat.‡

VEAL, an old man of Bodmin in this county,§ was so beholden to Mercury's predominant strength in his nativity, that, without a teacher, he became very skilful, in well-near all manner of handicrafts—a carpenter, a joiner, a millwright, a freemason, a clockmaker, a carver, a metal-founder, architect, *et quid non?* yea, a chirurgeon, physician, alchymist, &c. So as that which Georgias of Leontium|| vaunted of the liberal sciences, he may profess of the mechanical, viz. to be ignorant in none. He was in his eminency anno 1602.

EDWARD BONE,¶ of Ladock in this county, was servant to Mr. Courtney therein. He was deaf from his cradle, and consequently dumb (Nature cannot give out where it hath not received); yet could learn, and express to his master, any news that was stirring in the country; especially if there went speech of a sermon within some some miles distance, he would repair to the place with the soonest, and setting himself directly

* Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, fol. 63.

† Idem, fol. 63.

‡ Idem, fol. 62. § Idem, fol. 63.

|| Cicero de Oratore.

¶ Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, p. 139.

against the preacher, look him stedfastly in the face, while his sermon lasted ; to which religious zeal, his honest life was also answerable. Assisted with a firm memory, he would not only know any party whom he had once seen, for ever after ; but also make him known to any other, by some special observation and difference. There was one Kempe, not living far off, defected accordingly, on whose meetings there were such embracements, such strange, often, and earnest tokenings, and such hearty laughers, and other passionate gestures, that their want of a tongue seemed rather an hindrance to others conceiving them, than to their conceiving one another.

LORD MAYORS.

I meet with but this one, and that very lately (Sir Richard Cheverton, Skinner), born in this county ; imputing it chiefly to their great distance from London ; insomuch that anciently when Cornish men went (or rather were driven up by the violence of their occasions) to that city, it was usual with them to make their wills, as if they took their voyage into a foreign country.

Besides, the children of the Cornish gentry counted themselves above, and those of the poorer sort counted themselves beneath, a trade in London, as unable to attain it, by reason of the difference of their language, whose feet must travel far to come to London, whilst their tongues must travel further to get to be understood when arrived there.

This is one of the twelve pretermitted counties, the names of whose gentry were not returned into the Tower in the twelfth of king Henry the Sixth.

SHERIFFS.

Anno HENRY II.

- 1 (*Recorda manca.*)
- 22 Eustachius fil. Stephani,
for five years.
- 27 Alanus de Furnee, for four
years.
- 31 Hug. Bardulph, Dapifer.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Idem.

RICHARD I.

- 1 Will. de Bachland.
- 2 Rich. Revel, for nine years.

JOHAN. R.

- 1 Joh. de Torrington.
- 2 Hug. Bardolph.

Anno

- 3 Rich. Flandry.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Will. de Botterel, for five
years.
- 11 Joh. filius Richard, for six
years.

HENRY III.

1

2

- 3 Guliel. Lunet.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Gul. de Pucot.
- 7 Reg. de Valle Torta.
Walt. de Treverden.

Anno

Anno

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 8 Reg. de Valle Torta. | 7 Tho. de Excedekney. |
| 9 Gul. Bregnen, junior. | 8 Rich. de Polhampton. |
| Rog. de Langford. | 9 Rich. de Hewish. |
| Reg. de Valle Torta. | 10 Hen. de Willington. |
| [A blank in the records to the | 11 |
| end of this king's reign | 12 |
| (being forty-four years), | 13 Isab. Regina Angliæ. |
| except any suppose | 14 } (Nullus Titulus in Rotulo.) |
| (which is not very pro- | 15 } |
| bable) that the three | 16 } |
| fore-mentioned persons, | 17 Isab. Reg. Angliæ, Regis |
| all, two, or one of them, | Consors. |
| continued so long in | 18 Idem. |
| their office.] | |

EDWARD III.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 Eliz. Regina, Regis mater, |
| 2 | for five years. |
| 3 Joh. Wigger. | 6 Will. de Botreaux. |
| 4 Idem. | 7 Idem. |
| 5 Rob. de Chini. | 8 John Petit. |
| 6 | 9 Idem. |
| 7 Will. de Munckton, for | 10 Joh. de Chudeleigh. |
| five years. | 11 Joh. Hamly. |
| 12 Alex. de Sabridsworth. | Joh. Petit. |
| 13 Idem. | 12 Idem. |
| 14 Idem. | 13 |
| 15 Simon. de Berkeley. | 14 Edw. Dux Cornubiæ. |
| 16 Idem. | 15 Hen. Terrill. |
| 17 Edw. Comes Cornubiæ, for | Rog. de Prideaux. |
| twelve years. | 16 Edw. Dux Cornubiæ. |
| 29 Thom. de la Hide, for | 17 Idem. |
| seven years. | 18 Guliel. Pipehard. |
| | 19 Edw. Dux Cornubiæ, for |
| | nine years. |

EDWARD II.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 28 Joh. Northcot. |
| 2 | Will. Auncell. |
| 3 Pet. de Gaviston, Com. | 29 Idem. |
| Cornubiæ. | 30 Idem. |
| 4 Idem. | 31 Guliel. Auncell. |
| 5 Idem. | 32 Edward. Dux Cornubiæ, |
| 6 Tho. de la Hide. | to the end of this king's |
| | reign. |

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

- | Anno | Name and Arms. | Place. |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| 1 | Nich. Wampford. | |

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|---|------------------|
| 2 | Rad. Carmino. | |
| | Arms: Az. a bend O. a label of three points G. | |
| 3 | Oto. de Bodrigay. | |
| 4 | Will. Talbot [AMP.] | |
| 5 | Joh. Bevill | Gwarnack. |
| | Arg. a bull passant G. armed and tripped O. | |
| 6 | Wal. Archdeacon, mil. . | Anthony. |
| | Arg. three chevrons S. | |
| 7 | Wil. Witzwanter, mil. | |
| 8 | Rich. de Kendall. | |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt three dolphins S. | |
| 9 | Joh. Bevill | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Nich. Wamford. | |
| 11 | Joh. Colyn. | |
| 12 | Rich. Sergeaux. | |
| 13 | Tho. Peverell. | |
| 14 | Will. Talbot | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Colyn. | |
| 16 | Joh. Colshall. | |
| 17 | Joh. Herle. | |
| | Arg. a fess G. betwixt three sheldrakes proper. | |
| 18 | Ja. Chuddelegh. | |
| | Erm. three lions rampant G. | |
| 19 | Will. Talbot | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | Joh. Bevill | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Joh. Colshull. | |
| 22 | Gal. Seyntalbyn. | |
| | Or, on a cross G. five bezants. | |

HENRY IV.

- 1 Hen. filius regis Hen. IV. primogenitus, et Joh. Keynes.
The Arms of England, with the difference of the heir apparent.
- 2 Idem *ut prius.*
- 3 Idem *ut prius.*
- 4 Idem *ut prius.*
- 5 Pr. Henricus *ut prius.*
- 6 Joh. Cole.
- 7 Pr. Henricus *ut prius.*
- 8 Idem *ut prius.*
- 9 Idem *ut prius.*
- 10 Idem *ut prius.*
- 11 Idem *ut prius.*
- 12 Idem *ut prius.*

HENRY V.

- 1 Joh. Kederow.
- 2 Idem.

Anno	Name.	Place.
3	Will Talbot	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Otc. Trevarthan, mil.	
5	Hen. Fullford.	
	G. a chevron Arg.	
6	Joh. Arundel, mil. . . .	Lanhern.
	S. six swallows in pile Arg.	
7	Steph. Derneford.	
8	Joh. Arundel, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Joh. Arundel, mil. . . .	Trevice.
	<i>Ut prius</i> , with due difference.	

HENRY VI.

1	Joh. Arundel, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Tho. Carmyno	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Will. Talbot	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Joh. Herle, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Joh. Arundel, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6		
7	Joh. Namson.	
8	Tho. Carmino	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Ro. Chambleyn.	
10	Ja. Chuddeleigh	<i>ut prius.</i>
11		
12	Joh. Herle, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Tho Bonevill.	
	S. six mullets, three, two, and one, Arg.	
14	Joh. Yerd.	
15	Tho. Whalesbrew	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Ren. Arundel	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Joh. Collshull.	
18	Joh. Nanson.	
19	Joh. Mansdy.	
20	Tho. Whalesbrough.	
21	Joh. Blewet.	
	O. a chevron betwixt three eagles displayed V.	
22	Joh. Arundel	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Ni. vel Mic. Power.	
24	Joh. Champernoun.	
	G. a saltire vairée betwixt three billets O.	
25	Joh. Austill.	
26	Hen. Fortescu.	
	Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised O.	
27	Joh. Trevilyan.	
	G. a demi-horse Arg. issuing out of the waves of the sea.	
28	Joh. Basset.	
29	Joh. Nanson.	
30	Tho. Butside.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
31	Will. Dawbeney. Arg. a fess lozengée G.	
32	Tho. Walesbrough.	
33	Joh. Petyt.	
34	Joh. Conkworth.	
35	Joh. Nanson, arm.	
36	Joh. Arundel	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Joh. Walesbrough.	
38	Joh. Trevillian, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD IV.

- 1 Rob. Champernon . . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Ren. Arundel *ut prius.*
- 3 Ren. Arundel *ut prius.*
- 4 Tho. Bere.
- 5 Alver. Cordburgh.
- 6 Will. Bere.
- 7 Joh. Collshull, mil.
- 8 Joh. Sturgeon, arm.
- 9 Alver. Cornburgh.
- 10 Joh. Arundel, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 11 Joh. Fortescu, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Idem *ut prius.*
- 13 Idem *ut prius.*
- 14 Idem *ut prius.*
- 15 Rich. Dux Glouc. vir, ad terminum vic. suæ.
France and England, on a label of three Erm. as many
cantons G.
- 16 Joh. Fortescu, arm.
- 17 Egid. Dawbeney *ut prius.*
- 18 Will. Cornsnyowe.
- 19 Rob. Willoughby.
- 20 Rich. Nanson.
- 21 Tho. Greenvil.
G. three rests O.
- 22 Tho. Fullford.
G. a chevron Arg.

RICHARD III.

- 1 Joh. Treffey Foy.
S. a chevron betwixt three hawthorns Arg.
- 2 Ja. Tirrell, mil. . . . ESSEX.
Arg. two chevrons Az. within a border engrailed G.
- 3 Will. Houghton.

HENRY VII.

- 1 Tho. Grenevil. . . . *ut prius.*

- | Anno | Name | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 2 | Joh. Tremayn. | |
| | G. three arms in circle, joined at the tronks O. with hands proper. | |
| 3 | Alex. Carew | Anthony. |
| | O. three lions passant gardant S. armed and langued G. | |
| 4 | Rich. Nansyn. | |
| 5 | Joh. Trefey, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Joh. Roscarrock | Roscarrock. |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt two roses G. a sea-tench naiant proper. | |
| 7 | Th. Tregarthen, arm. | |
| | Walt Enderby, arm. . . | LINCOLN. |
| | Arg. three bars dancetté S. ; a pale in chief Erm. | |
| 8 | Rich. Vivian. | |
| | Arg. a lion rampant G. mounted on two bars wavy in base Az. | |
| 9 | Wal. Enderby, arm. | |
| 10 | Petrus Bevell | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Edw. Arundel, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Joh. Basset. | |
| 13 | Pe. Edgcombe, mil. . . . | Edgcombe. |
| | G. on a bend Erm. between two cotises O. three boars' heads coupé Arg. | |
| 14 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Joh. Trefey, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Will. Trefey, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Pet. Bevil | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Wit. Trevanion | Cary-hays. |
| | Arg. on a fess B. three escallops O. between two chevrons G. | |
| 19 | Jon. Godolphin | Godolghan. |
| | G. an eagle displayed with two heads, betwixt three flower-de-luces Arg. | |
| 20 | Rich. Vivian, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 21 | Pet. Edgcombe, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Mich. Vivian, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Will. Trevanion, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Th. Trevanion, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VIII.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Arundel, mil. . . . | Talvern. |
| 2 | Ro. Graynfield, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Will. Carsew, arm. . . . | Bokelly. |
| | S. a goat passant Arg. attired and tripped O. | |
| 4 | Jac. Eryse, arm. | |
| | S. a chevron betwixt three griffins segreant O. | |
| 5 | Joh. Carmyno | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Joh. Carew, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Wit. Trevanion, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |

Anno	Name.	Place.
8	Pe. Edgcombe, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
9	Jo. Basset, mil.	
10	Ro. Greenfield, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
11	Jo. Arundell de Trevis, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Skewys, arm.	
13	Joh. Basset, mil.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
14	Ro. Greenfield, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
15	Jo. Arundell de Trevis, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
	Az. a chevron engrailed O. between three roses Arg.	
16	Will. Lour, arm.	
	Arg. three bends S. charged with nine rest of the field.	
17	Rich. Penrose, arm.	
18	Ri. Greenfield, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
19	Hu. Trevanyon, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
20	Jo. Chamond, arm.	. . Launcels.
	Arg. a chevron betwixt three flower-de-luces G.	
21	Will. Godolphin, arm.	
22	Chri. Trednoke, arm.	
23	Jo. Arundell de Trevis, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
24	Hu. Trevanion, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
25	Wi. Godolphin, mil.	
26	Pe. Edgcombe, mil.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
27	Joh. Reshymer, mil.	. Hailford.
	Az. three bars Arg. in chief a wolf passant of the first.	
28	Joh. Chamond, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
29	Hu. Trevanyon, mil.	
30	Wi. Godolphin, mil.	
31	Joh. Reskymer, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
32	Joh. Arundell, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
33	Joh. Arundell, mil.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
34	Hu. Trevanyon, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
35	Ric. Chamond, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
36	Ric. Greenfield, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
37	Tho. St. Albine, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
38	Joh. Trelawney, arm.	. Pool.

Arg. a chevron S. betwixt three oak-leaves V.

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Joh. Milaton, arm.
- 2 Pet. Chamond, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 3 Wil. Godolphin, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 4 Ric. Roscorrek, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 5 Hu. Trevanyon, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 6 Reg. Mohun, arm.

O. a cross engrailed S.

REG. MARIA.

Anno	Name.	Place.
1	Joh. Arundell de Trevise, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>

REX PHIL. ET MA. REGINA.

1, 2	Joh. Arundell de Lanhern, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
2, 3	Ric. Edgcombe, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
3, 4	Jo. Reskymer, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
4, 5	Joh. Bevil, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
5, 6	Jo. Carminoe, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>

REG. ELIZA.

1	Reg. Mohun, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Trelawney, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
3	Ric. Roscarrake, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
4	Ric. Chamond, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
5	Hen. Chiverton, arm.	
	Arg. a castle S. on a hill V.	
6	Hu. Trevanyon, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
7	Will. Milliot, arm.	
8	Joh. Trelawny, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
9	Joh. St. Albyen, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
10	Wi. Godolphin, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
11	Pet. Edgcombe, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
12	Hen. Curwen, mil.	. . . CUMBERLAND.

Arg. fretté G. a chief Az.

13	Will. Mohun, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
14	Pet. Courtney, arm.	. . . Ladock.
	O. three torteaux and a file with as many lambeaux Az.	

15	Joh. Arundel de Trevise, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
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16	Joh. Bevil	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Geo. Kerkwick, arm.	. . . Catch-French.

Arg. two lions in bend passant S. cotised G.

18	Rich. Grevill, arm.	
19	Will. Mohun, arm.	
20	Will. Louer, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
21	Fr. Godolphin, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
22	Joh. Arundel, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
23	Joh.	
24	Rich. Carew, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
25	Ge. Greenvill, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
26	Tho. Cosworth, arm.	. . . Cosworth.

Arg. on a chevron betwixt three wings Az. five bezants.

27	Joh. Roscarroke, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
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- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|-----------------------------|---|
| 28 | Joh. Wray, arm. . . . | Trebigh.
S. a fess betwixt three battle-axes Arg. |
| 29 | Ant. Rouse, arm. . . | Halton.
O. an eagle displayed B. pruning her wing, armed and langued G. |
| 30 | Tho. St. Albin, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Will. Bevill, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Walt. Kendall, arm. | Arg. a chevron betwixt three dolphins S. |
| 33 | Geo. Kegwhich, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Ri. Champernown . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Tho. Lower, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Joh. Trelawne, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Car. Trevanion, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Ber. Grenvill, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Pet. Courtney, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 40 | Will. Bevill, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 41 | Will. Wray, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 42 | Fran. Buller, arm. . . | Tregarrids.
S. on a plain cross Arg. quarter-pierced four eagles of the field. |
| 43 | Hanibal Vivian . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Anth. Rouse, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 45 | Arth. Harris, arm. et primo | Jac.
S. three croissants within a border Arg. |

JAC. REG.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | Arth. Harris, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Fr. Godolphin, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Nic. Predeaux, arm. . . | Padstow.
A chevron S.; in chief a file with three lambeaux G. |
| 4 | Deg. Chamond, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Joh. Arundell, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Jo. Rashly, arm. mo. | S. a cross betwixt two croissants Arg.
Joh. Acland, mil.
Checky Arg. and S. a fess G. |
| 7 | Chri. Harris, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Rich. Edgcombe, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Rich. Bullar, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Will. Wrey, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Will. Coriton, arm. | Arg. a saltire S. |
| 12 | Rich. Roberts, arm. . . | Truro.
Az. three étoiles, and a chief wavy O. |
| 13 | Jo. Chamond, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 14 | Will. Dode, arm. | |

Anno	Name.	Place.
15	Fran. Vivian, arm.	
	Arg. a lion rampant G.	
16	Rich. Carsew, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Reskmim. Boniton . .	Cardew.
	Arg. a chevron betwixt three flower-de-luces S.	
18	Nich. Glyn, arm. . .	Glynnfford.
	Arg. a chevron betwixt three salmon-spears S.	
19	Sa. Pendervis, arm.	
	S. a falcon rising between three mullets O.	
20	Joh. Speccot, arm.	
	O. on a bend G. three millroinds Arg.	
21	Rich. Gedy, arm.	
22	Jo. Moyle, arm. vir. St. Germain.	
	G. a moyle passant Arg.	

CAR. REG.

1	Tho. Wivell, arm.	
2	Joh. Trefuses, arm.	
	Arg. a chevron between three wharrow spindles S.	
3	Jo. Rashleigh, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Geo. Hele, arm.	
	G. a bend lozengée Erm.	
5		
6	Jo. Trelawney, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Jo. Prideaux, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Nic. Loure, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Cha. Trevanion, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Hu. Bosgawen, arm.	
	V. a bull passant Arg. armed O.; in a chief Erm. a rose G.	
11	Jo. St. Albin, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Rich. Buller, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Fran. Godolphin, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14		
15	Rich. Trevill, arm.	
	O. a cross engrailed S. in the first quarter a mullet G.	
16	Fran. Willear.	
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22	Edw. Heile, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD III.

15. ROGER de PRIDEAUX.—My eye cannot be entertained with a more welcome object, than to behold an ancient name, not only still continuing to, but eminently flourishing in, our age; on which account, I cannot but congratulate the hap-

piness of this family, expecting a daily accession of repute from the hopeful branches thereof.

EDWARD IV.

10. JOHN ARUNDEL, Mil.—This worthy knight was forewarned (by what *Calker* I wot not) that “he should be slain on the sands.”* This made him to shun his house at Efford (alias *Ebbing-ford*) as too maritime, and remove himself to Trerice, his more inland habitation in this county. But he found it true, “*Fata viam inveniant;*” for, being this year sheriff, and the earl of Oxford surprising Mount Michael (for the House of Lancaster), he was concerned by his office, and command from the king, to endeavour the reducing thereof, and lost his life in a skirmish on the sands thereabouts. Thus it is just with Heaven, to punish men’s curiosity in inquiring after, credulity in believing of, and cowardice in fearing at, such prognostications.

21. THOMAS GREENVIL.—Be it entered (by way of *caveat*) that there is some difference in the blazoning of the coat of the Granvils, or Greenvils. What usually are termed therein *rests*, being the handles of spears (most honourable in tilting to break them nearest thereunto) are called by some critics *surflues*, being the necessary appendants to organs, conveying wind unto them. If (as it seemeth) their dubious form, as represented in the scutcheon, doth *ex æquo* answer to both, with me they shall still pass for the rests to spears: for, though I dare not deny but the Greenvils may be good musicians, I am assured they were most valiant soldiers in all their generations.

But the merits of this ancient family are so many and great, that ingrossed they would make one county proud, which divided would make two happy. I am therefore resolved equally to part what I have to say thereof betwixt Cornwall and Devonshire.

RICHARD III.

The reader will take notice that (as it is in our catalogue) Richard duke of Gloucester was high-sheriff of this county *ad terminum vitæ*; a strange precedent (if it may be said to go before, which hath nothing to follow after), seeing for the last two years he was both king of England and sheriff of Cornwall. We therefore behold all the following persons, unto the first of king Henry the Seventh, but as so many deputies under him; and amongst these we take special notice of—

2. JAMES TIRRELL, Mil.—This is he, so infamous in our English histories, for his activity in murdering the innocent sons of king Edward the Fourth, keeping the keys of the Tower, and

* Carew’s Survey of Cornwall, p. 119.

standing himself at the foot of the stairs, whilst Mr. Forest and J. Dighton stifled them in their beds. I behold this Sir James as an Essex man, though now the prime officer of this county: for king Richard accounted Cornwall the back door of rebellion, and therefore made this knight the porter thereof. Indeed it is remote from London, and the long sides of this county afford many landing places, objected to Britain in France, whence the usurper always feared (and at last felt) an invasion; and therefore he appointed him sheriff, to secure the county, as obliged unto him, by gratitude for favours received, and guilt for faults committed. This Tirrell was afterwards executed for treason, in the Tower-yard, in the beginning of king Henry the Seventh.

HENRY VII.

12. JOHN BASSET.—This was a busy year indeed in this county, when the Cornish commotion began (headed by Flam-mock a lawyer, and Michael Joseph a blacksmith) at the town of Bodmin. Let none impute it to the neglect of this sheriff, that he suppressed them not, seeing (besides that they quickly quitted this county, and went eastward) it was not the work of *posse comitatús*, but *posse regni*, to encounter them. However, after long running (for they marched the breadth of the land, from Cornwall to Kent, before battle was bid them), they were overtaken and overcome at Blackheath.

13. PETER EDGCOMBE, Mil.—The names of Pierce (or Peter) and Richard have been (saith my author) successively varied in this family for six or seven descents.* Such chequering of Christian names serve heralds instead of stairs, whereby they ascend with assurance into the pedigrees of gentlemen; and I could wish the like alternation of font-names fashionable in other families; for, where the heirs of an house are of the same name for many generations together, it occasioneth much mistake; and the most cautious and conscientious heralds are guilty of making incestuous matches, confounding the father for the son, and so reciprocally.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

4. RICHARD CHAMOND, Esq.—He received at God's hand an extraordinary favour of long life, serving in the office of a justice of peace almost sixty years.† He saw above fifty several judges of the Western Circuit; was uncle and great-uncle to three hundred at least; and saw his youngest child above forty years of age.

19. WILLIAM MOHUN.—He was descended from the ancient lords of Dunster and earls of Somerset, of which one received a

* Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 101.

† Idem, p. 118.

great papal privilege, whereof largely in my "Church History." I behold him as grandfather to John Lord Mohun of Oakhampton (descended by a coheir from the Courtneys earls of Devonshire) and great-grandfather to the Right Honourable Warwick Lord Mohun.

29. ANTHONY ROUSE, Esq.—Give me leave only to transcribe what I find written of him ;* "He employeth himself to a kind and uninterrupted entertainment of such as visit him, upon his not sparing inviting, or their own occasions ; who (without the self-guilt of an ungrateful wrong) must witness, that his frankness confirmeth their welcome, by whatsoever means provision, the fuel of hospitality, can in the best manner supply." He was father to Francis Rouse, late provost of Eton, whose industry is more commendable than his judgment in his many treatises.

KING JAMES.

2. FRANCIS GODOLPHIN, Mil.—Master Carew confesseth, in his "Survey" of this county, that "from him he gathered sticks to build that nest," who was assistant unto him in that playing labour, as he termeth it.† This ingenious gentleman entertained a Dutch mineral man ; and, taking light from his experience, built thereon far more profitable conclusions from his own invention, practising a more saving way, to make tin of what was rejected for refuse before.

And here the mention of his ingenuity minds me how hereditary abilities are often entailed on families, seeing he was ancestor unto Sidney Godolphin, slain at in Devonshire, valiantly fighting for his lord and master. His Christian and surname *divisim* signify much ; but how high do they amount in conjunction ! There fell wit and valour never sufficiently to be bemoaned.

10. WILLIAM WREY, Mil.—He was direct ancestor to Sir Chichester Wrey, knight and baronet, who, though scarce a youth in age, was more than a man in valour, in his loyal service. He married Anne, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Bouchier Earl of Bath, whose son Bouchier Chichester shall ever have my prayers, that he may answer the nobleness of his extraction.

12. RICHARD ROBERTS.—He was afterwards created a baron ; and was father unto the Right Honourable the Lord Roberts, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, lately designed deputy of Ireland, as a person of singular ability and integrity.

* Carew, ut prius, p. 114.

† P. 13.

THE BATTLES.

I shall enlarge myself the rather on this subject, because building my discourse therein, not on the floating sands of uncertain relations, but the rock of real intelligence; having gotten a manuscript of Sir Ralph Hopton's (courteously communicated unto me by his secretary Master Tredui) interpolated with his own hand, being a memorial of the remarkables in the West, at which that worthy knight was present in person.

I begin with that which is called the Battle of Liskeard, taking the name from the next town of note thereunto; otherwise Bradock-Down was the particular place thereof. Before the fight began, the king's side took it into their seasonable consideration, that, seeing by the commission the Lord Mohun brought from Oxford four persons, viz. the said Lord Mohun, Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir John Berkeley, and colonel Ashburnham, were equally empowered in the managing of all military matters, and seeing such equality might prove inconvenient (which hitherto had been prevented with the extraordinary moderation of all parties) in ordering a battle, it was fittest to fix the power in one chief; and general consent settled it in Sir Ralph Hopton.

He first gave order that public prayers should be had in the head of every squadron; and it was done accordingly; and the enemy, observing it, did style it saying of mass, as some of their prisoners afterwards did confess. Then he caused the foot to be drawn up in the best order they could: placed a forlorn of musketeers in the little inclosures, winging them with the few horse and dragoons he had.

This done, two small minion drakes, speedily and secretly fetched from the Lord Mohun's house, were planted on a little barrow within random-shot of the enemy; yet so that they were covered from their sight, with small parties of horse about them. These concealed minions were twice discharged with such success, that the enemy quickly quitted their ground; and all their army being put into a rout, the king's forces had the execution of them, which they performed very sparingly. They took twelve hundred and fifty prisoners, most of their colours, all their cannon, being four brass guns upon carriages, whereof two were twelve-pounders, and one iron saker, all their ammunition, most of their arms: and, marching that night to Liskeard, the king's forces first gave God public thanks, and then took their own private repose.

STRATTON fight succeeds, on Tuesday, May 16, 1643. But first let us take a true account of the two armies respectively, with the visible inequality betwixt them.

The king's forces were in want of ammunition, and were to hew out their own way up a steep hill with their valour, exposed to all disadvantages and dangers. Their horse and dragoons ex-

ceeded not five hundred ; their foot about two thousand four hundred in number.

The Parliament army had plenty of all provisions, and had advantageously barricaded themselves on the top of a hill. Their horse indeed were not many (having lately sent away twelve hundred to surprise the sheriff and commissioners at Bodmin); but foot were five thousand four hundred by poll, as their major-general did acknowledge.

As for the king's forces, order was given that by four several avenues they should force their passage to the top of the hill, which was very steep ; the enemy as obstinately endeavouring to keep them down, as the other did valiantly strive to ascend.

The fight continued doubtful, with many countenances of various events, from five of the clock in the morning till three in the afternoon ; amongst which most remarkable the smart charge made by major-general Chudeleigh, with a stand of pikes, on Sir Bevill Greenfield, so that the knight was in person overthrown, and his party put into disorder: which would have proved destructive unto it, had not Sir John Berkeley (who led up the musqueteers on each side of Sir Bevill Greenfield) seasonably relieved it, so re-inforcing the charge that major-general Chudeleigh was taken prisoner.

Betwixt three and four of the clock the commanders of the king's forces, who embraced those four several ways of ascent, met, to their mutual joy, almost at the top of the hill, which the routed enemy confusedly forsook. In this service, though they were assailants, they lost very few men, and no considerable officer ; killing of the enemy about three hundred, and taking seventeen hundred prisoners, all their cannon (being thirteen pieces of brass ordnance) and ammunition (seventy barrels of powder), with a magazine of biscuit, and other provisions proportionable. For this victory public prayer and thanksgiving was made on the hill ; and then the army was disposed of, to improve their success to the best advantage. For this good service, Sir Ralph Horton was afterwards, at Oxford, created Baron of Stratton, in form as followeth : *

“ Carolus, Dei gratiâ, Angliæ, &c. Cùm et nominis nostri et posteritatis interest, et ad clara exempla propaganda utilissimè compertum, palam fieri omnibus premia apud nos virtuti sita, nec perire fidelium subditorum officia, sed memori et benevoloplectore fixissimè insidere ; his præsertim temporibus, cùm plurimorum (quibus antehac nimium indulsimus) temerata aut suspecta fides pretium aliorum constantiæ addidit : cùmque nobis certò constat *Radulphum Hopton*, Militem de Balneo, splendidis et antiquis natalibus, tum in cætera suâ vitâ inte-

* Reader, being chaplain to this worthy lord, I could do no less than (in gratitude to his memory) make this exemplification.—F.

gritatis et morum eximium, tum in hâc novissimâ tempestate fatalique regni et rebelli motu, rari animi fideique exemplum edidisci, regiæ dignitatis in eaque publicè contra utriusque adversarios assertorem et vindicem acerrimum :

“ Quippe, quia non solum nascenti huic furori (necdum omnibus manifesto) optimis consiliis fortis in curiâ senator restiteret ; sed, insinuante se latius veneno et crescente ferociâ, domum ad suos reversus, fortior miles in agro suo Somersetensi et vicinis partibus, omni ope et manu iniquissimam causam oppugnaverit ; in arce præsertim Sherbornianâ, sub auspiciis Marchionis Herefordiæ, egregiam operam navaverit. Mox ulteriùs progressus, pollenti in Devoniâ factionis tyrannide, et munitissimâ civitate in fœdus illectâ, et jam undique bonis subditis perniciem minante, ipse penè in illâ regione hospes, contracto è Cornubiâ milite, et primoribus statim impetum eorum repressit, jacentesque et afflictas nostras partes mirificâ virtute recreavit : et, licet summis necessitatibus conflictanti exigua pars negotiû hostes erant, tantum abfuit ut vel illis vel istis succumberet, ut, contra copias auctiores et bellico apparatu instructissimos, sæpius signis collatis in acie dimicans, semper superior excesserit.

“ Testis Lanestonia, Saltash, Bradock, aliaque obscura olim nomina et loca, nunc victoriis illius et perduellium cladibus nobilitata. Vix etiam ab his respiraverat, cùm novus belli furor, lassas jam ferè et continuis præliis luxatas vires numerosissimo exercitu adortus, uberiorem triumphandi dedit materiam. Cùm ille in campis Strattoniæ, in difficillimas licet angustias redactus, inops militaris instrumenti, et consumpto jam pulvere tormentario, armatos inermis, vallo munitos intectus, solâ causâ et virtute animatus, ita retudit, concidit, castris exuit, ut totum belli molem cum ipsis authoribus profligavit : quicquid fugæ illius residuum erat, inter urbis unius mœnia eaque arctâ obsidione astricta concluso. Quâ quidem pugnâ memorabili, præter quòd miserum popellum iugo intollerabili levaverat, sedes suas expulsis, ecclesias pastoribus, pacem omnibus, et firmamentum pacis obsequium pristinum restituerit. Et jam sequenti armorum nostrorum felicitati, quâ partes regni occidentales maturiùs ad officium et verum dominum redierunt, et viam aperuisse et momentum ingens extitisse, libentissimè profiteamur : in hâc operâ laudabili cùm præfatus Radulphus perstet adhuc invicto animo et industriâ indefessâ, nullo arduo quantumvis labore et periculo excusatus ; cumque mille argumentis testatum fecerit, honorem salutemque nostram sibi omni fortunâ et capite potiozem, nos virum fortissimum optimèque affectum animum benigno studio prosequi, et ampliùs demereri volentes, hunc et præconio merito : ornandum, et propriori ad nos gradu extollendum censuimus : Sciatis igitur nos, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu, præfatum Radulphum Hopton ad statum, gradum, stilum, dignitatem, titulum, et ho-

norem Baronis Hopton, de Stratton, in comitatu nostrâ Cornubiæ, &c. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

“Teste meipso, apud Oxon. quarto die Septembris, anno regni nostri decimo nono.”

This honour determined in this lord dying issueless at Bruges in Flanders; since which time king Charles the Second hath conferred the title of Baron of Stratton on Sir John Berkeley, younger son to Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton in Somersetshire. This was he who was one of the first four Tetrarchs, or joint-managers in chief of Marshal matters in Cornwall; this is he who was so highly instrumental in the reducing of Exeter, being afterwards deservedly appointed the governor. How since he hath shared in his Majesty's sufferings beyond the seas, is sufficiently known.

As for the general disarming and disbanding of the Parliament army in this county, anno 1644, it was a conquest without a battle on this occasion. I have seen the head bow down, to take a thorn out of the foot. Such the proportion of Cornwall to England, and such was the condescension of the king to come into this county. Essex followed him with all his forces, till he penned himself in a narrow place (or rather large pound), so that he was surrounded on all sides with the sea and the king's soldiers.

Hereupon Essex (with some prime commanders) shipped himself for Plymouth, thence for London; whither also their horse forced their passage (without considerable loss) under the conduct of Sir William Belfore, whom the king's horse did “sequi, non assequi,” (follow, but not overtake). The foot, left behind, submitted to the king, on such conditions as are generally known.

His Majesty earnestly endeavouring (by the enemy's own confession) the exact observing of articles, which if some unruly royalist did violate (soldiers will hardly wear bad clothes whilst their foes, being in their power, have better on their backs), it was not so much an offering as returning of an injury; some of them having formerly felt the same usage on the like occasion. The Parliament foot did not depose their disaffections with their arms, soon resuming (or rather retaining) their former principles, which made them add new arms to their old inclinations in the second battle at Newbury.

THE FAREWELL.

Being now to part with this county, I wish it all happiness, and particularly that flaw, or flaws, may either never come thither, or quickly depart thence; which, being a kind of English *hericano*, hath little civility therein, as throwing down some houses, more trees, and making more waste with the blast thereof. And may the same Divine Providence which is their

Æolus, be also Neptune unto it, to secure this county from the fury of water, as well as from the fierceness of the wind, that their Lioness may never get a Lion unto it, so to propagate inundations betwixt them.

And now, to wish an honour to this duchy, and therewith a happiness both to it and all England, the strength of my weak prayers (twisted with many millions more proceeding from loyal hearts in this land) shall never be wanting, that God would be pleased to bestow a duke of Cornwall of the loins of our gracious sovereign, to be possessed of the virtues, and to be heir apparent to the lands, of his father; a duke, presumed in law to be of full age to all purposes and intents, the first minute of his birth; which happy minute God in due time send, for the comfort of our nation!

WORTHIES OF CORNWALL WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE
TIME OF FULLER.

John ANSTIS, Garter King-at-arms, historian of the order of the Garter; born at St. Neot's 1669.

Thomas Tregenna BIDDULPH, divine and theological writer; born at Padstow 1763; died 1838.

William BORLASE, divine, and historian of his native county; born at Pendeen 1695-6.

Edward BOSCAWEN, admiral; born at Tregothnan 1711, or 1712.

Sir Francis BULLER, judge of the Common Pleas; born at Morval about 1750.

William BULLER, bishop of Exeter; born at Morval 1735.

Sir Humphrey DAVY, Pres. Royal Soc., inventor of the safety lamp, &c.; born at Penzance 1779; died 1829.

Samuel DREW, Wesleyan minister and metaphysical writer; born at St. Austell 1765; died 1833.

Samuel FOOTE, comedian and wit; born at Truro 1721.

Robert GLYNN, afterwards CLOBERY, physician and poet; born at Broads 1719.

Thomas GRAVES, first Lord Graves, admiral; born at Thancks; died 1802.

Richard LANDER, African traveller, and discoverer of the course of the Niger; born at Truro 1804; died 1834.

Edward LONG, historian of Jamaica; born at Rosilian in St. Blaze 1734.

Sir William LOWER, dramatist and loyalist; born at Tremare; died 1662.

Stephen LUKE, physician; born at Penzance; died 1829.

Jeremiah MILLES, dean of Exeter, and president of the Society of Antiquaries; born at Duloe; 1713.

Walter MOYLE, ingenious miscellaneous writer; born at Bake; 1672.

Wm. OLIVER, physician and author; born at Ludgvan; died 1764.

John OPIE, painter; born at St. Agnes 1761.

Charles PETERS, divine, opponent of Warburton; died 1775.

William PITT, great Earl of Chatham; born at Boconnoc 1708.

Theophilus POLWHELE, non-conformist divine and author; died 1689.

Richard POLWHELE, divine, historian of Devon and Cornwall, poet, &c.; born at Truro 1760; died 1838.

Sir John St. AUBYN, patriotic member of parliament; born at Camborne; died 1744.

Cuthbert SYDENHAM, divine and cosmologist; born at Kenwyn 1721.

Thomas TONKIN, collector of Cornish topography; born at Trevannan in St. Agnes; died 1742.

Jonathan TOUP, classical critic; born at St. Ives 1713.

Sir Jonathan TRELAWNEY, bishop of Winchester; born at Trelawn-house; died 1721.

Thomas VIVIAN, divine and cosmologist; born at Kenwyn 1721.

Sir Charles WAGER, admiral; born at Talland 1687.

General WILLES, victorious over the Pretender's forces, at Preston in Lancashire, in 1715; born at Polgarran.

* * Since the time of Fuller, Cornwall has been fortunate in her historians and topographers. Among the most important Works are those published by Norden (1728); by Carew, and Borlase (1769); by the Rev. R. Polwhele (1816); by Samuel Drew (1824); and by Gilbert Davies, late President of the Royal Society (4 vols. 8vo. 1838). Several Tours, Excursions, and Descriptions have also appeared from the respective pens of Lipscomb, Warner, Stockdale, Whitaker, Bond, Gorham, Forster, and Hedgeland.

C U M B E R L A N D.

CUMBERLAND hath Scotland on the north, Northumberland and Westmoreland on the east, Lancashire on the south, and the Irish sea on the west. It is not unlike a half moon in the form thereof; which, from its tips north and south, may be allowed to be somewhat more than forty miles, though east and west it spreadeth not above twenty-six miles. The soil, though generally hard, and exacting much toil to improve it, is pleasant with the varieties, and profitable with these

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

PEARLS.

These are found commonly by the river Irt, where muscles (as also oysters and other shell-fish) gaping for the dew, are in a manner impregnated therewith; so that some conceive that as dew is a liquid pearl, so a pearl is dew consolidated in these fishes. Here poor people, getting them at low water, sell to jewellers for pence what they sell again for pounds. Indeed there is a Spanish proverb, that a lapidary who would grow rich must buy of those who go to be executed (as not caring how cheap they sell); and sell to those that go to be married, as not caring how dear they buy. But, waving these advantages, such of that mystery which trade with country-people herein, gain much by buying their pearls, though far short of the Indian in Orientness. But whether not as useful in physic, is not as yet decided.

BLACK-LEAD.

Plenty hereof is digged up about Keswick, the only place (as I am informed) where it is found in Europe; and various is the use thereof: 1. For painters (besides some mixture thereof in making lead colours), to draw the pictures of their pictures; viz. those shadowy lines made only to be unmade again. 2. For pens, so useful for scholars to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily delible without prejudice to the book. 3. For feltmakers, for colouring of hats. 4. To scour leaden cisterns, and to brighten things made of iron. 5. In Flanders and Germany they use it for glazing of stuffs.

Besides these visible, surely there are other concealed uses

thereof, which causeth it daily to grow the dearer, being so much transported beyond the seas.

COPPER.

These mines lay long neglected (choked in their own rubbish) till renewed about the beginning of queen Elizabeth, when plenty of copper was here afforded, both for home use and foreign transportation. But copper itself was too soft for several military services, and could not alone (no single person can prove a parent) produce brass, most useful for that purpose. Here taste and see Divine Providence, which never doth its work by halves, and generally doubleth gifts by seasonable giving them: *Lapis calaminaris* (whereof hereafter in due place) was then first found in England,* the mother of brass, as copper the father hereof. Hence came it to pass that queen Elizabeth left more brass than she found iron-ordnance in the kingdom; and our wooden walls (so our ships are commonly called) were rough-casted over with a coat of a firmer constitution.

We must not forget the names of the two Dutchmen (good frogs by sea, but better moles by land,) who re-found out these copper-mines, wherein also some silver (no new milk without some cream therein); viz. Thomas Shurland and Daniel Hotchstabter of Auspurge in Germany; whose nephews, turning purchasers of lands hereabouts, prefer easily to take what the earth tenders in her hands above ground, then painfully to pierce into her heart for greater treasure.

I am sorry to hear, and loath to believe, what some credible persons have told me, that within these twenty years the copper within this county hath been wholly discontinued, and that not for want of metal, but mining for it. Sad, that the industry of our age could not keep what the ingenuity of the former found out. And I would willingly put it on another account, that the burying of so much steel in the bowels of men, during our civil wars, hath hindered their digging of copper out of the entrails of the earth; hoping that these peaceable times will encourage to the resuming thereof.

THE BUILDINGS.

This county pretendeth not to the mode of reformed architecture, the vicinity of the Scots causing them to build rather for strength than state. The cathedral of Carlile may pass for the emblem of the militant-church, black but comely, still bearing in the complexion thereof the remaining signs of its former burning. Rose-castle, the bishop's best seat, hath lately the rose therein withered; and the prickles, in the ruins thereof, only remain.

* Bishop Carleton's Thankful Remembrancer, cap. i. p. 4.

The houses of the nobility and gentry are generally built castle-wise; and in the time of the Romans this county (because a liminary) did abound with fortifications; Mr. Camden taking notice of more antiquities in Cumberland and Northumberland than in all England besides.

THE WONDERS.

Although, if the word Wonders be strained up high and hard, this county affordeth none; yet, if the sense thereof be somewhat let down, the compass thereof fetcheth in

THE MOSS-TROOPERS;

so strange the condition of their living, if considered in their original, increase, height, decay, and ruin.

1. *Original*.—I conceive them the same called Borderers in Mr. Camden, and charactered by him to be a wild and warlike people. They are called Moss-troopers, because dwelling in the Mosses, and riding in troops together. They dwell in the bounds or meeting of two kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to church as seldom as the twenty-ninth of February comes into the Calendar.

2. *Increase*.—When England and Scotland were united in Great Britain, they that formerly lived by hostile incursions betook themselves to the robbing of their neighbours. Their sons are free of the trade by their fathers' copy; they are like unto Job (not in piety and patience, but) in sudden plenty and poverty, sometimes having flocks and herds in the morning, none at night, and perchance many again next day. They may give for their motto, *Vivitur ex rapto*, stealing from their honest neighbours what sometimes they regain. They are a nest of hornets; strike one, and stir all of them about your ears. Indeed, if they promise safely to conduct a traveller, they will perform it with the fidelity of a Turkish janizary; otherwise woe be to him that falleth into their quarters.

3. *Height*.—Amounting forty years since to some thousands. These compelled the vicinage to purchase their security, by paying a constant rent unto them. When in their greatest height, they had two great enemies, the laws of the land, and the Lord William Howard, of Naworth. He sent many of them to Carlisle; to that place where "the officer always doth his work by daylight." Yet these Moss-troopers, if possibly they could procure the pardon for a condemned person of their company, would advance great sums out of their common stock, who, in such a case, "cast in their lots amongst themselves, and all have one purse."*

4. *Decay*; caused by the wisdom, valour, and diligence of the right honourable Charles Lord Howard, earl of Carlisle,

* Proverbs i. 14.

who routed these English Tories with his regiment. His severity unto them will not only be excused but commended by the judicious, who consider how our great lawyer doth describe such persons who are solemnly outlawed :

“Extunc gerunt caput lupinum, ita quòd sine judiciali inquisitione ritè pereant, et secum suum judicium portent, et meritò sine lege pereunt, quia secundum legem vivere recusarent :” *—(thenceforward [after they are outlawed] they wear a wolf’s head; † so that they lawfully may be destroyed, without any judicial inquisition, as who carry their own condemnation about them, and deservedly die without law, because they refused to live according to law.)

5. *Ruin.*—Such the success of this worthy lord’s severity, that he made a thorough reformation amongst them ; and, the ring-leaders being destroyed, the rest are reduced to legal obedience, and so I trust will continue.

PROVERBS.

“ — If Skiddaw hath a cap,
Scruffell wots full well of that.” ‡]

These are two neighbour hills, the one in this county, the other in Annandale in Scotland. If the former be capped with clouds and foggy mists, it will not be long before rain falls on the other. It is spoken of such who must expect to sympathise in their sufferings, by reason of the vicinity of their habitation.

Tum tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet.

“ When thy neighbour’s house doth burn,
Take heed the next be not thy turn.”]

The Cumberlanders have found the truth hereof by their sad experience in our civil wars, paying dear for their vicinity with Scotland.

“ Skiddaw, Lauvelling, and Casticand,
Are the highest hills in all England.” §]

I know not how to reconcile this rhyme with another which I meet with in the same author : ||

“ Ingleborrow, Pendle, and Penigent,
Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent.”

But, in order of an expedient betwixt them, we may observe ; first, that every county is given to magnify (not to say altify) their own things therein. Secondly, that the survey goes according to the guess of men’s eyes (as never exactly measured) variable according to several apprehensions. Thirdly, some hills are higher in view, rising almost perpendicularly of a sudden by themselves ; whilst the invisible greatness of others is not heeded so much, which mount with the country about them,

* Bracton, lib. tertio, tract. 2, cap. 11.

† In the laws of king Edward, an out-lawed person is called “ Woolf-kefod.” Lambarde, fol. 127, b. num. 7.

‡ Camden’s Britannia, in Cumberland.

|| Idem, in Lancashire.

§ Ibidem.

creeping up insensibly by degrees. Meantime no mention of Plynillymon-hill, as being in Wales, and without compare, the monarch of all mountains south of Scotland.

SAINTS.

Saint HEREBERT, priest and confessor, may justly be referred to this county; for there is a lake therein (Bede* calleth it *præ-grande stagnum*) nigh Keswick, made by the river Darwent, wherein three islands are found, in the least of which this Herebert led an eremitical life. If he travelled hence, it was to visit his friend Saint Cuthbert, betwixt whom such intimacy, that, Cuthbert telling him how his own death approached, Herebert, falling down at his feet,† importunately requested him, that they might both pass out of this world together; which, by Saint Cuthbert's prayers, is said to be obtained. Thus, "as they were loving in their lives, so in their death they were not divided;" departing this world the same day and hour, anno Domini 688.

Saint ALRIKE, born and bred in this county, led an eremitical life in a forest near to Carlisle. This man did not more macerate himself with constant fasting, than time since hath consumed his memory, which hath reduced it to nothing more than the skeleton of his name, without any historical passages to flesh and fill up the same; for I account the report of Saint Goderick,‡ another hermit (and present at this man's death), not worth the remembering; viz. that he saw the soul of Alrike ascend to heaven, "as it were in a spherical form of a burning wind;" but we listen unto it but as unto wind. He died anno 1107.

MARTYRS.

This county affordeth none in the reign of queen Mary; whereof accept a double reason. First, the people thereof were nuzzled in ignorance and superstition. Secondly, such as favoured the Reformation were connived at by Owen Oglethorp, the courteous bishop of Carlisle, who crowned queen Elizabeth, and who in requital had a favour for him, had he lived any longer. However, Cumberland had one native, who, going up to London, first found a husband, and then met with martyrdom therein; viz.

ELIZABETH FORSTER was born at Graystock in this county, though her maiden surname be unknown.§ Travelling to London, she was there married to one John Forster, cutler, of the parish of Saint Bride's in Fleet-street; and, being summoned before Bonner for not coming to church, was imprisoned, and strictly examined. Being moved by the bishop to desert her answers, "I will not," said she, "go from them, by God's

* Lib. iv. cap. 9. Hist. Ang.

† Idem, ibid.

‡ Matthew Paris, in anno 1170.

§ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1857.

grace." Hereupon she was condemned; and, being fifty-five years of age, accordingly suffered, with six other martyrs, all in one fire, in Smithfield, Jan. 27, 1556.

PRELATES.

ROGER WHELPDALE was born in the borders of this county (so that Westmoreland pretends to a share of him); bred in Balliol College in Oxford, and afterwards became provost of Queen's College in that university.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A good logician; | } witness his
books of { | 1. Summulæ Logicales; |
| 2. A good mathematician; | | 2. De Quanto et Continuo; |
| 3. A good divine; | | 3. De Deo Invocando. |

Bale ingenuously confesseth,* that he cannot find where this learned man, after his long labours in Oxford, led the rest of his life; and Pits (who seeing with Bale's eyes, both are blind or sighted together) is at the same loss. But herein we are able to guide our guides, and light a candle to direct them; for he was by king Henry the Fifth preferred bishop of Carlisle, 1419. He sat three years in that see; and, dying at London, Feb. 4, 1422, was buried in Saint Paul's.

ROGER LAYBURN was born of a noble family, not living far from Carlisle.† A noble family indeed, expiring in the days of our grandfathers, when Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Sir Francis Layburn, was married to Thomas Dacre, last Baron of Gilsland and Graystock. This Roger was bred fellow of Pembroke-hall, doctor of divinity; and at last was consecrated bishop of Carlisle, 1503. Two years after, he solemnly accepted of the mastership of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge; which I have heard called *Episcopale Collegium*, not only because it hath bred so many bishops (for the proportion thereof), but chiefly because many prelates have held the mastership thereof, even until their death. Doctor Layburn died soon after, 1509, before he could express his good intentions to his college or cathedral.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

EDMUND GRINDALL was born at Saint Bees ‡ in this county; bred scholar, fellow and master of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge, and proctor of the university. In the reign of queen Mary he fled beyond the seas, and was no *Violento* in the troubles of Francfort; but, with all meekness, to his might, endeavoured a pacification. Returning home, he was made successively bishop of London, archbishop of York and Canterbury, by queen Elizabeth, highly favouring him for his learning, piety, modesty, and single life; till at last he lost her love, by the mischievous practices of his enemies. His fault was, for keeping others from breaking two of God's commandments, "Thou shalt not steal,"

* Cent. vi. num. 29.

† Godwin, in the bishops of Carlisle.

‡ Or rather at Hemplingham, about three miles from St. Bees.—Ed.

when he would not let the lord of Leicester have Lambeth-house; and "Thou shalt not commit adultery," when he would not permit Julio, the earl's Italian physician, to marry another man's wife.

But it was objected against him to the queen, that he was a fierce defender of factious prophesying, which in process of time would undermine the hierarchy; though moderate men were of the opinion they might prove profitable, as by archbishop Grindall limited and regulated.

Being really blind, more with grief than age (dying at sixty-four), he was willing to put off his clothes before he went to bed, and in his lifetime to resign his place to doctor Whitgift, who refused such acceptance thereof.* And the queen, commiserating his condition, was graciously pleased to say, that, "as she had made him, so he should die an archbishop;" as he did, July 6, 1583.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring only to make both ends meet; and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses in both universities, and the founding of a fair free-school at Saint Bees, the place of his nativity.

HENRY ROBINSON, D.D., was born in Carlisle;† bred fellow, and at last provost of Queen's College in Oxford; and afterwards, 1598, was consecrated bishop of the place of his nativity.

When queen Elizabeth received his homage, she gave him many gracious words, of the good opinion which she conceived of his learning, integrity, and sufficiency for that place; moreover adding, "that she must ever have a care to furnish that see with a worthy man, for his sake who first set the crown on her head;"‡ and many words to the like purpose.

He was a prelate of great gravity and temperance, very mild in speech,§ but not of so strong a constitution of body as his countenance did promise; and yet he lived to be a very old man. He died anno Domini 1616.

RICHARD SENHOUSE, D.D. was born of worshipful parentage, at Netherhall in this county; a valiant man in his younger days; and I have heard that in his old age he felt the admonitions of his youthful over-violent exercises. He was bred fellow of Saint John's College in Cambridge, and became an excellent preacher, his sermons losing no lustre by his good utterance and graceful delivering of them. He was chaplain to king Charles whilst prince, and preached his sermon at his coronation. He was preferred bishop of Carlisle, enjoying the place but a short time. He died anno Domini 1626.

* Sir George Paul, in Whitgift's Life, p. 27.

† So Mr. Robinson, stationer, and his countryman, informed me.—F.

‡ Sir John Harrington, in his View of the Church of England, p. 208.

§ O. Oglethorp.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

Sir RICHARD HUTTON was born at Penrith, of a worshipful family (his elder brother was a knight); and bred in Jesus College in Cambridge.* He intended his studies for divinity; till, dissuaded by the importunity of his friends (amongst whom George Earl of Cumberland most eminent) he became barrister in Gray's Inn. But, in expression of his former affection to divinity, he seldom (if ever) took fee of a clergyman. Afterwards, being recorder of York, he was knighted, and made judge of the Common Pleas. In the case of ship money, though he was against the king, or rather for the Commons, yet his Majesty manifested not the least distaste, continuing to call him "the honest judge."

This person, so pious to God, and charitable to his poor members, was dissolved about the beginning of our national misery. Thus God, before he new plougheth up a land with the furrows of a civil war, first cutteth down his old crop, and gathereth them like ripe sheaves into his barn. He died at Serjeant's Inn; and was buried, at his earnest desire, without any funeral sermon, save what his own virtues preached to posterity, at St. Dunstan's in the West, on the 27th day of February, anno Domini 1638.

Sir JOHN BANKS was born at Keswick, of honest parents, who, perceiving him judicious and industrious, bestowed good breeding on him in Gray's Inn; in hope he should attain to preferment; wherein they were not deceived. After he was called to the bar, for some years he solicited suits for others, thereby attaining great practical experience. He afterwards might laugh at them who then did smile at him, leaving many behind him in learning whom he found before him in time, until at last he was knighted by king Charles, made first his attorney, then chief justice of the Common Pleas, dying in the midst and heat of our civil dissensions.

He ordered by his will (the copy whereof I have received from my good friend Mr. John Myriel, minister at Lamplugh) that his body should be buried under some plain monument, at the discretion of his executors; and after an epitaph mentioning the several places he had held, this motto to be added. "Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed Nomini tuo da gloriam."

It must not be forgotten that by his said will he gave to the value of thirty pounds per annum, with other emoluments, to be bestowed in pious uses, and chiefly to set up a manufacture of coarse cottons in the town of Keswick; which, I understand, hath good, and is in hopes of better, success.

* It is pity his Manuscripts on the Law should be smothered in private hands, which I hope will hereafter become *publici juris*.—F.

CIVILIANS.

GEORGE PORTER was born at Weery Hall, in the parish of Bolton in this county, of gentle extraction. He was afterward fellow of Queen's College in Cambridge, doctor and professor of civil law therein for above thirty years; so that he might have been made *Comes imperii primi ordinis*, according to the constitution of Theodosius the emperor, allowing that honour to professors in that faculty, "cum ad viginti annos observatione jugi, ac sedulo docendi labore pervenerint."*

He was of a pitiful nature; and we commonly called him (for I had oft the honour to be in his mess) "the patron of infirmities," whose discourse was always defensive and charitable, either to excuse men's failings, or mitigate their punishments. He was valiant as well as learned; and, with his stern looks and long sword, frighted three thieves from setting upon him. He died anno Domini 163 . . ; and Doctor Collins, who with Saint Chrysostom was in *laudatoriis hyperbolicis*, preaching his funeral sermon, endeavoured to heighten his memory to his soul, mounting it above the skies for his modesty and learning.

WRITERS.

JOHN CANON.—Some will have him so called, because canon of some cathedral church; and if so, there were hundreds of John Canons besides himself: others, because he was doctor of canon law, which leaves as great a latitude as the former for hundreds, with equal right, to jostle with him for the same surname. I have cause to conceive, until I shall be clearly convinced to the contrary, that he was born at Canonsby in this county, by being set by for brevity's sake.

Bilious Bale bespattereth him more than any of his order. Hear how he ranteth: "He turned a Minotaur† (I should say Minorite); and, with his thrasonical boasting," &c. But I am not bound to believe him, the rather because Trithemius, a foreign, judicious, and moderate writer, giveth him great commendation; whence I collect that his worth was not, like a candle in the house, only burning at home in England; but a torch, blazing abroad beyond the seas, the university of Paris and other places taking signal notice of his learning. He flourished under king Edward the Second, 1320.

WILLIAM EGREMONT.—He hath almost lost his true surname amongst the various writing thereof. Bale calleth him Egumonde,‡ though no such place in all England; Pits reduceth it to a Saxon name, and calleth him Egmund;§ Leland, for a reason immediately following, nameth him William of Stam-

* Codex Theod. lib. vi. tit. 21. † Cent. v. num. 3.

‡ De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 12.

§ De Angliæ Scriptoribus, 1390.

ford. But Egremont is the orthography of his name, from a small market-town (yet a barony of the late earls of Sussex) in this shire, where he was born.

Quitting this cold country, he took his progress into the south, and, fixing himself at Stamford, became an Augustinian eremite, and proceeded doctor of Divinity. Going beyond the seas, he was by the Pope made Episcopus Pissinensis (some poor pitiful bishopric, so that one would scarce trouble himself to find it out to have the profit thereof), and therewith held the Suffraganship under Henry Beaufort bishop of Lincoln. Indeed that voluminous diocese (a full fourth part of England, before Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford were cantoned out of it) required a co-adjutor. Many are the learned works written by him, and, seeing he is doubly qualified, I thought fitter to repose him under the topic of "writers" than of "prelates," being confident that he got more credit by his books, than profit by his bishopric. He flourished under king Richard the Second, anno 1390.

JOHN SKELTON was a younger branch of the Skeltons, of Skelton in this county. I crave leave of the reader, hitherto not having full instructions, and preserving the undoubted title of this county unto him, to defer his character to Norfolk, where he was beneficed at Diss therein.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD CRAKENTHROP, D. D. was descended of an ancient family in this county, as appeareth by their frequently being sheriffs thereof. He was bred fellow of Queen's College in Oxford; and afterwards, in the first of king James, went over chaplain to the Lord Evers, sent ambassador to the king of Denmark, and other prime princes of Germany. Here by use he got an easiness in the Latin tongue, and correspondence with several persons of eminent learning.

He was an excellent logician, witness his work in that kind; and became chaplain in ordinary to king James, rector of Black Notley in Essex; greater preferments expecting him, had not his death prevented it.

Pliny observeth, that posthume children, born after the death of their father, and *Cæsars* (understand such who are cut out of the womb of their mother), prove very happy in success. What reason soever naturalists assign hereof, divines justly impute it to God's goodness, graciously remembering those orphans which cannot remember their own parents.

The observation may be applied to the books of this worthy doctor, set forth after his death; one called, "*Vigilius Dormitans*," in defence of the emperor Justinian, and a general council held by him anno 553, set forth by his brother George Crakenthrop; the other being an answer to the manifesto of the archbishop of Spalato, set forth by that learned antiquary Dr.

John Barkham ; and both of these books finding an universal and grateful reception among the learned and religious. I cannot certainly fix the date of his death ; and be it here solemnly entered, that Westmoreland shall be unprejudiced, if he were born (as a most credible person hath informed me) at New Biffin in that county.

JOHN SALKELD was a branch of a right worshipful family in this county ; bred a divine beyond the seas ; but whether jesuit or secular priest I know not. Coming over into England to angle for proselytes, it seems his line broke, and he was cast into prison. Hence he was brought out, and presented to king James ; by whose arguments, (and a benefice bestowed on him in Somersetshire) he became a Protestant.

This he used in all companies to boast of, "that he was a royal convert."

— *Nobisque dedit solatia victor.*

"And was it not a noble thing,
Thus to be conquer'd by a king?"

Indeed his majesty, in some of his works, styleth him "the learned Salkeld ;" which the other much vaunted of, often telling it to such who well knew it before, for fear they might forget it. His preaching was none of the best ; and he retained some popish (though not opinions) fancies to the day of his death. I have heard much of his discourse, more of his own praise, than to his own praise in my judgment. But his true character may be taken out of the book he wrote "of Angels." He died about the year 1638.

GERARD LANGBAIN, D. D. was born at Kirk-Banton in this county ; bred first fellow in, then provost of, Queen's College in Oxford ; a skilful antiquary, ingenious, industrious, and judicious in his writings, as by his works will appear.

Whoso shall read over the "History of the Council of Trent," translated out of Italian by Sir Nathaniel Brent, will conceive it so complete a narration of all the concernments in that council, that nothing of consequence can be added thereunto. Yet this his mistake will be confuted, by perusing the works set forth by Doctor Langbain, of the dissent of the Gallican churches, from several conclusions in that council.

As his brain was the mother of some, so was it the midwife to other, good books, which he procured to be published ; especially a book made by Sir John Cheeke, concerning "Rebellion and Loyalty," seasonably reprinted in the beginning of our civil wars. But alas ! such then was the noise of men's animosities, that the still voice of truth could not be heard amongst them. More excellent tracts were expected from him (particularly an edition of Brian Twine, with additions concerning

the antiquity of Oxford,) when God was pleased, almost in the midst of his days, to put an end to his life, anno 1657.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT EAGLESFIELD, born in this county, was a pious and learned man, according to the rate of that age; chaplain and confessor to Philippa, queen to Edward the Third. He founded a fair college in Oxford, by the name of Queen's College, for a provost and twelve fellows, whom he ordered to sit in the hall *in purpurâ*, and that they should be attended on *more curiali*. He appointed that those of Cumberland and Westmoreland should be proper for preferment in his foundation; rendering this reason why he reflected most on those Northern counties, "propter insolitam vastitatem, et melioris literaturæ infrequentiam."

But, prevented by death, he finished not his intentions; leaving only to the college the manor of Renwick in this county, with the impropriation of burgh under Stanmore, and which I assure you was considerable; most excellent statutes.

To shew himself both courtier and scholar, he ordered that in the hall they should speak either Latin or French. He bequeathed his college to the honorary patronage of the queens of England; and his surname is still extant in this county in persons of quality, but how to him related to me unknown. He died about the year of our Lord 1370.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

MAUD, the daughter of Thomas Lord Lucy, sister and heir of Anthony Lord Lucy, and baron of Cockermouth, the widow of Gilbert Humfrevile, Earl of Angus, was the second wife of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; who, when she saw that she should die without issue, gave to earl Henry her husband the castle and honour of Cockermouth, with many other manors in Cumberland and Westmoreland, with condition that his issue should bear her arms of the Lucies [viz. Gules, three lucies (or pikes) hauriant Argent,] quartered, with their own arms of the Percies; and for it levied a fine in the court of king Richard the Second.

Hitherto verbatim out of Master Mills.* But, by his favour, his words are not sufficiently expressive of the agreement betwixt them. The earl conditioned, not only to quarter the Arms of the Lucies, (as the Percies now quarter many more besides, viz. Poynings, Fitz-Pain, Brians, &c.); but he also covenanted (as in the words of the instrument) *deferre quateriam* (to bear them quarterly) with his own Arms, incorporated into one coat in effect. This promise the Percies have *bona fide*

* Catalogue of Honour, p. 719:

performed, preserving so near a relation between the two coats, that, in a manner, *mutuò se ponunt et auferunt*; so that, if either, both always appear together.

This lady is entered amongst "Memorable Persons;" partly because of her harmless device to perpetuate her memory; partly because of her great affection to her husband; she but a second, and no wife of his youth, bringing him no children; and having (no doubt) heirs of her own name and blood, though she were barren, would be bountiful to endow that family with possessions, which she could not enrich with posterity. Say not the Percy's profit was the Lucy's loss; for, what saith the Scripture, "Is it not lawful for me to do what I will with mine own?"* She died about the year of our Lord 1382.

LORD MAYORS.

I find none of this county; nor is the wonder great, if it be true what credible persons have informed me, that there are no carriers (the post from Carlisle is excepted) which immediately come from this county to London. It seems Cumberland is *terra suis contenta bonis*, neither proud of the gaiety nor covetous of the money of London.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY
THE SIXTH, 1433.

Marmaduke bishop of Carlisle, and Thomas de Dacre de Gilsland; William Legh, chivaler, and William Laton, armiger, (knights for the shire); Commissioners.

Tho. Barnby Prioris Carlioli.	Joh. Broughton.
Will. Reddekar Abbatis de Holm.	Tho. Culwen.
Tho. Stanley Abbatis de Wederhill.	Tho. Delamore.
Rog. Kirkeby Prioris de Seynt Beys.	Geor. Warthwyk.
Alex. Walton Prioris de Lane-cot.	Will. Twates.
Rich. Hodleston.	Joh. Eglisfeld, sen.
Christ. Culwan, sheriff.	Will. Martindale, sen.
Pet. Tilioll.	Joh. Hoton.
Joh. Penyngton.	Hug. Forster.
Joh. Skelton.	Joh. de Skelton.
Joh. Lamplewe.	Will. Thirskeld.
Nich. Radclyff, mil.	Will. Louthere de Rosa.
Hen. Fenwyk.	Joh. de Denton.
Hug. de Louthere.	Will. Arlosch.
Will. Stapleton.	Rich. de Kirkebride.
	Will. Dykes.
	Tho. de Stanewikes.
	Joh. Blannerhasset.
	Tho. Aglaonbly.

* Matthew xx. 15.

Tho. Appulby.	Joh. Louthier de Alwardby.
Tho. Salkeld.	Nich. Stanle.
Tho. Beuchamp.	Tho. Wodhall.
Rol. Vaux.	Will. Hodliston de Copland.
Ade de Denton.	Rob. Scot de Caldebeke.
Tho. Grane.	Will. Denton, Majoris Karlioli.
Tho. Hethryngton.	Will. Cardoile.
Tho. de Sandes.	Tho. Frankyssh, Ballivi ibid.
Joh. Swynburn.	Tho. Delmore.
Joh. Eglisfeld, junioris.	Will. Kelet.
Rich. Eglisfeld.	Joh. Graneson.
Will. Martyndail, junioris.	Galf. Barre.
Joh. Culwen.	Joh. Middilham.
Tho. Senenhans.	Joh. Person de Lowswater.
Will. Osmonderlawe.	Pet. Jakson de eadem.
Will. Lowther de Crokdaile.	Rich. Bristow.
Nich. Irton.	Leo. Howehonson.
Alex. Heighmore.	Will. Redman.
Joh. Rybton.	Tho. Rickman de Cokyrmouth,
Rob. Bristow.	Baker.
Will. Aglanby.	

This is a comfortable catalogue for one delighting in ancient families to practise upon. It is the observation of Vitruvius (alleged and approved by Master Camden*) that northern men advancing southward, “non possunt durare sed dissolvuntur;” (cannot endure the heat, but their strength melteth away and is dissolved;) whilst southern people removing northward, “non modo non laborant immutatione loci valetudinibus, sed etiam confirmanantur;” (are not only not subject to sickness through the change of place, but are the more confirmed in their strength and health.)

Sure I am, that northern gentry transplanted into the south by marriage, purchase, or otherwise, do languish and fade away within few generations; whereas southern men on the like occasions removing northward acquire a settlement in their estates with long continuance. Some peevish natures (delighting to comment all things into the worst sense) impute this to the position of their country, as secured from sale by their distance from London (the staple place of pleasure); whilst I would willingly behold it as the effect and reward of their discreet thrift and moderate expence; two thirds of this catalogue of Cumberland being still extant; and the third extinct, for lack of issue and not estate.

SHERIFFS.

Anno HENRY II.

Anno

1 Hildretas.

2 (*Recorda manca.*)

* In his Elizabeth, anno 1589.

Anno

- 3
4
5 Rob. Fitz. Troit, for four-
teen years.
19 Idem, et Adam filius ejus.
20 Adam filius Rob. Trutts.
21 Rob. de Vaus.
22
23 Rob. Trutt, Adam filius
ejus pro eo.
24 Rob. de Vallibus.
25 Idem.
26 Rob. de Vallibus and Rog.
de Legeire.
27 Rob. de Vallibus, for four
years.
31 Hug. de Morwich.
32 Idem.
33 Idem, et Nich. frater ejus.

RICHARD I.

- 1 Will. de Aldelin, for nine
years.

JOH. REX.

- 1 Will. de Stuteivill et Jo-
han. Laleman.
2 Idem.
3 Will. de Stutevill et Phus.
Escrar.
4 Idem.
5 Idem.
6 Rog. de Lasy, Constabul.
Cestrie.
7 Idem.
8 Rog. de Lasy, Constabul.
Cestrie, et Walt. Ma-
rescallus, for four years.
12 Hug. de Nevill, for four
years.
16 Rob. de Ros, et Alanus
Candebec.

HEN III.

- 1 Walt. Maucelere, for seven
years.
8 Walt. Episc. Carliol. et
Rob. filius Will. de

VOL. I.

Anno

- Hampton, for seven
years.
15 Walt. Episc. Carliol. et
Tho. filius Johannis.
16 Idem.
17 Tho. de Muleton, for four
years.
21 Will. de Dacre, for twelve
years.
33 Joh. Daylock, for eight
years.
41 Will. Com. Albemarl. et
Remigius de Todington,
for five years.
46 Eustachius de Bayloel, for
five years.
51 Eustachius de Baylloel et
Mathe. de Ebor. for
four years.
55 Rad. de Dacre.

EDW. I.

- 1 Rob. Carliol. Episc. Math.
Cordil. et Rogeri de Pock-
lington.
2 Idem.
3 Rob. de Hampton.
4 Idem.
5 Idem.
6 Joh. de Windeburne et
Mich. de Neilbigging.
7 Ad. Newbegin, Gil. Cure-
weune.
Idem.
9 Idem.
10 Rob. de Brus, for four
years.
14 Mich. de Arcla (Harcla),
for twelve years.
26 Will. de Mulecaster, for
five years.
31 Joh. de Lucy.
32 Idem.
33 Will. de Mulcaster.
34 Idem.

EDW. II.

- 1 Alex. de Wastwenthoite.
2 A

Anno		Anno	
2	Andreas de Harcla, for four years.	20	Idem.
6	Andr. de Harcla et Alex. de Bastenthwayt, Mi. for seven years.	21	Tho. de Lucy.
13	Nul. Titulus Comitiss in hoc Rotulo.	22	Idem.
14		23	Idem.
15		24	Rich. de Denton.
16		25	Idem.
17	Hen. de Malton et Rob. le Brun.	26	Hug. de Louthre.
18	Hen. de Malton.	27	Idem.
		28	Idem.
		29	Nul. Titulus Comitiss in Rotulo.
		30	Will. de Thirkeld.
		31	Rob. Tillioll.
		32	Idem.
	EDW. III.	33	Will. de Lancaster.
1	Pet. Tilloll et Rob. le Brun.	34	Chri. de Moriceby.
2		35	Rob. de Tillioll.
3	Pet. Tilloll.	36	Idem.
4	Rad. de Dacre (Ranulphus), for six years.	37	Chri. de Moriceby.
10	Ric. de Denton.	38	Idem.
11	Anth. de Lucy et Roul. Vaux.	39	Idem.
12	Idem.	40	Idem.
13	Anth. de Lucy.	41	Will. de Windesor.
14	Idem.	42	Idem.
15	Hug. de Moriceby, et Anth. de Lucy.	43	Adam. Puinges.
16	Idem.	44	Idem.
17	Hug. de Moriceby.	45	Idem.
18	Idem.	46	Joh. de Denton.
19	Tho. de Lucy, et Hug. de Moriceby.	47	Rob. de Moubray.
		48	Joh. de Derwentwater.
		49	Joh. de Denton.
		50	Joh. de Derwentwater.
		51	Joh. Bruyn.

KING HENRY II.

21. ROBERTUS de VAUS; alias, de Vaux, or de Vallibus; a right ancient name (still extant) in this county. There is a cross in the church-yard of Beu-castle, about twenty foot in height, all of one square stone, carved with the arms of Vaux; whence Master Camden concludeth it (though otherwise the inscription thereon not legible) of their erection. I behold this Robert as father to John de Vallibus, of whom Matthew Paris* saith, that he was one of those that, "muneribus excæcati, à fidelitate, quam baronibus in commune juraverant, recesserunt;" (blinded with bribes, they went back from the [some will say such breach no breach of] fidelity which they had jointly sworn

* In his History, anno 1263.

to the barons.)* Indeed the same author reckoneth him amongst those whom he termeth *clarissimos milites*, on whose loyalty and valour king Henry the Third relied. The Lord Vaux of Harrowden in Northamptonshire doth hence fetch his extraction.

KING HENRY III.

8. WALT. Epis. CARLIOL. et ROB. filius WILL. de HAMPTON.—This Walter bishop of Carlisle was he who commonly was called Male-clerk, English it as you please, Bad-scholar, or Clergy-man. It seems to me a strange transposition, that Henry the First, king of England, should be termed Beau-clerk, a *good* scholar, and our Walter a *bad* one, who was a bishop in orders.

However, though Male-clerk, had he been *bon-homme*, a good man, the matter had been much mended. But I find little praise of his manners. Indeed he was lord treasurer of England, and found false both in word and deed; avowing his accounts even, when he was justly charged with an hundred pound (a sum in that age in the purse of a poor king) debt to the Exchequer. This cost him much molestation; so that at last he resigned his bishopric; which by my author is beheld as no kindly act of mortification,† but that he came unjustly by his place, and was afraid to lose, though ashamed to keep it any longer. He afterwards became a friar at Oxford, as if, lacking learning in his youth, he would recover it in his old age; where he died, October 28th, 1248.

EDWARD II.

2. ANDREAS de HARCLA.—Had his latter end answered his beginning, he might deservedly have been ranked amongst the worthies of Westmoreland (where he was born, at Harcla); whereas now it shall suffice to make this oblique mention of him in this place.

He behaved himself right handsomely in the service of king Edward the Second many years together, especially at the battle of Boroughbridge, where he killed Humphrey Bohun earl of Hereford, and took Thomas Plantagenet earl of Lancaster, with many others of the nobility, prisoners; and delivered them to the king; in reward whereof, he was created, in the 19th year of that king, earl of Carlisle, and had the Isle of Man bestowed upon him. Next year, I know not upon what discontentment, he fell into private confederacy with the king's foes the Scots, for which he was taken and condemned. Now, lest the nobility of others should by secret sympathy suffer in his disgraceful death, the earl was first parted from the man, and his honour severed from his person, by a solemn degradation; having his knightly

* In his History, anno 1263.

† Godwin, in the Bishops of Carlisle.
2. A 2

spurs hewed off from his heels; which done, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
1	Jo. Derwentwater. Arms: Ar. two bars G.; on a canton of the second a cinquefoil of the first.	
2	Will. de Stapleton. Arg. a lion rampant S.	
3	Gilb. de Culwen . . . Warkinton. Arg. fretty G. a chief Az.	
4	J. de Derwentwater . . . <i>ut prius.</i>	
5	Ama. Mounceaux.	
5	Robert Parning.	
7	Ama. Mounceaux.	
8	Joh. Therlwall.	
9	Ama. Mounceaux.	
10	Joh. Therlwall.	
11	Pet. Tillioll.	
12	Joh. Ireby. Arg. fretty a canton S.	
13	Rich. Redman. G. three cushions Erm. buttoned and tasselled O.	
14	Chri. Moriceby.	
15	Joh. de Ireby . . . <i>ut prius.</i>	
16	Tho. de Musgrave. Az. six annulets O.	
17	Rich. Redman . . . <i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Pet. Tiliol.	
19	Joh. de Ireby . . . <i>ut prius.</i>	
20	Rich. Redman . . . <i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Wil. Culwen . . . <i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Rich. Redman . . . <i>ut prius.</i>	

HENRY IV.

- 1 Will. Leigh.
- 2 Will. Louthier.
O. six annulets S.
- 3 Rich. Redman, et . . . *ut prius.*
Will. Osmunderlaw.
Arg. a fess between three martlets S.
- 4 Pet. Tillioll.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Rich. Skelton.
Vert, a fess betwixt three flower-de-luces O.

Anno	Name.	Place.
7	Will. Louthier . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8		
9		
10	Joh. Delamore.	
11	Rob. Rodington.	
12	Rich. Redman, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY V.

- 1 Ja. Harington, mil.
S. fretty Arg.
- 2 Will. Stapelton . . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Chri. Culwen, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Joh. Lancaster.

Arg. two bars G.; on a canton of the same a lion passant O.

- 5 Wil. Osmunderlaw . . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Rob. Louthier, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 7 Joh. Lamplough.

O. two crosses floury S.

- 8 Will. Stapilton . . . *ut prius.*
- 9 Will. Stapleton et . . . *ut prius.*

Rich. Ratcliffe . . . Darwentwater.

Arg. a bend engrailed S.

HENRY VI.

- 1 Will. Leigh, mil.
- 2 Chri. Culwen, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Chri. Moresby, mil.

Arg. a cross S.; in the first quarter a cinquefoil of the second.

- 4 Nich. Ratcliffe, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Jo. Penington, mil.

O. five fusils in fess Az.

- 6 Chri. Culwen . . . *ut prius.*
- 7 Chri. Moresby . . . *ut prius.*
- 8 Tho. Delamore

Arg. six martlets, three, two, and one, S.

- 9 Joh. Penington . . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Joh. Skelton.
- 11 Joh. Lamplow, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Chri. Culwen . . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Jo. Penington, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 14 Joh. Broughton.

Arg. a chevron betwixt three mullets G.

- 15 Hen. Fenwick, mil.

Per fess G. et Arg. six martlets counterchanged.

- 16 Chri. Culwen, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 17 Chri Moresby . . . *ut prius.*
- 18 Hug. Louthier . . . *ut prius.*
- 19 Joh. Skelton, arm.
- 20 Will. Stapilton . . . *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
21	[AMP.] Tho. Beauchamp.	
22	Tho. Delamore . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Chri. Curwen . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Joh. Skelton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
25	Joh. Broughton . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Tho. Delamore . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
27	Tho. Crakenthorp.	
	O. a chev. betwixt three mullets pierced Az.	
28	Tho. Curwen, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Joh. Skelton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
30	Roul. Vaux, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Checky, O. and G.	
31	Tho. Delamore . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
32		
33	Joh. Hodilston, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
	G. fretty Arg.	
34	Hug. Louthier, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Tho. Curwen . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Rich. Salkeld.	
	Vert, fretty Arg.	
37	Hen. Fenwick, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD IV.

1	Rich. Salkeld, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Roul. Vaux, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Joh. Hudleston, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Th. Lamplough, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Rich. Salkeld, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Roul. Vaux, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Hodilston, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Will. Leigh, mil.	
11	Chri. Moresby, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Will. Parr, mil. . . .	WESTMORELAND.

Arg. two bars Az. a border engrailed S.

13	Joh. Hodilston, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Will. Leigh, mil.	
15		
16	Ric. Dux Glouc.	

France and England, on a label of three Erm. as many cantons G.

	J. Hodilston, mil. sub. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Idem.	
18	Rich. Dux Glouc. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Nul. Titulus Comititis in Rotulo.	
20	Rich. Dux Glouc. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
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RICHARD III.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Rich. Salkeld | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | | |

HENRY VII.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Chri. Moresby, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Nul. Titulus Comitis in Rotulo. | |
| 3 | Chri. Moresby, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Tho. Beauchamp, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | | |
| 6 | Nul. Titulus Comitis in Rotulo. | |
| 7 | Joh. Musgrave, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Nul. Titulus Comitis in Rotulo. | |
| 9 | Edw. Redman | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Rich. Salkeld, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Chri. Moresby, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | Tho. Beachamp | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 13 | Chri. Dacre, arm. | |

G. three escallop shells Arg.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------------|
| 14 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 15 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 16 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 17 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 18 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 19 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 20 | [AMP.] Hug. Hutton, arm. | |
| 21 | Chri. Dacre, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Jo. Hudleston, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Joh. Ratcliffe, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 24 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |

HENRY VIII.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Curwen, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Joh. Penington, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Joh. Shelton, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 4 | Joh. Crakenthorp, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Idem, et Edw. Musgrave | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 6 | Joh. Radcliffe, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Joh. Louthier, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Tho. Curwen, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Gawin. Eglesfeld. | |

O. three eaglets displayed G.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|------------------|
| 10 | Joh. Radcliffe, mil. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Edw. Musgrave | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 12 | | |
| 13 | Christ. Dacre | <i>ut prius.</i> |

Anno	Name.	Place.
14		
15	Joh. Ratcliffe, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Chri. Curwen, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Chri. Dacre, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Joh. Ratcliffe, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Edw. Musgrave, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Will. Penington . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Tho. Wharton, mil.	
	S. a manche Arg.	
22	Rich. Ireton.	
	Arg. a fess S. ; three mullets in chief G.	
23	Christ. Dacre, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Will. Musgrave, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
25	Christ. Curwen . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Cut. Hutton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
27	Tho. Wharton, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Tho. Curwen, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Joh. Lamplo, mil.	
30	Tho. Thwaites, arm.	
	Arg. a cross S. fretty O.	
31	Tho. Wharton, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Tho. Dalston, arm. . .	Dalston.
	Arg. a chevron between three ravens' heads S. billed O.	
33	Will. Musgrave, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
34	Joh. Louther, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Tho. Salkeld, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Edw. Aglyonby, arm.	
	Az. two bars ; and three martlets in chief S.	
37	Rob. Lamplo, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Tho. Sandford.	
	Per chevron S. and Erm. two boars' heads in chief couped O,	

EDWARD VI.

1	Tho. Wharton, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Leigh, arm.	
3	Joh. Lamplow, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Joh. Louther, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Ric. Eglesfeld, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Will. Penington . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

REG. MARI.

1	Tho. Leigh, arm	
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PHIL. AND MAR.

1, 2	Rich. Musgrave . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2, 3	Tho. Sandford, arm.	
3, 4	Rob. Lamplow, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
4, 5	Joh. Leigh, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
5, 6	Will. Penington	. . <i>ut prius.</i>

ELIZ. REG.

1	Th. Dacre, sen. mil.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
2	Th. Lamplough, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
3	Hug. Ascough, mil.	
S. a fess O. betwixt three asses passant Ar. maned and unguled of the second.		
	Hen. Curwen, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
4	Will. Musgrave	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
5	Ant. Hudleston, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
6	Chri. Dacre, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
7	Wil. Penington, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
8	Rich. Louthier, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
9	Joh. Dalston, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
10	Cut. Musgrave, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
11	Sim. Musgrave, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
12	Hen. Curwen	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
13	Geo. Lamplough	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
14	Joh. Lamplough	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
15	Will. Musgrave	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
16	Anth. Hudleston	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
17	Rich. Salkeld, arm. et	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
	Hen. Tolston, arm.	
Vert, on a chief Az. three martlets O.		
18	Joh. Dalston, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
19	Geo. Salkeld, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
20	Fr. Lamplough, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
21	Joh. Lamplough	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
22	Hen. Curwen, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
23	Chri. Dacre, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
24	Wilfr. Lawson, arm.	
Per pale, Arg. and S. a chev. counterchanged.		
25	Joh. Dalston, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
26	Joh. Middleton, arm.	
27	Geo. Salkeld, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
28	Joh. Dalston, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
29		
30	Rich. Louthier, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
31	Hen. Curwen, mil.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
32	Chr. Pickering, arm.	
Ermine, a lion rampant Az. crowned O.		
33	John Southwike, arm.	
34	Will. Musgrave, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
35	Ger. Louthier, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
36	Joh. Dalston, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
37	Lau. Salkeld, arm.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
38	Chri. Dalston, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
39	Wilfri. Lawson . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
40	Tho. Salkeld, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
41	Jos. Penington, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
42	Nich. Curwen, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
43	Will. Orfener, arm.	
44	Edm. Dudley, arm.	
	O. a lion rampant double queue Vert.	
45	Will Hutton, arm. et prim. Jac.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>

JAC. REG.

1	Will. Hutton, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Dalston, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
3	Chri. Pickering, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
4	Wilf. Lauson, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
5	Chri. Pickering, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
6	Hen. Blencow, arm.	
	S. on a bend three chaplets G.	
7	Will. Hutton, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
8	Jos. Penington, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
9	Chr. Pickering, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
10	Wilf. Lawson, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
11	Th. Lamplough, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
12	Edw. Musgrave, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
13	Rich. Flecher, arm.	. Hutton.

Arg. a saltire engrailed betwixt four roundlets, each charged with a peon of the field.

14	Will. Musgrave, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
15	Will. Hudleston, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
16	Geo. Dalston, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
17	Hen. Curwen, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
18	Jo. Lamplough, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
19	Hen. Fetherston.	

G. a chev. betwixt three ostridge's feathers.

20	Fran. Dudley, vid.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
	Admi. Tho. Dudley,	. <i>ut prius.</i>
	arm. et Edw. Dudley,	. <i>ut prius.</i>
	ar. defun. et Tho. Lamp- lough, mil.	
21	Rich. Samford, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
22	Rich. Fletcher, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>

CAR. REG.

1	Hen. Blencowe, mil.	. <i>ut prius.</i>
2	Pet. Senhouse, arm.	. Scascall.
	Arg. a popinjay proper.	
3	Chri. Dalston, arm.	. <i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
4	Will. Layton, arm.	
5	Will. Musgrave, mil.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
6	Chr. Richmond, arm.	
7	Leon. Dykes, arm.	
	O. three cinquefoils S.	
8	Joh. Skelton, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
9	Will. Orfener, arm.	
10	Rich. Barvis, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
11	Will. Lawson, arm.	
12	Patri. Curwen, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
13	Tho. Dacre, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
14	Ti. Fetherston, mil.	. . <i>ut prius.</i>
15		
16	Chri. Louther, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
17	Hen. Fletcher, bar.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
18		
19		
20		
21		
22	Hen. Tolson, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD IV.

16. RICHARD DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.—He is notoriously known to posterity, without any comment or character to describe him. In his Arms, it is observable, that the younger sons of kings did not use our common modern manner of differences, by Crescents, Mulletts, Martelets, &c.; but assumed unto themselves some other differencing devices.

Wonder not that his difference, being a label (disguised with some additions), hath some allusion to eldership therein, whilst this Richard was but the third son; seeing, in his own ambition, he was not only the eldest but only child of his father, as appeareth by his project, not long after, to bastardize both his brethren. And now did he begin to cast an eye on, and forecast a way to the crown, by securing himself of this county, which is the back (as Northumberland the fore) door of Scotland. In the meantime, Cumberland may count it no mean credit, that this duke was for six years together, and at that very time, her high-sheriff, when he was made (or rather made himself) king of England.

HENRY VIII.

21. THOMAS WHARTON.—This must needs be that worthy person whom king Henry the Eighth afterwards created first lord Wharton, of Wharton in Westmoreland, and who gave so great a defeat to the Scots, at Solemn Moss, that their king James the Fifth soon after died for sorrow thereof.

Indeed the Scottish writers, conceiving it more creditable to put their defeat on the account of anger than of fear, make it rather a surrender than a battle; as if their countrymen were in effect unwilling to conquer, because unwilling to fight; such their disgust taken at Oliver Sentclear, a man of low birth and high pride, obtruded on them that day by the king for their general; and, to humour their own discontentment, they preferred rather to be taken prisoners by an enemy, than to fight under so distasted a commander.

As for the lord Wharton, I have read (though not able presently to produce my author) that, for this his service, his arms were augmented with an Orle of Lions' paws in saltire Gules, on a border Or.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand two small manufactories are lately set up therein; the one of coarse broad-cloth at Cockermouth (vended at home); the other of fustians some two years since at Carlisle; and I wish that the undertakers may not be disheartened with their small encouragement. Such who are ashamed of contemptible beginnings will never arrive at considerable endings. Yea, the greatest giant was (though never a dwarf) once an infant; and the longest line commenced from a little point at the first.

WORTHIES OF CUMBERLAND WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Richard BATY, divine and author; born at Arthuret; died 1758.

John BELL, divine and author; born at Dovenby 1715; died 1793.

William BENN, nonconformist divine and author; born at Egremont 1600; died 1680.

James BOADEN, dramatic author; born at Whitehaven 1762; died 1839.

Jonathan BOUCHER, divine, Saxon scholar, and philologist; born at Blencogo 1738; died 1804.

Dr. Joseph BROWN, biographer and editor of Cardinal Barberini; born at Water Millock 1700; died 1767.

Joseph Dacre CARLYLE, divine, traveller in the East, Arabic scholar, and poet; born at Carlisle 1759; died 1804.

Dr. John DALTON, divine and poet; born at Deane 1709; died 1763.

- Richard DALTON, Eastern traveller; died 1791.
- Thomas DENTON, divine and author; born at Sebergham; died 1777.
- Clement ELLIS, divine, poet, and author of "Scripture Catechist," &c. 1630; died 1700.
- John FELL, dissenting divine, author of "Demoniacs," &c.; born at Cockermouth 1735; died 1797.
- William GILPIN, divine and tourist, author on divinity, biography, and picturesque scenery; born at Scaleby Castle 1724; died 1804.
- Dr. Anthony HALL, editor of Trivet's "Annales" and Leland's "Scriptores;" born at Kirkbride 1679; died 1723.
- Thomas HARVEY, a learned divine and stenographer; born at Dovenby 1740; died 1806.
- Captain Joseph HUDDART, hydrographer and navigator; born at Allenby 1741; died 1816.
- John HUDSON, a learned divine and philologist, editor of Josephus; born at Widehope 1662; died 1719.
- Edward LAW, lord chief justice Ellenborough; born at Great Salkeld 1750; died 1818.
- John LEAKE, physician, founder of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital; born at Ainstable 1729; died 1792.
- Sir William MUSGRAVE, sixth baronet, antiquary and collector; born at Hayton Castle 1735.
- William NICOLSON, bishop of Carlisle, afterwards archbishop of Cashel, a scholar and antiquary; born at Orton 1655; died 1727.
- Rev. Josiah RELPH, "Cumberland poet;" born at Sebergham 1712; died 1743.
- Isaac RITSON, poet and miscellaneous writer, translator of Homer's Hymn to Venus; born near Penrith 1761; died 1789.
- Jeremiah SEED, a divine, able scholar, and ingenious writer; born at Clifton near Penrith 1605; died 1747.
- Humphrey SENHOUSE, founder of Maryport; born at Netherhall; died 1770.
- Dr. Bolton SIMPSON, editor of Xenophon; born at Redmain 1717.
- Dr. Joseph SIMPSON, editor of Epictetus and Theophrastus; born at Redmain 1710.
- Thomas TICKELL, a friend of Addison, writer in prose and verse; born at Bridekirk 1686; died 1740.
- Dr. Hugh TODD, a learned divine, antiquary, and miscellaneous writer; born at Blencowe about 1658; died 1728.
- Roger WHELPDALE, bishop of Carlisle, logician and mathematician; died 1822.
- Joseph WISE, a divine and poet; born at Holm Cultram; died 1810.
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** The principal Works, illustrative of this county, published since Fuller's time, are the History of the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, by J. Nicholson and Dr. R. Burn (1777); the History of Cumberland, by Wm. Hutchinson (1794); Topographical Description of Cumberland, by J. Houseman (1800); Jollie's Cumberland Guide (1811); Directory and Gazetteer of Cumberland and Westmoreland, by Wm. Parson and Wm. White (1829); besides various Guides, Tours, &c., by West, Hutchinson, Clarke, Travers, Budworth, and others. The Beauties of England, and Lysons' Magna Britannia, have also entered upon the subject; and a splendidly illustrative Work has recently been published, in numbers, by Mr. T. Rose.—ED.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE hath Yorkshire on the north, Nottinghamshire on the east, Leicestershire on the south, Stafford and Cheshire on the west. The river South Darwent, falling into Trent, runneth through the middle thereof:—I say *South Darwent*, for I find three more *north* thereof; *Darwent*, which divideth the west from the east riding in Yorkshire; *Darwent*, which separateth the bishopric of Durham from Northumberland; *Darwent* in Cumberland, which falleth into the Irish ocean.

These I have seen by critical authors written all alike; enough to persuade me that *dower*, the British word for *water*, had some share in their denomination.

The two extremes of this shire, from north to south, extend to thirty-eight miles, though not fully twenty-nine in the broadest part thereof. The south and east thereof are very fruitful, whilst the north part (called the Peak) is poor above, and rich beneath the ground. Yet are there some exceptions therein. Witness the fair pasture nigh Haddon (belonging to the earl of Rutland,) so incredibly battling of cattle, that one proffered to surround it with shillings to purchase it; which, because to be set side-ways (not edgeways), were refused.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

LEAD.

The best in England (not to say Europe) is found in this county. It is not churlish but good-natured metal, not curdling into knots and knobs, but all equally fusile; and therefore most useful for pipes and sheets; yea, the softness thereof will receive any artificial impressions. The miners thereof may be called a commonwealth within our commonwealth, governed by laws peculiar to themselves, often confirmed by act of parliament. And take a few of them.

1. If any of this nation find a *rake*, or *sione*, or *leading* to the same, he may set in any ground to get lead ore.*

2. But churches, houses, and gardens, are free from this custom of the minery.

* 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, Act 4.

3. All miners ought to commence their suit for ore-debt in the Barge-moot court; otherwise they must lose their debt, and pay cost too.*

4. The barge master keeps his two great courts twice a year in Barge-moot hall; the steward under him once in three weeks, to decide controversies, and punish offences betwixt miners.

5. Plaintiffs or defendants, having three verdicts passed against them, are bound up for ever.

6. He that stealeth ore twice, is fined; and the third time struck through his hand with a knife unto the haft into the Stow, and is there to stand until death, or loose himself by cutting off his hand.†

7. The lord, for *lot*, hath the thirteenth dish of ore, within their mine, and six-pence a load for cope.

This manual (as other liberal) art hath terms peculiar to itself, which will not be understood without an interpreter of their own profession :

“ Bunnings, polings, stemples, forks, and slydder,
Stoprice, yokings, soletrees, roach and rider,
Water holes, wind holes, veyns, coe-shafts, and woughs,
Maine rakes, cross rakes, brown henns, buddles, and soughs,
Break-offs, and buckers, randum of the rake,
Freeings, and chasing of the stole to th' stake,
Starting of ore, smelting, and driving drifts,
Prim-gaps, roof-works, flat-works, pipe-works, shifts,
Cauke, spar, lid-stones, twitches, daulings, and pees,
Fell, bous, and knock-bark, forstid-oar and tees,
Bing place, barmoot court, barge master and stowes,
Crosses, holes, hange-benches, turntree and coes,
Founder-meers, taker-meers, lot, cope, and sumps.
Stickings, and stringes of oar, wash-oar, and pumps,
Corfe, clivies, deads, meers, groves, rake-soil the gange,
Binge-oar, a spindle, a lampturne, a fange,
Fleaks, knockings, cœstid, trunks, and sparks of oar,
Sole of the rake, smitham, and many more.”‡

Let me add, that whereas miners complain that lead in Somersetshire (as the tin in Cornwall) doth daily decay, here it doth improve and increase: for, as if Phœbus himself had been their Vulcan, massy pieces of lead are frequently found (whereof lately I had one in my hand) so well ripened in the bowels of the earth, that they seemed refined, such the original purity thereof.§

THE MANUFACTURES.

MALT.

Though commonness causeth contempt, excellent the art of the first inventing thereof. I confess it facile to make barley-

* 3 Edw. VI. Act. 5.

† 16 Edw. I. c. 2.

‡ Composed by Edward Manlove, Esq. heretofore steward of the Barge-moot court for the lead mines within the said Wapentake.

§ Even in the time of the Romans, the lead of Derbyshire was celebrated; several pigs of lead, marked with their stamps, having been found here.—Ed.

water, an invention which found out itself, with little more than the bare joining the ingredients together. But to make malt for drink, was a master piece indeed. How much of philosophy concurred to the first kill of malt! and before it was turned on the floor, how often was it tossed in the brain of the first inventor thereof.

First, to give it a new growth more than the earth had bestowed thereon. Swelling it in the water, to make it last the longer by breaking it, and taste the sweeter by corrupting it. Secondly, by making it to pass the fire, the grain (by art fermented) acquiring a lusciousness (which by nature it had not), whereby it doth both strengthen and sweeten the water wherein it is boiled.

ALE.

Ceres being our English Bacchus, this was our ancestors' common drink, many imputing the strength of their infantry (in drawing so stiff a bow) to their constant (but moderate) drinking thereof. Yea, now the English begin to turn to ale (may they in due time regain their former vigorousness!); and whereas, in our remembrance, ale went out when swallows came in, seldom appearing after Easter; it now hopeth (having climbed up May hill) to continue its course all the year. Yet have we lost the preservative, whatever it was, which (before hops were found out) made it last so long in our land some two hundred years since, for half a year at the least after the brewing thereof; otherwise of necessity they must brew every day, yea pour it out of the kive into the cup, if the prodigious English hospitality in former ages be considered, with the multitude of menial servants and strangers entertained. Now never was the wine of Sarepta better known to the Syrians, that of Chios to the Grecians, of Falernum to the Latins, than the Canary of Derby is to the English thereabout.

THE BUILDINGS.

Chatsworth, erected by the magnificent Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, countess of Shrewsbury, is a stately structure, thus described by the poet:*

*Stat Chatsworth, præclara domus, tum mole superba,
Tum Domino magno, celerem Deriventis ad undam.
Miranti similis portum præterfluit Amnis
Hic tacitus, saxis infra supraque sonorus.*

“Chatsworth, which in its bulk itself doth pride
And lord (both great), stands Derwent bank beside;
Which slides still by the gate, as full of wonder,
Though loud with stones above the house and under.”

The garden on the back side, with an artificial rock and wilderness, accomplisheth the place with all pleasure.

* Hobbes, “De Mirabilibus Pecci.”

WONDERS.

God, who is truly *Θαυματουργος*, the only worker of wonders, hath more manifested his might in this than in any other county in England; such the heaps of wonders therein, amongst which we take special notice of

MAIM TOR, OR MAM-TOR.

Tor is a hill ascending steep, as Glassenbury *Tor*. *Maim*, saith one,* because maimed or broken in the top thereof. Others, following the vulgar pronunciation, will have it *Mam-tor*; that is, the Mother-hill; because it is always delivered, and presently with child again; for incredible heaps of sandy earth constantly fall thence, yet is it not visibly diminished, having, it seems, (as a constant stream) such a spring of matter whence it is recruited. It may pass for the emblem of the liberal man, never impoverished by his well-bounded and grounded charity, his expences being re-supplied by a secret Providence.

MEDICINAL WATERS.

Buxton Well, dedicated to St. Anne, sending forth both cold and warm water, is little less than miraculous in the effects, thus described by our author:†

*Hæc resoluta senum confirmat membra trementum,
Et refovet nervos lotrix hæc lymphæ gelatos.
Huc infirma regunt baculis vestigia claudi,
Ingrati referunt baculis vestigia spretis.
Huc, mater fieri cupiens, accedit inanis,
Plenaque discedit, puto, nec veniente marito.*

“ Old men’s numb’d joints new vigour here acquire,
In frozen nerves this water kindleth fire.
Hither the cripples halt, some help to find,
Run hence, their crutches unthanked left behind.
The barren wife here meets her husband’s love †
With such success she straight doth mother prove.”

This well is also famous for the abode of Mary queen of Scots thereby, who found much refreshing by the waters thereof.

PRINCES.

I find no prince, since the Conquest, who saw his first light in this county, probably because our English kings never made any long residence therein.

SAINTS.

St. ALKMUND, son to Alred king of Northumberland, slain in a battle on the behalf of Ethelmund viceroy of Worcester, pretending to recover lands against Duke Wolstan, who detained them, was therefore reputed saint and martyr. It would

* Hobbes.

† Ibid.

‡ The Translator durst not be so bold as the author.—F.

pose a good scholar to clear his title to the latter, who lost his life in a quarrel of civil concernment; on which account, in all battles betwixt Christians, such as are slain on one side may lay claim to martyrship. However, it befriendeth his memory, that his body, translated to Derby, was believed to do miracles, being there with great veneration interred in a church called Saint Alkmund's, on the right hand, as passengers, from the south, go over the bridge, whither the Northern people made many pilgrimages, till discomposed by the Reformation. What relation Alkmundsbury, a town in Huntingdonshire, hath unto him, is to me unknown.

MARTYRS.

JOAN WAST was a blind woman in the town of Derby, and on that account the object of any man's alms, rather than the subject of his cruelty. Besides, she was seemingly a silly soul, and indeed an innocent, though no fool. And what saith our Saviour, "For judgment am I come into this world; that they which see not might see, and that they which see might be made blind."* This poor woman had a clear apprehension of God's truth; for the testimony whereof she was condemned, and burnt at the stake, by the command of Bishop Baines, who, as he began with the extremes, Mistress Joyce Lewis, one of the best, and this Joan Wast, one of the basest, birth in his diocese; so no doubt (had not queen Mary died) he would have made his cruelty meet in persons of a middle condition.

CARDINALS.

ROGER CURSON was born, saith my author, "*ex nobili quodam Anglorum genere*," (of worshipful English extraction).† Now I find none of his surname out of this county (except some branches lately thence derived); but in the same, two right ancient families, one formerly at Croxton, whose heir general in our age was married to the earl of Dorset, the other still flourisheth at ——— in this county; which moves me to make this Roger a native thereof. Bred he was, first a scholar in Oxford, then a doctor in Paris, and lastly a cardinal in Rome, by the title of Saint Stephen in Mount Celius. When the city of Damietta in Egypt was taken under John Brenn king of Jerusalem, our Cardinal Curson was there, accompanying Pelagius the pope's cardinal. He wrote many books, and came over into England as the pope's legate in the reign of kind Henry the Third.‡ The certain time of his death is unknown.

PHILIP de REPINGDON took, no doubt, his name and birth from Repingdon, commonly contracted and called Repton, in this county; and I question whether any other in England of

* John ix. 39.

† John Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis.

‡ Matthew Paris, anno 1228.

the same name. He was bred, and commenced first bachelor, then doctor of divinity, in Oxford, where he became a great champion and assertor of the doctrine of John Wickliffe, which caused him much trouble and many strict examinations. But alas! he became like the seed on stony ground, "which, not having root in itself, endured but for a while,"* and withered away in persecution: for he solemnly recanted his opinions, November 24, anno 1383. And, to give the better assurance that he was a true Anti-Wickliffite, from a professor he became a persecutor, and afterwards was termed Rampington by those poor people whom he so much molested.†

Then preferment flowed in thick and threefold upon him. From a canon he became abbot of Leicester; and, anno 1400, he was made chancellor of Oxford; 1405, bishop of Lincoln; 1408, by Pope Gregory the Twelfth, he was created cardinal of Saint Nerius and Achilleius; though the Pope had solemnly sworn he would make no more cardinals till the schism in Rome were ended. The best is, the Pope, being master of the oath-office, may give himself a pardon for his own perjury. What moved this Repington willingly to resign his bishopric, 1420, is to me unknown.

PRELATES.

WILLIAM GRAY‡ was son to the lord Gray of Codnor in this county. He suffered not his parts to be depressed by his nobility; but, to make his mind the more proportionable, he endeavoured to render himself as able as he was honourable. He studied first in Balliol College in Oxford, then at Ferrara in Italy, where he for a long time heard the lectures of Guarinus of Verona, that accomplished scholar. No man was better acquainted with the method of the court of Rome, which made our king appoint him his Procurator therein. It is hard to say whether Pope Nicholas the Fifth, or our king Henry the Sixth, contributed most to his free election to the bishopric of Ely; whilst it is out of doubt his own deserts concurred most effectually thereunto. He sat in that see twenty-four years, and wrote many books,§ which the envy of time hath denied to posterity. Bishop Godwin, by mistake, maketh him chancellor of England; || whereas indeed he was lord treasurer in the ninth of king Edward the Fourth, anno 1469. Let me add, he was the last clergyman that ever discharged that office; until bishop Juxton in our days was preferred thereunto. He died August 4, 1478; and lies buried between two marble pillars in his church, having bestowed much cost in the reparation of the famous belfry thereof.

* Mark iv. 17.

† Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 444.

‡ Godwin, in his Bishops of Ely, out of Bale and Pits.

§ Pits, in Appen. Viror. Illustrum.

|| See Sir Henry Spelman's Catalogue, in his Glossary; and John Philpot, p. 75.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

GEORGE COOKE, D.D., brother to Sir John Cooke, Secretary of State, was born at Trusley in this county ; bred in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge. Afterwards he was beneficed at Bigrave in Hertfordshire, where a lean village (consisting of but three houses) maketh a fat living. Hence he was successively made bishop of Bristol and Hereford. A meek, grave, and quiet man, much beloved of such who were subjected to his jurisdiction. He was in the same condemnation with the rest of his brethren, for subscribing the Protest in Parliament in preservation of their privileges. The times trod so heavily upon him, that (though he ever was a thrifty person) they not only bruised the foot, but brake the body of his estate : so that he had felt want, if not relieved by his rich relations, dying about the year 1650.

STATESMEN.

Sir JOHN COOKE, younger brother to Sir Francis Cooke, was born at Trusley (in the hundred of Appletree) in this county, of ancient and worshipful parentage, allied to the best families in this county. He was bred fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge ; and being chosen rhetoric lecturer in the university, grew eminent for his ingenious and critical readings in that school on that subject : he then travelled beyond the seas for some years ; returning thence rich in foreign language, observations, and experience.

Being first related to Sir Fulk Greville Lord Brook, he was thence preferred to be secretary of the navy, then master of the requests, and at last secretary of state for twenty years together. He was a very zealous Protestant, and did all good offices for the advancement of true religion ; and died the 8th of September 1644.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS OF THE LAW.

JOHN STATHOM.—He was born in this county, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth ; and was a learned man in the laws, whereof he wrote an “Abridgment,” much esteemed at this day for the antiquity thereof : for otherwise lawyers behold him (as soldiers do bows and arrows since the invention of guns) rather for sight than service. Yea, a grandee in that profession hath informed me that little of Stathom (if any at all) is law at this day ; so much is the practice thereof altered : whereof the learned in that faculty will give a satisfactory account ; though otherwise it may seem strange, that, reason continuing always, the same law grounded thereon should be capable of so great alteration. The first and last time that I opened this author I lighted on this passage :

“Molendinarius de Matlock tollavit bis, eò quòd ipse audivit

rectorem de eâdem villâ dicere in Dominicâ Ram. Palm. Tolle, tolle ;”* (the miller of Matlock took toll twice, because he heard the rector of the parish read on Palm Sunday, Tolle, tolle : i. e. ‘Crucify him, crucify him.’)†

But if this be the fruit of Latin service, to encourage men in felony, let ours be read in plain English.

Sir ANTHONY FITZ-HERBERT, son of Ralph Fitz-Herbert, Esquire, was born at Norbury, in this county. He was first the king’s serjeant-at-law ; and was afterwards, in the fourteenth of king Henry the Eighth, made one of the justices of the Common Pleas ; so continuing until the thirtieth year of the said king, when he died. He wrote the excellent book “*De Naturâ Brevium*,” with a great and laborious “*Abridgement of the Laws*,” and a Calendar and Index thereunto ; monuments which will longer continue his memory, than the flat blue marble stone in Norbury church, under which he lieth interred.

SEAMEN.

Sir HUGH WILLOUGHBY was extracted from a right worthy and ancient stock, at Risley, in this county.‡ He was in the last year of the reign of king Edward the Sixth, employed for the north-east passage ; and, by the king and merchants of London, made captain general of a fleet for discovery of regions and places unknown.

Their fleet consisted of three ships, the *Bona Esperanza* (Admiral), of one hundred and twenty tons ; the *Edward Bonaventure* (whereof Richard Chancellor pilot-major) of one hundred and sixty tons ; and the *Good Confidence*, of ninety tons. A large commission was granted unto them, which commission did not bear date from the year of our Lord, but from the year of the world, 5515, because in their long voyage they might have occasion to present it to Pagan princes.§

They departed from Deptford, May 10, 1553, and, after much foul weather, steered up north-north-east. But, on the second day of August, a tempest arose ; and their ships with the violence of the wind were much shattered, and the *Bonaventure* scattered from the other two ships, which never saw it again.

Sir Hugh, holding on his course, descried a land (which for ice he could not approach) lying from Synam (an island belonging to the king of Denmark) one hundred and sixty leagues, being in latitude seventy-two degrees. This was then called Willoughby-land, as well it might, seeing it had neither then or

* Stathom, Tit. Toll. last case of the title.

† It is the Gospel appointed for the day.

‡ Camden’s *Britannia*, in Derbyshire.

§ Exemplified in Hackluit’s *Voyages*, vol. i. p. 231.

since any owner or inhabitant pretending to the propriety thereof.

It appeareth by a will found in the ship which was the Admiral, in the pocket of a person of quality, how, in January 1554, Sir Hugh and most of his company were then in health, though all soon after frozen to death in a river, or haven, called Arzina in Lapland. We are bound in charity to believe them well prepared for death, the rather because they had with them a minister, Mr. Richard Stafford by name* (one of the twelve councillors to manage the design), who read constantly every morning and evening the English service to those who were in the Admiral, with the Bible and paraphrases thereon; so that this may be termed the first Reformed Fleet, which had the English prayers and preaching therein.

However, seeing *nocumenta, documenta*; and that the shipwrecks of some are sea-marks to others; even this knight's miscarriage proved a direction to others. As for the Bonaventure, which, answering its name, was only found by losing itself, it returned safe, and performed afterwards most excellent service, in opening the traffic to Muscovy.

Thus, as the last dog most commonly catcheth the hare which other dogs have turned and tired before; so such who succeed in dangerous and difficult enterprises, generally reap the benefit of the adventures of those who went before them. As for Sir Hugh and his company, their discoveries did thaw, though their bodies were frozen to death; the English, the summer following, finding a particular account of all passages of their voyages remaining entire in the ship wherein they perished.

Lapland hath since been often surrounded (so much as accosts the sea) by the English; the west part whereof belongeth to the king of Sweden, but the east moiety to the Muscovite. They were generally heathen, as poor in knowledge as estate, paying their tribute in furs, whose little houses are but great holes, wherein generally they live in the ignorance of money.

Here let me insert a passage (to refresh the reader after this long and sad story) of a custom in this barbarous country, from the mouths of creditable merchants, whose eyes have beheld it. It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without her parents' or friends' consent. Wherefore, if one bear affection to a young maid, upon the breaking thereof to her friends, the fashion is, that a day is appointed for their friends to meet, to behold the two young parties to run a race together. The maid is allowed, in starting, the advantage of a third part of the race; so that it is impossible, except willing of herself, that she should ever be overtaken. If the maid overrun her suitor, the matter is ended;

* Hackluit's Voyages, vol. i. p. 230.

he must never have her, it being penal for the man again to renew the motion of marriage. But if the virgin hath an affection for him, though at the first running hard, to try the truth of his love, she will (without Atalanta's golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and make a voluntary halt before she cometh to the mark, or end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own wills; and this is the cause that in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment, than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love, and cause real unhappiness.

PHYSICIANS.

THOMAS LINACER, doctor of physic, was born in the town of Derby,* bred in Oxford, whence he afterwards travelled beyond the seas, residing chiefly at Rome and Florence. Returning into England, he brought languages along with him, and was the first restorer of learning in our nation. It is questionable whether he was a better Latinist or Grecian, a better grammarian or physician, a better scholar or man for his moral deportment. By his endeavours, Galen speaks better Latin in the translation, than he did Greek in the original; the last volume whereof Linacer promised to dedicate to archbishop Warham, and excuseth his failing therein by a Latin letter, which, for several reasons, I have here exemplified: first, for the quickness of conceit and purity of style therein: secondly, because never formerly printed: thirdly, because there is but one copy thereof written with Linacer's own hand, prefixed to that numerical book which he presented to the said archbishop, bestowed by my old friend doctor George Ent on the college of physicians: lastly, because doctor Christopher Merrick hath been pleased carefully to compare it with the original.

“Reverendissimo in Christo Patri ac Domino, Domino Guilielmo, Dei gratiâ Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, totius Angliæ Primati, et Apostolicæ Sedis Legato, Thomas Linacrus, Medicus, salutem cum debitâ dicit observantiâ.

“Quòd tibi (Archiepiscope clarissime!) opus hoc, sicuti promiseram, non dedicavi, sed ejus duntaxat exemplum ad te misi, nolis, obsecro, pro spectatâ humanitate tuâ, me magis aut promissi putare immemorem, aut ejus levem habuisse curam, quin id implere maximè cupientem, facere tamen non potuisse. Nam cum in eâ sententiâ sic perstitissem, ut ex eâ me, præter unum, nemo hominum deicere potuisset, is profectò, nec alius, eam mutavit. Quippe Rex ipse, cum ex certorum hominum sermone, qui nimio studio mei, mea omnia nimio plus prædicant, intellexisset, è tribus partibus, quibus tota medicinæ ars

* Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 370.

integratur, hanc, quæ hoc codice continetur, esse reliquam; eam quoque, veluti justam sibi, nec à reliquis nuncupatione distrahendam, vendicavit: jussitque Domino Johanni Chambre, observantissimo paternitatis tuæ famulo, tum præsentì atque audienti, ut sibi eam inscriberem. Itaque cum te perspicere non dubitem, quantum apud me valere, quàmque legis instar haberi debeat ejus voluntas; non difficulter, ut spero, à te impetrabo (id quod etiam magnis precibus contendo) ut alio quopiam, ex iis quæ in manibus sunt, opere, et studiosis (ut opinor) futuro non ingrato, oppigneratam tibi fidem reluere liceat. Quod si concedes, utrumque per te simul fiet, ut et voluptate, quam ex requisitis à tanto principe vigiliis meis concepi, eâ fruar; et sollicitudine, quâ pro redimendâ fide angebar, eâ liberer. Nec eò spectat (reverendissime præsul!) hæc tam sedula excusatio, quasi ulla meas nugas sic censeam, ut tibi usquam expetitas, expetendâsve putem. Sic eam potius intelligi postulo, cum tu mihi primus ad otium literarium beneficii tuis aditum patefeceris, justissimum existimâsse me, tibi ejus otii rationem aliquam esse reddendam, ex quâ me intelligeres non omnino id frustrâ conterere: sed cum id, partim instituentis quibusdam, partim his, qualiacunque sunt, ad usum studiosorum scribendis impendam, hoc agere imprimis, ut qui ex eo audientes legentésve fructum aliquem percipient, tibi, quem non minimum ejus autorem ubique profiteor, bonam ejus partem acceptam referant. Quod utique tum in his, quæ jam edidimus, velim faciant, tum quæ alias unquam scribam; nedum quæ tibi nominatim (modò vita supersit) dicabuntur. Diu valeas, pater amplissime.”

No Englishman in that age had so learned masters, viz. Demetrius, Politian, and Hermolaus Barbarus; so noble patrons, viz. Laurence de Medicis, duke of Florence, whilst he was beyond the seas, king Henry the Seventh and Eighth (to whom he was chief physician) after his return into England; so high-born scholars, prince Arthur, with many lords' sons his contemporaries; so learned friends, Erasmus, Melancthon, Vives, &c.*

This Linacer founded two public lectures in Oxford, and one in Cambridge (dutifully his respect to his mother, double above his aunt), for the study of physic; and, that students of that faculty of both universities may meet the more conveniently together, he founded the college of physicians in London.

I much wonder at what I find in good authors,† that Linacer, a little before his death, turned priest, and began to study the Scripture, with which he formerly was unacquainted, insomuch that, reading the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Saint Matthew, he vowed, “that either this was not the gospel, or we were

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. n. 65; and J. Pits, in anno 1524.

† Idem, ut prius.

not Christians," which speech (though much condemned by the relater* thereof) is capable of a charitable sense, as taxing men's practice so much different from God's precepts.

He died anno Domini 1524, on the twelfth of October; and lieth buried in Saint Paul's, under a stately monument built to his memory by doctor John Caius, and a phoenix is erected on the top thereof. Yea, I may call these two doctors the two phoenixes of their profession in our nation, and justify the expression, seeing the latter in some sort sprang of the ashes of the former, and Caius came not into general credit till after the decease of Linacer.

WRITERS.

THOMAS ASHBURNE was born at that well-known market-town in this county (and not in Staffordshire, as both Bale and Pits mistake), and became an Augustinian therein. Going afterwards to Oxford, he was doctorated in divinity. He was a great adversary to Wickliffe, and in that Synod wherein his doctrines were condemned for heresy, by ten bishops, twenty lawyers, and four-and-forty divines, our Ashburne made up one of the last number.

Yet once he did some good, or rather diverted much evil. It happened that one Peter Pateshul, an Augustinian, preaching in London, had some passages in favour of Wickliffe, which so displeased those of his own order, that they plucked him out of the pulpit, dragged him into the convent of Augustines (near Broad-street), intending more violence to his person.

This alarmed the Londoners (amongst whom a considerable party of Wickliffites) to rescue poor Pateshul, who in their rage had burnt the convent about the friars' ears, had not our Ashburne, with his prayers and tears, seasonably interceded.† He flourished under king Richard the Second, 1382.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ELIZABETH HARDWICK was daughter to John Hardwick, of Hardwick in this county, Esquire; a lady of an undaunted spirit, and happy in her several marriages to great persons; first, to Sir William Cavendish, then to Sir William Saintloo, and at last to George earl of Shrewsbury. She left two sacred (besides civil) monuments of her memory in this county; one that I hope will not [her tomb in All-Hallows], the other that I am sure cannot, be taken away, as registered in the court of Heaven—her stately alms-house for twelve poor people in Derby.

It will not be amiss here to relate a passage which is reported of this countess. Mary queen of Scots being committed to the keeping of her husband George earl of Shrewsbury, the custody of so great a princess on the earl's cost, was found not

* Johan. Cheek, de Pronunciacione Græcâ.

† Thomas Walsingham; et ex illo Bale, Cent. vi. n. 77.

only chargeable but dangerous; the popish party daily practising her enlargement. Now it happened that this countess coming to court, queen Elizabeth demanded of her how the queen of Scots did. "Madam," said she, "she cannot do ill while she is with my husband; and I begin to grow jealous, they are so great together." The queen, who disliked any familiarity of that royal prisoner with so great a peer, presently ordered her removal thence into the custody of others.* This countess died anno Domini [1607, in extreme old age].

There is a free school in the town of Derby, built, as I understand, by that corporation, and endowed with threescore pounds a year; and I conjecture Mr. R. Fletcher, thrice bailiff of the town, (I say, by his laudatory epitaph, I conjecture him) very instrumental to this work. I understand also that the said town hath large privileges, insomuch that Londoners in some cases pay toll at Derby, but Derby men in no case toll at London. I grudge them not their great privileges, so long as they employ their public stock to pious uses.

To conclude this topic, I meet with this memorable passage in one who continueth the work of an industrious author,† which I will not, yea must not, omit:

"Divers well-disposed citizens of London, desirous (as yet) not to be named, being born in or near to Ashburne in the Peak, in the county of Derby, combining their loving benevolence together, have built there a fair school-house, with convenient lodgings for a master, and liberal maintenance allowed thereto."

I hope that their forwardness hath since provoked many; and that their charity (to allude to their staple commodity of this county), but in the oar in the times of our fathers, hath since been refined to perfection.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING
HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

William bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and Henry de Grey de Codnore;—Richard Vernon, and John Cokayne, (knights for the shire);—Commissioners to take the oaths.

Roberti Carrington.

Johannis Strelley.

Nicolai Maysham.

Johannis Allibon.

Thomæ Stokkes.

Johannis Chester.

Johannis Wyther.

Johannis Wandell.

Thomæ Henster.

Johannis Houghton.

Rogeri Wolley.

Willielmi Orme.

* In my computation of time, this is more proportionable that some ascribe this passage to Gertrude, the first wife of George earl of Shrewsbury.—F.

† Stow's Survey of London, p. 67.

Willielmi Burton.	Johannis Chestirshire.
Willielmi Rossel.	Johannis Bower, sen.
Henrici Sanky.	Johannis Bower, jun.
Thomæ Hye.	Johannis Halom.
Willielmi Peek.	Nicholai Baxter.
Thomæ Peek.	Willielmi Cartwright.
Thomæ Roberd, brazier.	Richardi Brown, skinner.
Roberti Warpeley.	Henrici Derley.
Johannis Fassakirley.	Roberti Potter.
Henrici Bancroft. Hankeston.
Johannis Hegge.	Johannis Potter.
Roberti Shore.	Richardi Whitehalls.
Henrici Crabbe.	Johannis Wode, plasterer.
Johannis Cooke.	Johannis Persal, tailor.
Richardi Peek.	Johannis Hoke.
Roberti Hewster.	Richardi Wright.
Johannis Tykhull.	Johannis Somer.
Edmundi Johnson.	Radulphi Batesson.
Johannis Stretton.	Johannis Litlechirch.
Henrici Shepherd.	Willielmi Johnson.
Thomæ Draper.	Richardi Talliour.
Willielmi Thorstell.	Richardi Colleman.
Johannis Burton.	Roberti Nundi.
Willielmi Maskyr.	Johannis Hegge.
Willielmi Satteby.	Johannis Hatton.
Roberti Stanley, smith.	Willielmi Goldsmith.
Thomæ Stanley, ironmonger.	Willielmi Bullock.
Henrici Cook.	Rogeri Spicer.
Edmundi Lacy.	Richardi Mody.
Johannis Pesall.	Willielmi Seler.
Johannis Peek, currier.	Johannis Stone.
Johannis Benet, brazier.	Henrici Shore.
Nicholai Lacy.	Willielmi Walker.
Johannis By Watyr.	Johannis West.
Johannis Spicer.	Johannis Pen.
Johannis Lockyer, sen.	Willielmi Cutteler.
Johannis Lockyer, jun.	Richardi Keye.
Richardi Baker.	Willielmi Shepherd.
Johannis Dunston.	Johannis Deye, cooper.
Thomæ Stanley, smith.	Roberti Euyngton.
Willielmi Smith, tailor.	Henrici Perpoint, chevalier.
Johannis Wodecok.	Thomæ Folliambe, armigeri.
Roberti Clerk, smith.	Nicholai Johnsill, armigeri.
Johannis Manyashe, glover.	Johannis Leek, armigeri.
Nicholai Cust.	Willielmi Ulkerthorpe, arm.
Roberti Hudgray.	Johannis Lynacre, armigeri.
Johannis Greaterler.	Simonis Ulgerthorpe, gent.
Richardi Walker.	Thomæ Caus, gentleman.
Johannis Butler.	Roberti Newbolt, gent.

- Radulphi Clappewell.
 Willielmi Hardwick, gent.
 Willielmi Lynacre, gent.
 Willielmi Ulgerthorp, gent.
 Joh. Halmworth de Stanley.
 Johannis Whittington, gent.
 Joh. Bothe de Elmeton, gent.
 Joh. Barker de Dore, gent.
 Richardi Seliok, gent.
 Roherti Wennesley, gent.
 Joh. Marshal de Egynton, ge.
 Th. Marshal de Onlecotes, ge.
 Wil. Smith de Egynton, gent.
 Roberti Parker de Norton.
 Thomæ Fox de Aston.
 Joh. Noble de Holmeffeld.
 Johannis Parker de Norton.
 Thomæ Cook de eadem.
 Will. Del More de Grenhul.
 Willielmi Botonne.
 Will. Parker de Shirland.
 Ric. Stykland de Ashover.
 Rad. Huchonson de eadem.
 Rob. Seriount de Dronfield.
 Will. Outrem de Holmefeld.
 Johannis Fox de Barleyles.
 Radulphi Atte Wode.
 Joh. Shanghe de Somersale.
 Johannis Shagheuo.
 Willielmi Roudolf.
 Willielmi Budde.
 Johannis Capronn.
 Johannis Brailesforth.
 Roberti Shoter.
 Ric. Callcroft de Chesterfeld.
 Richardi Delkere de eadem.
 Ely Dikkesson de eadem.
 Thomæ Callcroft de eadem.
 Hen. de Brythrechefeld, arm.
 Tho Hugate de Chesterfeld.
 Johannis Harison de Egynton.
 Johannis Spynkhull.
 Roberti Hasellherst.
 W. Grene de Ken Walmersho.
 Sannyer Atkin de eadem.
 Thomæ Walshe de Stanley.
 Roberti Bishangh de Sutton.
 Joh. Webster de Bellesouer.
 Thomæ Mariori de eadem.
 Johannis Wodeword.
 Thomæ Withwyth.
 Willielmi Aleyn de Norton.
 Williem Bullok de eadem.
 Rogeri Pynder de Pilleslay.
 Willielmi Pynder de eadem.
 Johannis Amori.
 Thomæ Gresley, chevalier.
 Roberti Francys, armigeri.
 Johannis Curson de Croxhale.
 Henrici Holland de Caldware.
 Johannis Abbeny.
 Thomæ Stokes.
 Johan. Franceys de Tykenall.
 Willielmi Lymster.
 Johannis Waren.
 Johannis Perfy.
 Richardi Eyton.
 Thomæ Tronche.
 Nicholai Chaloner.
 Johannis Elton.
 Johannis Godhale, sen.
 Johannis Elton, jun.
 Willielmi Pont.
 Richardi Twigg.
 Thomæ Paynter.
 Johannis Moseley.
 Johannis Smith, ferrou.
 Johannis Smith, baker.
 Johannis Elyson.
 Johannis Sharp.
 Richardi Madley.
 Johannis Baker.
 Radulphi Gyles.
 Rogeri Wilkinson.
 Johannis Bate.
 Johannis Pees.
 Roberti Vernonn.
 Rogeri Cowhope.
 Richardi Smalley.
 Roberti Twyforth.
 Walteri Twyforth.
 Johannis Stathum.
 Thomæ Makworth.
 Johannis Lathebury.
 Johannis Welbek.
 Johannis Leymestyr.
 Richardi Keys.
 Ingram Frannceys.

- Jerardi Moynell.
 Henrici Makworth.
 Roberti Smalley.
 Rich. Frannceys de Stanton.
 Roberti Cokfeld.
 Gilberti Keys de Spondon.
 Johannis Grandon de eadem.
 Johannis Grandon de Denby.
 Henrici Slack de Stanley.
 Roberti Winter.
 Thomæ Babyngton.
 Johannis Sancheverell.
 Willielmi Lemestre.
 Roberti Kneton.
 Johannis Roleston de Lee.
 Walteri Wolley.
 Johannis Gretray de Elton.
 Joh. Richardeson de Alsop.
 Rogeri Hawe de Elton.
 Nicholai Mountgomery, chev.
 Henrici Kneton, armigeri.
 Radulphi Shirley, armigeri.
 Henrici Bradbourne.
 Henrici Bothe, armigeri.
 Johannis Curson, armigeri.
 Tho. Kneton de Mircaston.
 Will. Dethyh de Braidesall.
 Nicholai Fitz-Herbert.
 Johannis Fitz-Herbert.
 Willielmi Mountgomere.
 Roberti Shanghe.
 Johannis Ronyngton.
 Joh. Roleston de Swarston.
 Willielmi Lemestyr.
 Johannis Crewker.
 Henrici de Sale.
 Galfridi de Sale.
 Rob. Miller de Roddesley.
 Rob. Millner de Roddesley.
 Thomæ Prynce de Trusseley.
 Thomæ Saperton.
 Johannis Dantre de Hatton.
 Will. de Crosse de Hilton.
 Roberti Weyke de Hatton.
 Rich. Slater de Brailesforth.
 Rob. Bradshaugh de Wyneley.
 Thomæ Prince de eadem.
 Richardi Millner de Hagge.
 Petri de la Pole.
 Radulphi de la Pole.
 Henrici de la Pole.
 Johannis Mountgomery.
 Henrici Rolleston.
 Johannis Rollesley, sen.
 Johannis Rollesley, jun.
 Johannis Northwode.
 Johannis Cooke de Edensore.
 Rogeri Calton de eadem.
 Willielmi Hikedonne, sen.
 de eadem.
 Willielmi Hikedonne, jun.
 Rogeri North de Babynhall.
 Willielmi Jackson de Hassop.
 Rogeri Cok de Edensore.
 Joh. Stafford de Midleton.
 Joh. Stafford de Eyham.
 Richardi Cobyn de Eyham.
 Johannis Shakerley de par.
 Longesdon.
 Oliveri Halley de Aston.
 Johannis Balgy de Aston.
 Roberti Hayr de Padley.
 Radulphi Leche de Padley.
 Willielmi Hayr de eadem.
 Thurstani de Hall.
 Thomæ Woderoffe.
 Nicholai Scaley.
 Nicholai del Eyre de Hope.
 Willielmi Kingesson.
 Roberti Ratcliff de Mellehour.
 Johannis Hide de Longlee.
 Nicholai Hollond de Lyes.
 Tho. Wolley de Chalesworth.
 Willielmi Wolley de eadem.
 Johannis del Bothe de Chalesworth.
 Tho. Wagstaffe de Glossop.
 Nich. Wagstaffe de eadem.
 Rad. Bradbury de Oldresset.
 Rogeri Bradbury de eadem.
 Jacobi de Lye de Fernley.
 Joh. Shaleros de Shaleros.
 Willielmi Ragge de Bondon.
 Edw. Bradshaugh de eadem.
 Nicholai Bronn de Mershe.
 Egidii Claybrook, Vicarii Ecclesiæ de Castelton.
 Thomæ Claybrook de eadem.

Radulphi Newham de eadem.	Nicholai Bradshaugh de Tid-
Thomæ Newham de eadem.	deswall.
Thomæ Newham de Flixton.	Hen. Bradshaugh de eadem.
Rich. Newham de Castelton.	Rogeri Massy de Highlowe.
Thomæ Nedham de Foxlowe.	Richardi Stafford de eadem.
Rob. Woderof de Wormhill.	Henrici Stafford de Derley.
Johannis Tunsted de eadem.	Thomæ Fox de Banford.
Johannis Nedham de eadem.	Rad. Bagshaugh de Cunbes.
Hug. Willeson de Lytton.	Willielmi Bagshaugh de ca-
Richardi Ropere de eadem.	pella supra le Fryth.
Willielmi Bradshaugh de Tid-	Thomæ Bagshaugh de Rigge.
deswall.	Radulphi Stanley personæ de
Hugonis Strelley de Burg.	Kirke-Ireton.
Will. Manyashe de Manyashe.	Johannis Stepyngstones Ca-
Thomæ Fletcher de eadem.	pellani, et Vicarii Ecclesiæ
Johannis Delmere de eadem.	de Penteryche.
Richardi None de Hurdelow.	

SHERIFFS

OF DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

Anno	HENRY II.	Anno
1	Osbertus Silvan.	6 Willielm. Breewerre, for
2	Radul. filius Engelrami.	five years.
3	Idem.	
4		JOHAN.
5	Idem.	1 Willielmus Bryewerr.
6		2
7	Rad'us filius Engelrami, for	3 Hugo Bardulph, et Wil-
	five years.	lielmus de Lech.
12	Rob. filius Radulphi, for	4 Idem.
	four years.	5 Hugo Bardul. et Regin.
16	Will. filius Radulphi, for	de Carduill.
	eight years.	6 Rob. de Veteri ponte et
24	Will. filius Rad. et Serlo	Rich de Bello Campo.
	de Grendon.	7 Idem.
25	Serlo de Grendon.	8 Idem.
26	Will. filius Rad. et Serlo	9 Idem. <i>Ut Custos.</i>
	de Grandon.	10
26	Radulphus Mordach, for	11 Idem.
	seven years.	12 Ph. Marc. et Pet. Markes,
		for four years.
		12 Ph. de Marc. et Eustach.
		de Ludenham.
		17 Ph. de Marc.
	RICHARD I.	
1	Rad. Murdach.	
2	<i>Null. Tit. Com. in Rotulo.</i>	
3		
4		
5		HENRY III.
		1

Anno

- 2 Ph. Marc. for six years.
- 8 Radulph. filius Nicholai.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Idem.
- 11 Rad. filius Nicolai, et Hugo le Bell, for eight years.
- 19 Rad. filius Nicholai, et Will. de Derley.
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Hugo filius Radulphi, et Rob. le Vavesor.
- 22 Idem.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Williel. de Cantilupo, et Bald. de Pannton.
- 25 Idem.
- 26 Baldwin. de Pannton, for five years.
- 31 Roberti de Vavesor, for eight years.
- 39 Roger de Lunetal.
- 40 Idem.
- 41 Idem.
- 42 Simon de Heydon.
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Simon de Aslacton.
- 45 Johannes de Baylloel et Simon de Heidon.
- 46 Idem.
- 47 Will. filius Herberti, ut custos Hen. fil. ejus.
Hugo de Stapilford, clericus ejus.
- 48 Idem.
- 49 Regin. Grey, et Hugo de Stapelford, for five years.
- 54 Hugo de Stapilford, clericus.
Walterus Eborac. Archiepiscopus.
- 55 Idem.

EDWARD I.

- 1 Walt. Eborac. Archiep.
- 2 Walt. de Stirchesley, for five years.

Anno

- 7 Gervasius de Clifton, for seven years.
- 14 Johan. de Arasle, for five years.
- 19 Will. Chetworth.
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Ph. de Pannton.
- 22 Walt. Gouffe, for four years.
- 26 Johannes de Harington.
- 27 Radulphus de Shirle.
- 28 Idem.
- 29 Rich. de Turneaus.
- 30 Rad. de Shirle.
- 31 Petrus Picot, for four years.
- 35 Williel. de Chelardeston.

EDWARD. II.

- 1 Petrus Picot et Williel. de Chelaston.
- 2 Johan. de Strichesley.
- 3 Rad. de Crophul.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Idem, et Johan. de la Beach.
- 6
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Johan. de Bellaside, for four years.
- 12 Idem, et Hugo de Stokes.
- 13 Johan. Darcy.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Idem.
- 16
- 17 Hen. de Taucombye.
- 18 Idem.

EDWARD III.

- 1 Rob. Ingram.
- 2 Idem.
- 3 Johan. Greet, et Mundus Cressey.
Tho. Languilers.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Rob. de Jorce.
- 6 Idem.
- 7
- 8 Johan. de Oxon.
- 9 Tho. de Bickeringe, et

Anno		Anno	
	Joh. de Oxon.		Johan. Walleys.
10	Idem.	30	Rog. Michal.
11	Tho. de Beckeringe.	31	Rich. de Grey, et Rogerus Michael.
12	Egidius de Meyguil, et Jo- han. de Oxon.	32	Johan. de Gresley.
13	Idem.	33	Hen. de Bralesford.
14	Egidius de Meyguil.	34	Rob. de Morton.
15	Hugo de Hercy.	35	Rog. Beler.
16	Nich. de Langforde.	36	Idem.
17	Idem.	37	Rich. de Bingham.
18	Johannes de Musters et Nich. de Langford.	38	Simon de Leykes.
19	Gervasius de Clifton.	39	Rob. de Twiford.
20	Tho. de Bickeringe.	40	Idem.
21	Johan. de Vaux.	41	Idem.
22	Idem.	42	Sampson de Strelley.
23	Idem.	43	Roger. Belor, for five years.
24	Johan. Walleys, for five years.	48	Johan. Francis.
29	Walt. de Monte Gomeri, et	49	Samp. de Strelley.
		50	
		51	

SHERIFFS OF DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM-SHIRES.

RICHARD II.

All the reign of this king (*Recorda manca*).

HEN. IV.

From the first to the last year of this king (*Recorda manca*.)

HEN. V.

This king's whole reign (*Recorda manca*).

HEN. VI.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
1	Joh. Cokain, mil. . . Arg. three cocks G.	Ashdown.
2	Tho. Chaworth, mil. . . Az. two chevrons O.	Wiverton.
3	Rich. Vernon, mil. . . Arg. fretty S. a canton G.	Haddon.
4	Joh. la Zouch, mil. . . G. ten bezants, a quarter E.	Haringworth.
5	Tho. Greisly, mil. . . Vairy E. and G.	Greisly C.
6	Norm Babington, arm. . . Arg. ten torteaux, 4, 3, 2, and 1.	Dethick.
7	Joh. Cokain, mil. . .	<i>ut prius</i> .
8	Joh. Cakfeld, ar.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
9	Hu. Willoughby, mil.	Risley.
	O. on two bars G. three water-bougets Arg.	
10	Nic. Montgom. mil.	
	G. a chevron between three flower-de-luces Or.	
11	Will. Meringe.	
12	Rob. Markham, mil.	
	Az. in a chief O. a lion issuant G. and border Arg.	
13	Joh. Kokain, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Tho. Darcy.	
15	Joh. Curson.	Kedliston.
	Arg. on a bend S. three popingays O. collared V.	
16	Joh. Hikeling.	
17	Will. Meringe.	
18	Joh. Cockfeld.	
19	Tho. Stannton.	
	Vairée Arg. and S. a canton G.	
20	Jo. Walbyes.	
21	Jo. Pole	Radburne.
	Per Pale O. and S. a saltire engrailed counterchanged.	
22	Tho. Nevil.	
	G. a saltire Erm.	
23	Jo. Stathum.	
24	Rob. Strelley.	
25	Tho. Blount.	
	Barry, nebulée of six O. and S.	
26	Nich. Fitz-Herbert	Norbury.
	Arg. a chief vairée O. and G. a bend S.	
27	Tho. Stannton	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Rich. Willoughby	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Rob. Clifton	Clifton, Nottinghamshire.
	S. semée de cinquefoils, a lion rampant Arg.	
30	Rob. Strelley.	
31	Will. Plumpton, mil.	
32	Joh. Grisley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
33	Joh. Stanop	Shelford.
	Quarterly, E. and G.	
34	Will. Babington	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Joh. Wastneis.	Hendon.
	S. a lion rampant Arg. collared G.	
36	Will. Chaworth, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Will. Fitz-Herbert	<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Rob. Clifton, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDW. IV.

- 1 Rich. Willoughby. . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Joh. Stanhop, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Idem. *ut prius.*
- 4 Rob. Strelley, mil.

Anno	Name.	Place.
5	Ph. Okere, mil.	
6	Nic. Fitz-Herbert, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Nic. Kniveton, arm.	Mercaston.
	G. a chevron vairée	Arg. and S.
8	Rob. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Hen. Perpoint, mil.	Holme Perpoint.
	Arg. a lion rampant	S. in an orle of cinquefoils G.
10	Will. Blount, ar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Hen. Perpoint, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Ger. Clifton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Joh. Curson, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Ph. Oker.	
15	Hen. Stathum, arm.	
16	Will. Basset, arm.	Brailesford.
	O. three piles	G. a canton Erm.
17	Rad. Pole, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Gerv. Clifton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Joh. Babington, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Rob. Markham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Rob. Eyre.	
22	Car. Pilkinton.	

RICHARD III.

1	Gerv. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Curson, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Nich. Montgomery	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY VII.

1	Joh. Byron, mil.	
2	Joh. Curson, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Gerv. Clifton	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Joh. Leeke, arm.	Sutton, D.
	Arg. on a saltire engrailed	S. nine annulets O.
5	Nich. Knifton, sen.	<i>ut prius.</i>
6		
7	Jacobus Savage, arm.	
8	Nich. Byron, arm.	
9	Nich. Knifton, jun.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Bri. Stamford, arm.	
11	H. Willoughby, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Rad. Shirley, mil.	Shirley, D.
	Paly of six, O. and Az.	a canton Erm.
13	Tho. Babington	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Will. Bothe, arm.	
15	Humf. Hercy, arm.	
16	Rad. Longford, mil.	
17	Gerv. Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Will. Perpoint, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
19	Hen. Vernam, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
20	Simon. Digby, arm.	
	Az. a flower-de-luce Arg.	
21	Will. Mering, mil.	
22	Idem.	
23	Edw. Stanhope, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
24	Idem <i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY VIII.

1	Br. Stapulon, mil.	
2	Will. Zouch, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
3	Rich. Basset, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
4	Geo. Chaworth, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
5	Roger Minars.	
6	Will. Mering, mil.	
7	Joh. Zouch, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
8	Rob. Browne, arm.	
9	Br. Stapulton, mil.	
10	Joh. Markham, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
11	God. Fuliamb, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Cokain, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
13	Wil. Perpoint, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
14	Joh. Vernon, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Byron, mil.	
16	Godf. Fuliamb, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
17	Joh. Markham, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
18	Joh. Vernon, arm.	
19	Joh. Byron, mil.	
20	Nich. Strelley, arm.	
21	Tho. Cokain, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
22	Hen. Sacheverel, mil.	
	Arg. a saltire Az. five water-bougets Arg.	
23	Will. Coffin, arm.	
24	Joh. Hercy, arm.	
25	Anth. Babington, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
26		
27	Rad. Langford, mil.	
28	Godf. Fuliamb, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
29	Nich. Strelley, mil.	
30	Joh. Markham, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
31	Will. Basset, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
32	Gerv. Clifton, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
33	Hen. Sacheverel, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
34	Joh. Byron, mil.	
35	Joh. Hercy, arm.	
36	Joh. Zouch, arm.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
37	Joh. Markham, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>
38	Gerv. Clifton, mil.	. . . <i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD VI.

Anno	Name.	Place.
1	Fran. Leeke . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Hercy, mil.	
3	Tho. Cokain, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Hen. Sotton, mil.	
5	Joh. Byron, mil.	
6	Anth. Nevil, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

PHIL. AND MARY.

M. 1	Joh. Port, mil.	
1, 2	Geo. Clifton, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2, 3	Ja. Fuliamb, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3, 4	Jo. Chaworth, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4, 5	Will. Hollis, mil. . .	Houghton.
	Erm. two piles S.	
5, 6	Gerv. Perpoint, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

ELIZ. REG.

1	Tho. Kockeyne, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Will. Mering, mil.	
3	Joh. Zouch, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Stanhop, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Humf. Bradborn, arm.	
6	Fr. Molineux, arm.	
	Az. a cross moline quarter pierced O.	
7	Tho. Gerard, mil.	
8	Godf. Fuliamb, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Fr. Curzon, arm. et . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Anth. Strelly.	

SHERIFFS OF DERBYSHIRE ALONE.

ELIZ. REG.

10	Nich. Langford.	
11	Tho. Dokayn, mil. . .	Ashburne.
	Arg. three cocks G.	
12	Pet. Frechvile, arm.	
	Az. six scallops Arg.	
13	Joh. Zouch, mil.	
	G. ten bezants, a quarter Erm.	
14	Fra. Leke, arm. . . .	Sutton.
	Arg. on a saltire engrailed S. nine annulets O.	
15	Humf. Bradborn.	
16	Germ. Pole, arm.	
17	Joh. Manners, arm. . .	Haddon.
	O. two bars Az.; on a chief quarterly two flower-de-luces of France, and a lion of England.	

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 18 | Fran. Wortley, arm. | Yorkshire. |
| | Arg. a bend with three besants betwixt six martlets G. | |
| 19 | Will. Basset, arm. | |
| | O. three piles G. a canton Erm. | |
| 20 | Godf. Fuliamb, arm. | Walton. |
| | S. a bend between six scallops O. | |
| 21 | Tho. Cockain, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 22 | Joh. Zouch, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Joh. Harper, arm. | Calke. |
| | Arg. a lion rampant within a border engrailed S. | |
| 24 | Hen. Cavendish, arm. | Chatsworth. |
| | S. three bucks' heads cabossed Arg. attired O. | |
| 25 | Fran. Curson, arm. | Kedliston. |
| | Arg. on a bend S. three popinjays O. collared V. | |
| 26 | Joh. Vernon, arm. | |
| | Arg. fretty S. a canton G. | |
| 27 | Tho. Cockayn, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Fran. Leake, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | Will. Kniveton, arm. | Mircaston. |
| 30 | Joh. Manners, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 31 | Godf. Fuliamb, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | Humf. Dethick, arm. | |
| | Arg. a fesse vairy O. and G. between three water-bougets S. | |
| 33 | Tho. Gresley, arm. | Greisley, C. |
| | Vairy Erm. and G. | |
| 34 | Will. Basset, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Fr. Cockain, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 36 | Joh. Rodes, arm. | Balbrough. |
| | Arg. a lion passant bend-ways, G. dot-fessed Erm. between three acorns Az. | |
| 37 | Will. Cavendish, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Geo. Curson, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Joh. Manners, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 40 | Hen. Sacheverel, arm. | |
| | Arg. a saltire Az. five water-bougets Arg. | |
| 41 | Jo. Willoughby, arm. | Risley. |
| | O. on two bars G. three water-bougets Arg. | |
| 42 | Edw. Cockain, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Pet. Frechvile, arm. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 44 | Fran. Fitz-Herbert | Norbury. |
| | Arg. a chief vairy O. and G. a bend S. | |
| 45 | Tho. Gresley, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

JACOBUS.

- | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Tho. Gresley, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Fran. Leake, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | Joh. Harper, mil. | <i>ut prius.</i> |

Anno	Name.	Place.
4	Hen. Willoughby, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Rich. Harper, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Hen. Cavendish, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Curson, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Tho. Burdet, arm.	
	Az. on two bars O. six martlets G.	
9	Geo. Fulwood, mil.	
10	Hen. Leigh, mil.	
	G. a cross engrailed, in the first quarter a lozenge Arg.	
11	Tho. Reresby, mil.	
	G. on a bend Arg. three crosses patée S.	
12	Will. Kniveton, bar. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Joh. Bullock, arm.	
14	Hen. Agard, arm.	
15	Fran. Munday, arm.	
16	Rog. Manners, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Godf. Tacker, arm.	
18	Joh. Milward, arm.	
	Erm. on a fess G. three plates.	
19	Tho. Eyre, arm.	
20	Jacinth. Sacheverel.	
	Arg. on a saltire Az. five water-bougets of the field.	
21	Gilf. Kniveton, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Joh. Fitz-Herbert . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

CAROLUS I.

1	Hen. Harper, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Fitz-Herbert, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Edw. Vernon, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Burton, arm.	
5	Joh. Stanhope, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Fra. Bradshaw, arm.	
7	Humf. Oakeover, arm.	
8	Joh. Manners, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Fran. Foliamb, bar. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Joh. Gell, arm.	
11	Joh. Millward, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Harpur, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Joh. Harpur, bart. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Joh. Curson, bart. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Agard, arm.	
16		
17	Joh. Harpur, bart. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18		
19		
20	Edw. Cooke, bart.	
	Party per pale G. and Az. three eagles Arg.	
21		
22	Mich. Bartonar.	

HENRY VIII.

18. JOHN VERNON, Arm.—Indeed I meet with many Vernons in this catalogue of sheriffs, Henry, John, &c.; but cannot find him I seek for, viz. Sir George Vernon of Haddon in this county. I assign myself this reason, that he never executed that office, because it was beneath a prince to be a sheriff; and such his vast revenues and retinue, that, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth, he was called the King of the Peak. This Sir George left two daughters, coheirs; Elizabeth, married to Sir John Manners, ancestor to the present earl of Rutland, and Margaret, to Sir Thomas Stanley, younger son of the house of Derby, deriving a vast inheritance to their husbands.

How this Sir John, this year sheriff, stood to him related, is to me unknown: sure I am, some of his surname and alliance still flourish in this and the neighbouring counties, where they have a fair estate. Yet will they remember their motto, “*Ver non semper floret;*” so ill it is to trust in the fading spring of human felicity.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand that it is fashionable in this county for adventurers to begin a mine with this solemn expression:

“For the grace of God, and what I there can find.”*

By the grace of God understanding good success; otherwise saving grace is not to be sought for by mining of earth, but mounting up to heaven by faith and repentance. This their expression I approve; “The earth being the Lord’s, and the fulness thereof, both beneath and above ground, belongeth unto him.”†

I have read that the vicars in that country do receive every tenth dish of ore for their due, being obliged thereby to pray heartily for the miners. Now though no such place or profit belongeth unto me, yet, treating of this subject, I conceive myself bound, if not in conscience, in courtesy, to wish these workmen a good-speed in their lawful endeavours, whilst they only undermine the earth, and not their neighbours’ right by fraudulent practices. May their lot prove a prize unto them, that they may gain, at the least, no blank to lose thereby. Particularly, may Divine Providence secure the persons of their labourers from damps and other casualties, which have happened to many, when the earth, though cruel to kill, was courteous to bury, them by the same mischance.

* Edward Manlove, Esq. in his Customs of the Barge-moot Court.

† Psalm xxiv. 1.

WORTHIES OF DERBYSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Sir Thomas ABNEY, Lord Mayor of London, one of the founders of the Bank of England; born at Willesley 1639; died 1722.

Sir Richard ARKWRIGHT, mechanic; died 1792.

John ASHBRIDGE, divine; born at Heath 1788; died 1820.

John ASHBRIDGE, dissenting divine, biographer of Bagshaw; born at Malcalf 1671; died 1735.

Dr. Charles ASHTON, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, divine and critical scholar; died 1752.

Robert BAGE, novelist; born at Darley 1728; died 1801.

William BAGSHAW, "Apostle of the Peak," nonconformist divine, and author, born at Litton 1628; died 1702.

Robert BARKER, divine and author; born at Darley 1741; died 1822.

Robert BARKER, divine and antiquary; born at Bakewell 1736; died 1796.

Francis BASSANO, herald painter and antiquary; born at Derby 1675; died 1746.

Sir Hugh BATEMAN, political writer; born at Derby 1756; died 1824.

William BENNET, dissenting divine and polemic; born at Chinley 1752; died 1821.

John BILLINGSLEY, presbyterian divine, author on popery and schism; born at Chesterfield 1657; died 1722.

Anthony BLACKWALL, divine, schoolmaster; born at Kirk Ireton 1674; died 1730.

Thomas BLORE, topographer; born at Ashbourn 1764; died 1818.

Mrs. Dorothy BLORE, poetess; born at Chesterfield 1758; died 1808.

Abraham BOOTH, dissenting divine and author; born at Blackwell 1734; died 1806.

Miss Hill BOOTHBY, correspondent of Dr. Johnson; born at Ashbourn 1708; died 1756.

Sir Brook BOOTHBY, poet and political writer; born at Ashbourn 1747; died 1824.

William BOTT, topographer of Buxton; born at Chelmorton 1735; died 1804.

Thomas BOTT, divine and author; born at Derby 1688; died 1754.

Samuel BOURNE, dissenting divine and author; born at Derby 1647; died 1719.

Dr. Nicholas BURTON, president of St. John's College; born at Cambridge; died 1759.

- Jedediah BUXTON, day labourer, extraordinary calculator ; born at Elmeton 1707 ; died 1777.
- William CARSON, poetical woolcomber ; born at Youlgrave 1744 ; died 1822.
- Sir Aston COCKAIN, poet ; born at Ashbourn 1608 ; died 1683.
- Sir William COKE, justice of Ceylon ; born at South Norman-ton 1775 ; died 1818.
- Jonathan COTES, mineralogical editor ; born at South Norman-ton ; died 1826.
- Daniel DAKEYNE, poet ; born at Darley 1763 ; died 1806.
- Joseph DENMAN, physician and author ; born at Bakewell 1731 ; died 1812.
- Dr. Thomas DENMAN, physician, and author ; born at Bake-well 1733 ; died 1815.
- John DRINKWATER, divine and poet ; born at Ashford 1789 ; died 1824.
- George EYRE, "The Derbyshire Hudibras," mathematician, astronomer, and musician ; born at Castleton : died 1787, aged 83.
- Ellis FARNEWORTH, divine and translator ; born at Bonteshall about 1710 ; died 1763.
- Sir William FITZHERBERT, first baronet, author on revenue laws ; born at Tissington ; died 1791.
- John FLAMSTEED, astronomer-royal ; born at Derby 1646 ; died 1719.
- John GELL, admiral ; born at Hopton ; died 1806.
- John GRATTON, poetical and suffering quaker, born at Tides-well 1642 ; died 1712.
- Thomas GREATOREX, organist to Westminster Abbey, musical composer ; died 1831.
- Samuel HALIFAX, bishop of St. Asaph, professor of Arabic and Civil Law at Cambridge, erudite prelate, born at Mansfield 1733 ; died 1790.
- Ralph HARRISON, author of "Sacred Harmony," born at Chin-ley 1748 ; died 1810.
- Francis HUTCHINSON, bishop of Down and Connor ; born at Carsington 1659 ; died 1739.
- William HUTTON, bookseller, antiquarian tourist, and self-edu-cated writer ; born at Derby 1723 ; died 1815.
- Thomas INCE, poet ; born at Chesterfield 1768 ; died 1815.
- Michael JOHNSON, bookseller, father of Dr. Samuel Johnson, born at Cubley 1656 ; died 1731.
- Thomas Wickham KENT, sculptor and musician ; born at Brad-well 1744 ; died 1817.
- James MANDER, mineralogical writer ; born at Bakewell 1758 ; died 1829.
- John MAWE, mineralogical writer, born at Derby 1766 ; ob. 1829.

- Thomas Fanshawe MIDDLETON, bishop of Calcutta; born at Kedleston 1769; died 1822.
- Joshua OLDFIELD, presbyterian divine and author; born at Carsington 1656; died 1729.
- Thomas OLDFIELD, historian; born 1755; died 1822.
- Dr. Samuel PEGGE, divine, and erudite and industrious antiquary, born at Chesterfield 1704; died 1796.
- John REYNOLDS, topographer and antiquary, born at Plaistow 1724; died 1780.
- Samuel RICHARDSON, printer, novelist, author of "Pamela," "Clarissa," &c. born 1689; died 1761.
- Samuel SANDERS, topographer; born at Ireton or Caldwell 1641; died 1688.
- Anna SEWARD, poetess and anecdotist; born at Eyam 1747; died 1809.
- George STANHOPE, dean of Canterbury, theologian; born at Hartshorn 1660; died 1728.
- Samuel STURGES, divine and polemist; born at Sudbury 1657-8; died 1736.
- Sir Hugh WILLOUGHBY, naval discoverer; born at Risley; died 1554.
- Sir John Eardley WILMOT, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; born at Osmaston 1709; died 1792.
- John WRIGHT, mineralogist and poet, born at Wirksworth; died 1828.

* * The County of Derby may be said to be without a general historian; though many works connected with its local history have made their appearance since the time of Fuller, viz. *Bray's Tour* (1783); *Views of Derbyshire* by James Pilkington (1789), and by the Rev. D. P. Davies (1811); *History of Derby* by W. Hutton, F.S.A. (1817); a *Picturesque Tour* by E. Days (1825); and a history and gazetteer of the county, by Glover and Noble, recently published in numbers. All these will materially aid the future historian of the county.—ED.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE hath the narrow sea on the south, the Severn on the north, Cornwall on the west, Dorset and Somerset-shires on the east: a goodly province, the second in England for greatness, clear in view without measuring, as bearing a square of fifty miles. Some part thereof, as the South-Hams, is so fruitful it needs no art; some so barren, as Dartmoor, it will hardly be bettered by art; but generally (though not running of itself) it answers to the spur of industry. No shire shows more industrious, or so many, husbandmen, who by marl (blue and white), chalk, lime, sea-sand, compost, soap-ashes, rags, and what not? make the ground both to take and keep a moderate fruitfulness; so that Virgil, if now alive, might make additions to his "Georgics," from the plough-practice in this county. As for the natives thereof, generally, they are dexterous in any employment; and queen Elizabeth was wont to say of their gentry, "They were all born courtiers with a becoming confidence."

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SILVER.

This formerly was found in great plenty in the parish of Comb-Martin (miners being fetched out of Derbyshire for the digging thereof) in the reign of king Edward I. (which, as appeareth by record on the account of those trusted therein)* turned to a considerable profit.

In the two and twentieth year of the reign of king Edward the First, William Wymondham accounted for two hundred and seventy pounds weight of silver. It was forged for the lady Eleanor duchess of Barr, and daughter to the said king, married the year before.

In the twenty-third year of the said king, were fined five hundred and twenty-one pounds ten shillings weight.

In the four and twentieth year of his reign, there were brought to London, in fined silver in wedges, seven hundred and four pounds, three shillings, and one penny weight.

* Extant in the Tower, in the years here noted.

In the twenty-fifth year of his reign, though three hundred and sixty miners were impressed out of the Peak and Wales, great was that year's clear profit in silver and lead.

In the reign of Edward the Third, it appeareth by the record of particular accountants, that the profits of the silver were very considerable towards the maintainance of the king's great expences in the French war.

These mines long neglected (as I conjecture, by reason of the civil wars betwixt York and Lancaster) were re-entered on by an artist in the reign of queen Elizabeth, who presented a silver cup made thereof to the earl of Bath, with this inscription :

"In Martin's-Comb long lay I hid, obscure, deprest with grossest soil ;
Debased much with mixed lead, till Bullmer came, whose skill and toil
Reformed me so pure and clean, as richer no where else is seen."

These mines have not as yet recovered their former credit ; though I understand that some are still pursuing this design, and I do wish well to their endeavours : not that private men should lose by their lead, but the public gain by their silver.

TIN.

God said to Israel, by the mouth of his prophet, "And I will take away all thy tin."* Sad the case of this county, if so served. But what went before? "Thy silver is become dross."† It seemeth, the kings of Israel, being reduced to poverty, debased their coin (the last refuge of princes), adulterating it with tin ; and herein God promised that their coin should be refined to the true standard. This, the literal meaning of the promise, mystically importeth, that God would restore the primitive purity of his service, purged from errors and vices.

In this mystical sense, it will not be amiss to wish that God would take away the tin from Devonshire, seeing such taking it away may consist with the continuance and advance of the metal therein.

As for their literal tin, so plentiful herein, I wish some artifice might be found out (hitherto unknown) to sever the gold and silver from the tin without wasting. Till this be done, I desire some invention might prepare sea coals for the melting thereof ; hereby much wood would be saved, and the product of the tin not diminished, and not so much wasted in the blast, which now they are fain to run over three or four times : I am encouraged in the feasibility thereof, because a learned chemist ‡ (no empiric, but well experimented) affirmed that it may be done, on his own knowledge, by many trials which he hath made upon it.

HERRINGS.

These still are taken in great, and were formerly in greater,

* Isaiah i. 25.

† Ibid. ver. 21.

‡ Doctor Jordan, in his History of Baths, page 60.

plenty in this county: for I read of great quantities of them for six or seven years together taken at Limmouth, until the proctor (as it is said), not contented with reasonable and indifferent tithes, vexed the poor fishermen with unusual and extraordinary payment.* Whether since the God of nature, to condemn such covetousness, hath withdrawn such store of fish, or whether the fishermen, disheartened with such exactions, withdrew their own industry, I know not. This I know, that light gains, as in all other commodities, so especially in tithes of this nature, make the heaviest purses. But we shall speak more conveniently of her-rings in Norfolk.

STRAWBERRIES.

In Latin *fraga*, most toothsome to the palate (I mean if with claret wine or sweet cream), and so plentiful in this county, that a traveller may gather them, sitting on horseback, in their hol-low highways. They delight to grow on the north side of a bank, and are great coolers. These, small and sour, as grow-ing wild (having no other gardener than nature) quickly acquire greatness and sweetness if transplanted into gardens, and become as good as those at Porbery in Somersetshire, where twenty pounds per annum (thank the vicinity of Bristol) have been paid for the tithe thereof. I would not wish this county the increase of these berries, according to the proverb; "Cut down an oak, and set up a strawberry."

HURTBERRIES.

In Latin *vaccinia*, most wholesome to the stomach, but of a very astringent nature; so plentiful in this shire, that it is a kind of harvest to poor people, whose children, nigh Axminster, will earn eight-pence a day for a month together in gathering them. First, they are green, then red, and at last a dark blue. The whitest hands amongst the Romans did not disdain their blackness; witness the poet,

"———*Vaccinia nigra leguntur.*"†

Nothing more have I to observe of these berries, save that the ancient and martial family of the Baskervills in Herefordshire give a chevron betwixt three *hurts* proper for their arms.

THE MANUFACTURES.

BONE-LACE.

Much of this is made in and about Honiton, and weekly returned to London. Some will have it called lace, à *lancinia*, used as a fringe on the borders of cloths. Bone-lace it is named, because first made with bone (since wooden) bobbins. Thus it is usual for such utensils, both in the Latin and English

* Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

† Virgil, Eclog. ii.

names, gratefully to retain the memory of the first matter they were made of; as *cockleare*, a spoon (whether made of wood or metal,) because cockle-shells were first used to that purpose.

Modern the use thereof in England, not exceeding the middle of the reign of queen Elizabeth: let it not be condemned for a superfluous wearing, because it doth neither hide nor heat, seeing it doth adorn. Besides, though private persons pay for it, it stands the State in nothing; not expensive of bullion, like other lace, costing nothing save a little thread descanted on by art and industry. Hereby many children, who otherwise would be burthensome to the parish, prove beneficial to their parents. Yea, many lame in their limbs, and impotent in their arms, if able in their fingers, gain a livelihood thereby; not to say that it saveth some thousands of pounds yearly, formerly sent over seas to fetch lace from Flanders.

THE BUILDINGS.

BEDIFORD BRIDGE

Is a stately structure, and remarkable in many respects. 1. It standeth out of, and far from, any public road, in a corner of the county; so that Bediford bridge is truly Bediford bridge, intended solely for the convenience of that town. 2. It is very long, consisting of twenty-four piers; and yet one William Alford (another Milo) of Bediford, carried on his back, for a wager, four bushels,* salt-water measure, all the length thereof. 3. It is very high, so that a barge of sixty tons may pass and repass (if taking down her masts) betwixt the piers thereof. 4. The foundation is very firmly fixed; and yet it doth (or seems to) shake at the slightest step of a horse. 5. The builder of so worthy a work is not (the more the pity) punctually known.

Yet tradition (the best author where no better is to be had) maketh that finished by the assistance of Sir Theobold Green-vill, the Goldneyes and Oketenets (persons of great power in those parts); Peter Quivill, bishop of Exeter, granting indulgences to all such as contributed to the forwarding thereof.

As for the houses of the gentry in this county, some may attract, none ravish the beholder; except it be Wenbury, the house of the Heales, near Plymouth, almost co-rival with Greenwich itself, for the pleasant prospect thereof.

THE WONDERS.

Not to speak of a river about Lidford, whose stream sinketh so deep that it is altogether invisible, but supplying to the ear that it denies to the eye, so great the noise thereof.

There is in the parish of North Taunton (near an house called

* A bushel is two strikes in this county.—F.

Bath) a pit, but in the winter a pool, not maintained by any spring, but the fall of rain water (in summer commonly dry.) Of this pool it hath been observed, that, before the death or change of any prince, or some other strange accident of great importance, or any invasion or insurrection (though in an hot and dry season), it will, without any rain, overflow its banks, and so continue till it be past that is prognosticated. Be the truth hereof reported to the vicinage (the most competent judges thereof) seeing my author, (who finished his book 1648) reporteth that it overflowed four times within these last thirty years.*

Some will be offended at me, if I should omit the Hanging Stone, being one of the bound stones which parteth Comb-Martin from the next parish. It got the name from a thief, who, having stolen a sheep and tied it about his own neck to carry it on his back, rested himself for a while upon this stone, which is about a foot high, until the sheep, struggling, slid over the stone on the other side, and so strangled the man.† Let the lawyers dispute whether the sheep in this case was forfeited to the king's almoner as a deodand. It appeareth rather a providence than a casualty, in the just execution of a malefactor. To these wonders I will add, and hazard the reader's displeasure for the same,

THE GUBBINGS.

So now I dare call them (secured by distance), which one of more valour durst not do to their face, for fear their fury fall upon him. Yet hitherto have I met with none who could render a reason of their name. We call the shavings of fish (which are little worth) gubbings; and sure it is they are sensible that the word importeth shame and disgrace. As for the suggestion of my worthy and learned friend Mr. Joseph Maynard, borrowed from Buxtorfius,‡ that such who did "inhabitare montes gibberosos" were called Gubbings, such will smile at the ingenuity, who dissent from the truth, of the etymology.

I have read of an England beyond Wales;§ but the Gubbings-land is a Scythia within England, and they pure heathens therein. It lieth nigh Brent-Tor, in the edge of Dartmoor. It is reported, that some two hundred years since, two strumpets being with child, fled hither to hide themselves, to whom certain lewd fellows resorted, and this was their first original. They are a peculiar of their own making, exempt from bishop, archdeacon, and all authority either ecclesiastical or civil. They live in cots (rather holes than houses) like swine, having all in common, multiplied without marriage into many hundreds. Their language is the dross of the dregs of the vulgar Devonian; and the more learned a man is, the worse he can understand

* Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

† From the same Author.

‡ In his Talmudical Rabbinical Dictionary, upon the word גבב.

§ See Camden's Britannia, in Pembrokeshire.

them. During our civil wars, no soldiers were *quartered* amongst them, for fear of being *quartered* amongst them. Their wealth consisteth in other men's goods, and they live by stealing the sheep on the moor; and vain it is for any to search their houses, being a work beneath the pains of a sheriff, and above the power of any constable. Such their fleetness, they will out-run many horses; vivaciousness, they outlive most men; living in the ignorance of luxury, the extinguisher of life. They hold together like burs; offend one, and all will revenge his quarrel.

But now I am informed, that they begin to be civilized, and tender their children to baptism, and return to be men, yea Christians again. I hope no *civil* people amongst us will turn barbarians, now these barbarians begin to be *civilized*.

PROVERBS.

“To *Devonshire* ground.”]

It is sad when one is made a proverb by way of derision; but honourable to become proverbial by way of imitation; as here *Devonshire* hath set a copy of industry and ingenuity to all England. To *Devonshire* land is to pare off the surface or top turf thereof, then lay it together in heaps and burn it, which ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren ground. Thus they may be said “to stew the land in its own liquor,” to make the same ground to find compost to fatten itself; an husbandry, which, wherever used, retains the name of the place where it was first invented, it being usual to *Devonshire* land in Dorsetshire and in other counties.

“A Plymouth Cloak.”]

That is, a cane, or a staff, whereof this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and being out of sorts, is unable, for the present time and place, to recruit himself with clothes. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next wood their draper's shop, where a staff cut out serves them for a covering.

“He may remove Mort-stone.”]

There is a bay in this county called Mort-bay; but the harbour in the entrance thereof is stopped with a huge rock, called Mort-stone; and the people merrily say that none can remove it, save such who are masters of their wives. If so, wise Socrates himself (with all men who are *γυναικο-κράτορες*, under *covert-feme*, as I may say) will never attempt the removal thereof.

“————— First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by Lidford law.”]

Lidford is a little and poor but ancient corporation in this county, with very large privileges, where a court of the Stanneries was formerly kept. This libellous proverb would suggest unto us, as if the townsmen thereof, generally mean persons, were

unable to manage their own liberties with necessary discretion, administering preposterous and preproperous justice.

I charitably believe, that some tinnors, justly obnoxious to censure, and deservedly punished, by fine or otherwise, for their misdemeanors, have causelessly traduced the proceedings of that court, when they could not maintain their own innocence.

SAINTS.

WENFRIDE BONIFACE was born at Crediton (corruptly Kirtton) once an episcopal see in this county; bred a monk under Abbot Woolfhard in Exeter. Hence he went to Rome, where Pope Gregory the Second (perceiving the ability of his parts) sent him to Germany, for the converting of that stiff-necked nation. This service he commendably performed, baptising not fewer than a hundred thousand, in Bavaria, Thuringia, Hassia, Friesland, Saxony, &c.

But here I must depart from Bale,* because he departeth (I am sure) from charity, and I suspect from verity itself. Charity, who (according to his bold and bald apocalyptical conjectures) maketh him "the other beast ascending out of the earth with two horns."† And why so? Because, forsooth, he was made by the Pope Metropolitan of Mentz, and kept the church of Colen *in commendam* therewith.

Secondly, Verity, when saying that he converted men "terrore magis quàm doctrinâ;" it being utterly incredible that a single man should terrify so many out of their opinions. And if his words relate to his ecclesiastical censures (with which weapons Boniface was well provided), such were in themselves, without God's wonderful improving them on men's consciences, rather ridiculous than formidable, to force Pagans from their former persuasions. But if Bale (which is very suspicious) had been better pleased with the Germans continuing in their Pagan principles than their conversion to corrupted Christianity, he will find few wise and godly men to join with his judgment therein. Yet do I not advocate for all the doctrines delivered and ceremonies imposed by Boniface; beholding him as laying the true foundation, "Jesus Christ," which would last and remain; but building much hay and stubble of superstition thereon. But he himself afterwards passed a purging fire in this life; killed at Borne in Friesland, with fifty-four of his companions, anno Domini 755, in the sixtieth year of his age, after he had spent thirty-six years, six months, and six days, in his German employment.

WILLIBALD, descended of high parentage, was born in this county,‡ nephew to St. Boniface aforesaid, whom he followed in

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 13.

† Revel. xiii. 11.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 16.

all respects ; later in time, lower in parts, less in pains ; but profitable in the German conversion ; wherein he may be termed his uncle's armour-bearer, attending him many a mile, though absent from him at his death. Herein he was more happy than his uncle, that, being made bishop of Eystet in Germany, as he lived in honour, so he died in peace, anno Domini 781.

MARTYRS.

AGNES PIREST, or PREST, was the sole martyr under the reign of queen Mary ; wherefore, as those parents which have but one child may afford it the better attendance, as more at leisure ; so seeing, by God's goodness, we have but this single native of this county, yea of this diocese, we will enlarge ourselves on the time, place, and cause of her suffering.

1. Her Christian name, which Mr. Fox could not learn, we have recovered from another excellent author.* 2. I am informed by the inhabitants thereabouts, that she lived at Northcott, in the parish of Boynton, in the county of Cornwall ; but where born is unknown. 3. She was a simple woman to behold, thick, but little and short in stature ; about fifty-four years of age. 4. She was indicted on Monday, the fourth week in Lent, an. Philip and Mary 2 and 3, before W. Stanford, justice of the assize† (the same, as I conceive, who wrote on the Pleas of the Crown) : so that, we may observe, more legal formality was used about the condemnation of this poor woman, than any martyr of far greater degree. 5. Her own husband and children were her greatest persecutors ; from whom she fled, because they would force her to be present at mass.‡ 6. She was presented to James Troublefield, bishop of Exeter, and by him condemned for denying the sacrament of the Altar. 7. After her condemnation, she refused to receive any money from well affected people ; saying, " she was to go to that city where money had no mastery."§ 8. She was burnt without the walls of Exeter, in a place called Sothenhay, in the month of November 1558.

She was the only person in whose persecution bishop Troublefield did appear ; and it is justly conceived that Blackstone, his chancellor, was more active than the bishop, in procuring her death.

CONFESSORS.

This county afforded none either in or before the reign of queen Mary ; but in our age it hath produced a most eminent one, on an account peculiar to himself.

JOHN MOLLE was born in or nigh South Molton,|| in this

* Mr. Vovell, in Holinshed, p. 1309.

† Idem, *ibid.*

‡ Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 2050.

§ Idem, p. 2052.

|| The ensuing relation I had from his son, Mr. Henry Molle, late orator of Cambridge.—F.

county; bred in France, where he attained to such perfection in that tongue, that he made a dictionary thereof for his own use. After his youth spent in some military employments of good trust, he was, in his reduced age, made, by Thomas lord Burghley and president of the north, one of the examiners in that court.

Going afterwards governor to the lord Ross, he passed the Alps (contrary to his own resolution), prising his fidelity to his charge above his own security. No sooner were they arrived at Rome, but the young lord was courted and feasted, Mr. Molle arrested and imprisoned in the Inquisition. Thus at once did he lose the comfort of his wife, children, friends, own land, and liberty, being kept in most strict restraint. Add to all these vexations, visits of importunate priests and jesuits, daily hacking at the root of his constancy with their objections; till, finding their tools to turn edge, at last they left him to his own conscience.

What saith the Holy Spirit? Revel. xviii. 4. "Come out of Babylon, my people." But here, alas! was he who would, but could not, come thence, detained there in durance for thirty years together. How great his sufferings were, is only known to God, who permitted; his foes, who inflicted; and himself, who endured them; seeing no friend was allowed to speak with him alone. He died, in the eighty-first year of his age, about the year of our Lord 1638.

CARDINALS.

WILLIAM COURTNEY was born (probably at Okehampton) in this county; son to Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire; successively bishop of Hereford, Winchester, and Canterbury.* The credit of T. Walsingham, an exact historian (and born before Courtney was buried) maketh me confident, that the Pope made him a cardinal; and Ciaconius and Onuphrius, two Italians, confirm the same; that a bishop of London (though mistaking his name, Adam for William) was at this time rewarded with a red hat.

How stoutly he then opposed John of Gaunt (Wickliffe's patron) in his church of St. Paul is largely related in my "Church History;" and I can add nothing thereunto. For if the men of Laconia (whose work was to study conciseness) punished him severely for speaking in three what might have been said in two words, critics will severely censure me for such tedious repetition.

Only we may observe, that, when archbishop of Canterbury, his metropolitical visitation charged through and through every diocese in his own province, no resistance being of proof against

* Godwin, in the Archbishops of Canterbury.

him, all opposers giving some trouble to him, but disgrace to themselves; soon suppressed by his high blood, strong brains, full purse, skill in law, and plenty of powerful friends in the English and Romish court. The difficulty which he underwent herein made the work easy to his successors ever after. He deceased July 31, anno Domini 1396.

PRELATES.

ROBERT CHICHESTER.—Here I had been at a perfect loss, had I not met with a good guide to direct me: for I had certainly, from his surname, concluded him born at Chichester in Sussex, according to the custom of other clergymen. But this single swallow (which makes no summer) had a flight by himself, retaining his paternal name, descended from a noble and ancient family (saith my author);* still flourishing [at Rawleigh] in this county. He was first dean of Salisbury, then, anno 1128, consecrated bishop of Exeter; highly commended by many writers for his piety, though the principal thereof consisted in his pilgrimages to Rome, and procuring relics thence. He bestowed much money in building and adorning his cathedral; and, having sat therein two and twenty years, died, and was buried, 1150, on the south side of the high altar, nigh a gentleman of his own surname, whose inscribed arms are the best directory to this bishop's monument.

GILBERT FOLIOT was born at Tamerton-Foliot, in this county;† abbot of Gloucester (Bale saith Exeter); then successively bishop of Hereford and London.

He was observed, when a common brother of his convent, to inveigh against the prior; when prior, against the abbot; when abbot, against the pride and laziness of bishops: but when he himself was bishop, all was well, and Foliot's mouth, when full, was silent;‡ whether because all things do rest quiet in their centre, or because age had abated his juvenile animosity, or because he found it more facile to find faults in others than mend them in himself. Indeed, oft-times mere moroseness of nature usurps the reputation of zeal; and what is but a bare disgust of men's persons, passeth for dislike of their vices. However, our Foliot, the less he had in Satires, the more he had of Elegies afterwards, secretly bemoaning the badness of the age he lived in. Hear a pass betwixt him and a strange voice:

SATAN'S CHALLENGE.§

"O Gilberte Foliot,
Dum revolvis tot et tot,
Deus tuus est Ashtarot."||

FOLIOT'S ANSWER.

"Mentiris, dæmon; qui est Deus
Sabaoth, est ille meus."

* Godwin, in the Bishops of Exeter.

† Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

‡ Johannes Sarisburiensis, in Polycraticon, cap. 7.

§ Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

|| The goddess of the Sidonians, 1 Kings xi. 5.

He finds little favour from our historians of his age, because they do generally *Becketize*; whilst Foliot was all for the king, being a professed enemy to the (not person, but) pride of that prelate.* This wise and learned bishop died Feb. 18, 1187.

ROBERT FOLIOT, archdeacon of Oxford, was near cousin† (and therefore is placed countryman) to Gilbert aforesaid. He was bred first in England, then in France, where he got the surname of Robertus Melundinensis, probably from the place of his longest abode. He was first tutor to Becket, and Becket afterwards was patron to him, by whose procurement he succeeded his kinsman in the see of Hereford. He wrote several books, whereof one of "the sacraments of the old law" is most remarkable.

Hitherto we have followed Bale with blind obedience, until bishop Godwin, whom we rather believe hath opened our eyes in two particulars: 1. That Robert de Melune (bishop also of Hereford) was a distinct person from our Robert. 2. That our Foliot was advanced bishop after the death of Becket,‡ probably for the affection he bore unto him, not the assistance he received from him. His death happened anno 1186. Nor must we forget, there was also one Hugh Foliot, archdeacon of Shrewsbury, afterwards bishop of Hereford; of whom nothing remains but his name, and the date of his death, 1234.

WILLIAM BREWER was born in this county (or in Somersetshire), whereof William his father was several years sheriff under king Henry the Second, where we shall insist on the occasion of his surname.§

Bishop Godwin informeth us, that he was brother to Sir William Brewer, knight, if there be not an error therein; seeing two brethren surviving their parents together, both of a name, are seldom seen in the same family. He was preferred bishop of Exeter, anno 1224.

A great courtier, and employed in such embassies proper for a person of prime quality;|| as when he was sent to conduct Isabel, sister to king Henry the Third, to be married to Frederic the emperor; whom he afterwards attended to the Holy Land. Returning to his see, he set himself wholly to the adorning and enriching thereof; founding a dean and twenty-four prebendaries, allowing the latter the annual stipend of four pounds, which they receive at this day. But I am lately informed that the dean and residenciaries of Exeter have since augmented the salary of all the prebendaries at large to twenty

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 8.

† Ibid.

‡ Godwin, in the Bishops of Hereford.

§ See our Catalogues of Sheriffs in Henry the Second.

|| Godwin, in the Bishops of Exeter.

pounds a year ; which intelligence if false, they are not injured ; if true, they are courteously used. This bishop died anno Domini 1244.

WILLIAM de RALEIGH was born at that well known town in this county ; preferred first canon of St. Paul's, then successively bishop of Norwich and Winchester ;* the last of which cost him much trouble, his election being stiffly opposed by king Henry the Third, intending a Valentinian (uncle to the queen) for that bishopric, whom the monks of Winchester refused ; terming him *vir sanguinum*, (a man of blood.) Whether in that sense wherein David is so termed (and on that account prohibited the building of the temple) because a martial man ; or whether only because descended of high blood, whose descent was all his desert ; so that they rigidly adhered to the election of Raleigh.

King Henry, who seldom used to be angry, and more seldom to swear, sware in his anger, "that he would have his will at last, or they should never have bishop ;" and how his conscience came off without perjury herein, his own confessor was best able to satisfy him.

Raleigh had (besides his own merits) two good friends, his purse and the Pope, the former procuring the latter. He presented his Holiness with six thousand marks, which effected his work. Here two persons were at once deceived ; the Pope not expecting so great a sum should be tendered him, and Raleigh not suspecting he would take all, but leave at least a morsel for manners. But his hands will take whatever is tendered him, if not too hot or too heavy.

Raleigh thus run in debt, could never creep out thereof, though living very privately, and dying very penitently ; for, when the priest brought the eucharist unto him, lying on his death-bed, Raleigh, expressing himself in language like to that of John Baptist, "I have need to come to thee, and comest thou to me ?"† would rise out of his bed to meet him. His death happened anno Domini 1249.

RICHARD COURTNEY was one of great lineage ‡ (allied to the earl of Devonshire) and no less learning (excellently skilled in the knowledge of both laws) : so that, at the instant suit of king Henry the Fifth, he was preferred bishop of Norwich, anno 1413. His person (the inn of his soul had a fair sign) was highly favoured by his prince, and beloved by the people ; yet all this could not prolong his life, so that he died of a flux, at the siege of Harflew in Normandy, in the second year of his consecration ; and his corpse, brought over, was honourably entombed in Westminster.

* The effect of what followeth is taken out of Bishop Godwin, in his Bishops of Winchester.—F.

† Matth. iii. 14.

‡ Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Norwich.

JAMES CARY was born in this county, his name still flourishing at Cockington therein. He was at Rome made bishop of Lichfield; and, travelling thence homewards towards England, did again light on the Pope at Florence, just at the news of the vacancy of Exeter; and the same see was bestowed on him, the more welcome because in his native county. Say not this was a degradation; for, though in our time Lichfield is almost twice as good as Exeter, Exeter then was almost four times as good as Lichfield. This appeareth by their valuations of their income into first-fruits; Exeter paying the Pope six thousand ducats, whilst Lichfield paid only seventeen hundred at the most.* But, whatever the value of either or both was, Cary enjoyed neither of them; dying and being buried in Florence. Thus, though one may have two cups in his hand, yet some intervening accident may so hinder, that he may taste of neither. He died 1419.

JOHN STANBERY was (saith Bale † out of Leland) “in occidentali Regni parte natus.” But, the western parts being a wide parish, thanks to our author, he hath particularized the place of his nativity, viz. the farm of Churchill, within the parish of Bratton or Broad-Town in this county, ‡ where some of his name and kindred remain at this day. He was bred a Carmelite in Oxford, and became generally as learned as any of his order, deserving all the dignity which the university did or could confer upon him. King Henry the Sixth highly favoured and made him the first provost of Eton, being much ruled by his advice in ordering that, his new foundation. He was by the king designed bishop of Norwich; but William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk (see the presumption of a proud favourite, or minion rather) got it from him for his own chaplain; and Stanbery was forced to stay his stomach on the poor bishopric of Bangor, till, anno 1453, he was advanced bishop of Hereford.

Leland doth condemn him for his over-compliance with the Pope in all his intolerable taxes; and others commend him as much for his fidelity to his master king Henry, whom he deserted not in all his adversity; so that this bishop was taken prisoner in the battle of Northampton. Say not to this prelate as Eliab to David, “Why camest thou down hither? with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know the pride and the malice of thy heart, for thou art come down to see the battle.”§ For Stanbery being confessor to king Henry, he was tied by his oath to such personal attendance. After long durance in Warwick castle, he was set at liberty; and, dying anno 1474, was buried in the convent of Carmelites, at Ludlow; where his barbarous and tedious epitaph (ill suiting with the

* Compare Bishop Godwin, p. 331 with p. 415.

† De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 34.

‡ Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

§ 1 Sam. xvii. 28.

author of such learned and pithy books,) is not worth the inserting.

PETER COURTNEY, son to Sir Philip Courtney, was born at Powderham, in this shire.* He was first preferred archdeacon, then bishop of Exeter; expending very much money in finishing the north tower, giving a great (called Peter) bell thereunto. He was afterwards, anno 1486, translated to Winchester; where he sat five years. It is much one of so illustrious birth should have so obscure a burial; bishop Godwin confessing that he knew not whereabouts in his church he lieth interred.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

JOHN JEWEL, bearing the Christian name of his father, grandfather, and great grandfather, was born at Buden (a farm possessed more than two hundred years by his ancestors) in the parish of Berynbert, nigh Ilfracombe, in this county, on the 24th of May 1552. His mother's surname was Bellamy, who with her husband John Jewel lived happily fifty years together in holy wedlock, and at their death left ten children behind them.

It may be said of his surname, *nomen, omen*; Jewel his name and precious his virtues; so that, if the like ambition led us Englishmen, which doth foreigners, speciously to render our surnames in Greek or Latin, he may be termed *Johannes Gemma*, on better account than *Gemma Frisius* entitleth himself thereunto.

He was chiefly bred in the school of Barnstable; where John Harding, afterwards his antagonist, was his school-fellow; and at fifteen years of age was admitted in Merton College, under the tuition of John Parkhurst, afterwards bishop of Norwich. Such his sedulity, rising always at four of the clock, and not going to bed till ten, that he was never punished for any exercise, and but once for absence from chapel. Hence he was removed to Corpus Christi College, where he proved an excellent poet (having all Horace by heart), linguist, and orator.

Thus having touched at all human arts, he landed at divinity; being much assisted by Peter Martyr, the king's professor therein. St. Jerome† telleth us, that so great was the intimacy betwixt Pamphilius that worthy martyr, a priest, and Eusebius the bishop of Cæsarea, "ut ab uno alter nomen acceperet," (that they mutually were surnamed the one from the other), Pamphilius Eusebii, and Eusebius Pamphili. No less the unity of affections betwixt these two, who accordingly might be called martyr's Jewel, and Jewel's martyr; as seldom in body and never in mind asunder.

* Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

† In his "Apologia adversus Ruffinum."

What eminent changes afterwards befel him in the course of his life, how he fled into Germany, lived at Zurich, returned into England, was preferred bishop of Salisbury, wrote learnedly, preached painfully, lived piously, died peaceably, anno Domini 1572, are largely related in my “Ecclesiastical History;” and I will trouble the reader with no repetitions.

JOHN PRIDEAUX was born at Hartford, in the west part of this county; bred scholar, fellow, and rector of Exeter College, in Oxford, canon of Christ-Church, and above thirty years king’s professor in that university. An excellent linguist; but so that he would make words wait on his matter, chiefly aiming at expressiveness therein; he had a becoming festivity, which was Aristotle’s, not St. Paul’s, *Εὐτραπεία*.

Admirable his memory, retaining whatever he had read. The Welch have a proverb (in my mind somewhat uncharitable) “He that hath a good memory, giveth few alms;” because he keepeth in mind what and to whom he had given before. But this doctor crossed this proverb, with his constant charity to all in want.

His learning was admired by foreigners, Sextinus Amma, Rivet, &c. He was not vindictive in the least degree; one intimate with him* having assured me, that he would forgive the greatest injury, upon the least show of the party’s sorrow, and restore him to the degree of his former favour; and though politicians will thence collect him no prudent man, divines will conclude him a good Christian.

Episcopacy in England being grievously wounded by malevolent persons, king Charles the First conceived that the best wine and oil that could be poured into these wounds was, to select persons of known learning and unblameable lives, to supply the vacant bishoprics; amongst whom Dr. Prideaux was made bishop of Worcester. But, alas! all in vain, such the present fury of the times.

He died of a fever, 1650; and I have perused a manuscript book (but alas! not made by Oxford, but Worcestershire Muses) of verses on his funeral; amongst which I take notice of these:

“Desine mirari cæcos errasse tot ignes;
In promptu causa est, lux *Prideauxus* obit.”

“Mortuus est *Prideaux*? scriptis post funera vivit;
Aufertur letho mitra, corona datur.”

To these we may add the chronogram, which I meet with amongst the same verses.

“*Iohannes PRIDEAUXVs* *EpIsCopVs* } 1650.
VVIgornIæ MortVs est.

He was buried at Bredon in Worcestershire, August the 16th. Such as deny bishops to be peers, would have conceived this

* Mr. Joseph Maynard, fellow of Exeter College.

bishop a prince, if present at his interment, such the number and quality of persons attending his funeral.

STATESMEN.

Sir ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Knight, was descended of a right ancient family, dwelling at Rawley, in this county. He spent his youth first in the university, then in the French and Irish wars; where, by his valour, he was effectually assistant, first to plough and break up that barbarous nation by conquest; and then to sow it with seeds of civility, when by king James made lord deputy of Ireland.

Indeed good laws and provisions had been made by his predecessors to that purpose; but, alas! they were like good lessons set for a lute out of tune, useless until the instrument was fitted for them. Wherefore, in order to the civilizing of the Irishry, in the first year of his government he established two new circuits for justices of assize, the one in Connaught, the other in Munster. And whereas the circuits in former times only encompassed the English Pale (as the Cynosura doth the Pole), henceforward, like good planets in their several spheres, they carried the influence of justice round about the kingdom. Yea, in short time, Ireland was so cleared of thieves and capital offenders, that so many malefactors have not been found in the two and thirty shires of Ireland, as in six English shires in the western circuit.*

He reduced the mountains and glens on the south of Dublin (formerly thorns in the sides of the English Pale) into the county of Wicklow; and, in conformity to the English custom, many Irish began to cut their mantles into cloaks. So observant his eye over the actions of suspected persons, that Tyrone was heard to complain, "that he could not drink a full carouse of sack, but the state was within a few hours advertised thereof.†

After he had been continued many years in his deputyship, and deservedly made a lord, king James recalled him home, and (loath to leave his abilities unemployed) sent him ambassador to the emperor, and other German princes. Being besieged in the city of Mainchine (a place much indebted to his prudence, for seasonably victualling it) by count Tilley, he sent him word, "that it was against the law of nations to besiege an ambassador." Tilly returned, that he took no notice that he was an ambassador. The lord Chichester replied to the messenger; "Had my master sent me with as many hundred men as he hath sent me on fruitless messages, your general should have known that I had been a soldier, as well as an ambassador."

King James, at his return, entertained him with great commendation, for so well discharging his trust; and he died,

* Sir John Davis, in his discourse of Ireland, p. 270.

† Idem, p. 271.

in as great honour as any Englishman of our age, anno Domini 162...

CAPITAL JUDGES.

Sir WILLIAM HERLE, Knight, was made, by king Edward the Third, chief justice of the King's Bench, in Hilary Term, the first year of his reign; and before the term ended (viz. January the 29th) was made chief judge of the Common Pleas, by his own free consent, as I have cause to conceive; he standing fair in the king's favour: for, whereas sixty marks were in that age the annual salary of that place, the king granted him an augmentation of two hundred and forty marks a year, so long as he kept that office.* This was some four years; for I find Sir John Stoner put into his place,† in the fourth of the king's reign; yet so, that this Sir William was his successor the year after, such alterations being usual in that age. I collect him to die in the ninth of king Edward the Third (the mention of him sinking in that year); and is placed here, because, if not born at (which is most probable) he was owner of Ilfracombe, in this county, the manor whereof was held by his issue till the reign of king Henry the Seventh; and I understand that a family of his name, and I believe of his lineage, hath still a worshipful existence in Cornwall.

Sir JOHN CARY, Knight, was born at Cockington, in this county; and, applying himself to the study of the laws, was made chief baron of the Exchequer in the tenth year of king Richard the Second. The greatest fault I find charged on him was, loyalty to his lord and master; which if any dare call a disease, I assure you it is a catching one, among conscientious people. On this honourable account, this judge lost his office, goods, and lands, in the first of king Henry the Fourth; whose losses, not long after, Providence plentifully repaid to his posterity, on this occasion: a knight-errant of Arragon, coming into England, and challenging any to tilt with him, was undertaken by Sir Robert Cary, son to Sir John aforesaid; who vanquished the vain-glorious Don; so that king Henry the Fifth, out of a sympathy of valour, restored all his estate unto him. This judge died about the year of our Lord 1404.

Sir WILLIAM HANKFORD was born at Amerie in this county (a manor, which, from owners of the same name, by their daughter and heir, descended to the Hankfords); bred in the study of the laws, till he became chief justice of the King's Bench, in the first of king Henry the Fifth; which place he adorned with great learning and integrity, though doleful the manner of his death, on this occasion: coming home discon-

* 1 Edward III. Pat. iv. pars i. memb. 35.

† Sir Henry Spelman's Glossary, tit. "Justiciarius;" p. 417.

tented from London, he expressed extreme anger (somewhat trespassing on his judicial gravity) against his keeper; for that (as he said) his deer were stolen, and charged him to shoot any man in the park whom he should find there, and stood not, being spoken unto, and he would discharge him. The next night, being dark, he presents himself; and, refusing to stand, the keeper, according to his injunction, shot and killed him. The stump of the oak, nigh which this sad accident happened, hath been shewn to some eminent lawyers riding that circuit, which are yet alive.

However, no violent impression is intimated in this his peaceable epitaph on his monument in Amerie church:

“Hic jacet Will. Hankford, Miles, quondam Capitalis
Justiciarius Domini R. de Banco, qui obiit duodecimo
die Decembris, anno Domini 1422: cujus, &c.”

His figure is portrayed kneeling; and out of his mouth, in a label, these two sentences do proceed: 1. “Miserere mei deus, secundum magnam misericordiam tuam.” 2. “Beati qui custodiant judicium, et faciunt justitiam omni tempore.”

No charitable reader, for one unadvised act, will condemn his memory, who, when living, was habited with all requisites for a person of his place.

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE was born of a right ancient and worthy family in this county; first fixed at Wimpstone in this shire, but since prosperously planted in every part thereof. They give for their motto, “Forte scutum salus ducum;” and it is observable that they attained eminency in what profession soever they applied themselves.

In the field: Sir HENRY FORTESCUE, a valiant and fortunate commander under king Henry the Fifth in the French wars, by whom he was made governor of Meux in Berry.

Sir ADRIAN FORTESCUE, porter of the town of Calais, came over with king Henry the Seventh; and, effectually assisting him to regain the crown, was by him deservedly created knight-banneret.

In Westminster Hall: Sir HENRY FORTESCUE was lord chief justice of Ireland, and justly of great esteem for his many virtues; especially for his sincerity in so tempting a place.

Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, our present subject, lord chief justice and chancellor of England in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, whose learned “Commentaries on the Law” make him famous to all posterity.

In the Court: Sir JOHN FORTESCUE, that wise privy councillor, overseer of queen Elizabeth her liberal studies; and chancellor of the Exchequer and Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir LEWIS POLLARD, of King’s Nimet in this county, sergeant of the law, and one of the justices of the King’s Bench

in the time of king Henry the Eighth, was a man of singular knowledge and worth; who, by his lady Elizabeth, had eleven sons; whereof four attained the honour of knighthood: Sir Hugh; Sir John, of Ford; Sir Richard; Sir George, who got his honour in the defence of Boulogne.

Eleven daughters, married to the most potent families in this county, and most of them knights; so that (what is said of Cork in Ireland, that all the inhabitants therein are kin) by this match almost all the ancient gentry in this county are allied.

All the rest, especially John, archdeacon of Sarum, and canon of Exeter, were very well advanced.

The portraiture of Sir Lewis and his lady, with their two and twenty children, are set up in a glass window at Nimet-Bishop. There is a tradition continued in this family, that the lady, glassing the window in her husband's absence at the term in London, caused one child more than she then had to be set up, presuming (having had one and twenty already, and usually conceiving at her husband's coming home) she should have another child; which, inserted in expectance, came to pass accordingly. This memorable knight died anno 1540.

Sir JOHN DODERIDG, Knight, was born at in this county; bred in Exeter College in Oxford; where he became so general a scholar, that it is hard to say whether he was better artist, divine, civil, or common lawyer, though he fixed on the last for his public profession; and became second justice of the King's Bench. His soul consisted of two essentials, ability and integrity, holding the scale of Justice with so steady an hand, that neither love nor lucre, fear or flattery, could bow him on either side.

It was vehemently suspected that, in his time, some gave large sums of money to purchase places of judicature; and Sir John is famous for the expression, "That, as old and infirm as he was, he would go to Tyburn on foot to see such a man hanged, that should proffer money for a place of that nature:" for certainly those who buy such offices by wholesale, must sell justice by retail, to make themselves savers. He was commonly called the sleeping judge, because he would sit on the bench with his eyes shut, which was only a posture of attention, to sequester his sight from distracting objects, the better to listen to what was alleged and proved. Though he had three wives successively, out of the respectful families of Germin, Bamfield, and Culme, yet he left no issue behind him. He kept a hospital house at Mount-Radford near Exeter; and, dying anno Domini 1628, the thirteenth day of September (after he had been seventeen years a judge) in the seventy-third year of his age, was interred under a stately tomb in our Lady's Chapel in Exeter.

To take my leave of the Devonian lawyers, they in this county seem innated with a genius to study law; none in England (Northfolk alone excepted) affording so many. Cornwall indeed hath a famine, but Devonshire makes a feast of such, who by the practice thereof have raised great estates. Three sergeants were all made at one call; sergeant Glanvil [the elder], Dew, and Harris, of whom it was commonly said (though I can nor care not to appropriate it respectively):

One $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gained} \\ \text{Spent} \\ \text{Gave} \end{array} \right\}$ as much as the other two gave.

One town in this shire, Tavistock by name, furnisheth the bar at this present with a constellation of pleaders, wherein the biggest stars, sergeant Glanvil, who shineth the brighter for being so long eclipsed; and sergeant Maynard, the bench seeming sick with long longing for his sitting thereon. As it is the honour of this county to breed such able lawyers; so is it its happiness that they have most of their clients from other shires; and the many suits tried of this county proceed not so much from the litigiousness as populousness of her inhabitants.

SOLDIERS.

SIR RICHARD GREENVIL, Knight, lived and was richly landed at Bediford in this county. He was one of the twelve peers which accompanied Robert Fitz-Haimon in his expedition against the Welsh; when he overthrew Rhese ap Theodore, prince of South Wales, and Justine, lord of Glamorgan; and divided the conquered country betwixt those his assistants.

This Sir Richard, in my apprehension, appears somewhat like the patriarch Abraham;* for he would have none "make him rich, but God alone;" though, in his partage, good land was at Neath (*Nidum*, a city in Antoninus) in Glamorganshire allotted unto him. Indeed Abraham gave the tenth to God in Melchisedec, and restored the rest to the king of Sodom, the former proprietary thereof. This knight (according to the devotion of those darker days) gave all to God, erecting and endowing a monastery (dedicated to the Virgin Mary) at Neath, for Cistercians, bestowing all his military acquests on them for their maintenance, so that this convent was valued at £150. per annum at the Dissolution. Thus having finished and settled this foundation, he returned to his own patrimony at Bediford in this county, where he lived in great repute, 1100, under the reign of king William Rufus; and may seem to have entailed hereditary valour on his name and still flourishing posterity.

JAMES LORD AUDLEY is challenged by several counties (Staffordshire, Herefordshire, Dorsetshire, &c.), and that with

* Gen. xiv.

almost equal probability, to be their native: but my author, well versed in the antiquities of this shire, clearly adjudgeth his birth thereunto; avouching the castle of Barnstaple the place of his principal mansion and inhabitation.

This is that Lord Audley, so famous for his valiant service in France, at the battle of Poitiers, where the Black Prince rewarded him with a yearly pension of 500 marks, which presently the Lord Audley gave as freely to his four esquires; having (as he said) received this honour by their means. The news of this largess being quickly brought to the prince's ears, he questioned the lord, whether he conceived his gift not worthy his esteem; as beneath his acceptance? To whom the lord replied, "These squires have done me long and faithful service, and now especially in this battle, without whose assistance I, being a single man, could have done little. Besides, the fair estate left me by my ancestors enableth me freely to serve your highness; whereas these my men may stand in need of some support. Only, I crave your pardon for giving it away without your licence." The prince, highly pleased thereat, praised his bounty as much as his valour, and doubled his former pension into a thousand marks. This noble lord, by my computation, died about the beginning of the reign of king Richard the Second!

THOMAS STUCKLEY.--Were he alive, he would be highly offended to be ranked under any other topic than that of princes; whose memory must now be content, and thankful too, that he will afford it a place amongst our soldiers.

He was a younger brother, of an ancient, wealthy, and worshipful family, nigh Ilfracombe in this county, being one of good parts; but valued the less by others, because over-prized by himself. Having prodigally mis-spent his patrimony, he entered on several projects (the issue-general of all decayed estates); and first pitched on the peopling of Florida, then newly found out in the West Indies. So confident his ambition, that he blushed not to tell queen Elizabeth, "that he preferred rather to be sovereign of a mole-hill, than the highest subject to the greatest king in Christendom;" adding, moreover, "that he was assured he should be a prince before his death." "I hope," said queen Elizabeth, "I shall hear from you, when you are stated in your principality." "I will write unto you," quoth Stuckley. "In what language?" said the queen. He returned, "In the style of princes; To our dear Sister."

His fair project of Florida being blasted for lack of money to pursue it, he went over into Ireland, where he was frustrated of the preferment he expected, and met such physic that turned his fever into frenzy; for hereafter resolving treacherously to attempt what he could not loyally achieve, he went over into Italy.

It is incredible how quickly he wrought himself through the

notice into the favour, through the court into the chamber, yea closet, yea bosom of pope Pius Quintus; so that some wise men thought his holiness did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility, in giving credit to such a *glorioso*, vaunting that with three thousand soldiers he would beat all the English out of Ireland.

The Pope, finding it cheaper to fill Stuckley's swelling sails with airy titles than real gifts, created him baron of Ross, viscount Murrough, earl of Wexford, marquis of Leinster; and then furnished this title-top-heavy general with eight hundred soldiers, paid by the king of Spain, for the Irish expedition.

In passage thereunto, Stuckley lands at Portugal, just when Sebastian the king thereof, with two Moorish kings, were undertaking a voyage into Africa. Stuckley, scorning to attend, is persuaded to accompany them. Some thought he wholly quitted his Irish design, partly because loath to be pent up in an island (the continent of Africa affording more elbow-room for his achievements); partly because so mutable his mind, he ever loved the last project (as mothers the youngest child) best. Others conceive he took this African in order to his Irish design; such his confidence of conquest, that his breakfast on the Turks would the better enable him to dine on the English in Ireland.

Landing in Africa, Stuckley gave council, which was safe, seasonable, and necessary; namely, that for two or three days they should refresh their land soldiers; whereof some were sick, and some were weak, by reason of their tempestuous passage. This would not be heard; so furious was Don Sebastian to engage; as if he would pluck up the bays of victory out of the ground, before they were grown up; and so, in the battle of Alcazer, their army was wholly defeated: where Stuckley lost his life.

“A fatal fight, where in one day was slain,
Three kings that were, and one that would be fain.”

This battle was fought anno 1578, where Stuckley, with his eight hundred men, behaved himself most valiantly, till overpowered with multitude.

I hope it will be no offence, next to this bubble of emptiness, and meteor of ostentation, to place a precious pearl, and magazine of secret merit, whom we come to describe.

GEORGE MONCK.—Some will say he being (and long may he be) alive, belongs not to your pen, according to your premised rules. But, know, he is too high to come under the roof of my regulations, whose merit may make laws for me to observe. Besides, it is better that I should be censured, than he not commended. Pass we by his high birth (whereof hereafter) and hard breeding in the Low Countries, not commencing a captain

per saltum (as many in our civil wars), but proceeding by degrees from a private soldier, in that martial university. Pass we also by his employment in Ireland, and imprisonment in England, for the king; his sea service against the Dutch; posting to speak of his last performance; which, should I be silent, would speak of itself.

Being made governor of Scotland, no power or policy of Oliver Cromwell could fright or flatter him thence. Scotland was his castle, from the top whereof he took the true prospect of our English affairs. He perceived that, since the martyrdom of king Charles, several sorts of government (like the sons of Jesse before Samuel) passed before the English people; but "neither God nor our nation had chosen them." He resolved, therefore, to send for despised David out of a foreign field; as well assured that the English loyalty would never be at rest till fixed in the centre thereof. He secured Scotland in faithful hands, to have all his foes before his face, and leave none behind his back.

He entered England with excellent foot; but his horse so lean, that they seemed tired at their first setting forth. The chiefest strength of his army consisted in the reputation of the strength thereof, and wise conduct of their general. The loyal English did rather gaze on, than pray for him, as ignorant of his intentions; and the apostle observeth, "that the private man knoweth not how to say Amen to what is spoken in an unknown language."

Now the scales began to fall down from the eyes of the English nation (as from Saul, when his sight was received,) sensible that they were deluded, with the pretences of religion and liberty, into atheism and vassalage. They had learnt also from the soldiers (whom they so long had quartered) to cry out "one and all;" each shire setting forth a remonstrance of their grievances, and refusing further payment of taxes.

Lambert cometh forth of London, abounding with more outward advantages than general Monck wanted; dragon-like, he breathed out nought but fire and fury, chiefly against the church and clergy. But he met with a Saint George, who struck him neither with sword nor spear; but gave his army a mortal wound, without wounding it. His soldiers dwindled away; and indeed a private person (Lambert at last was little more) must have a strong and long hand on his own account, to hold a whole army together.

The hinder part of the Parliament sitting still at Westminster, plied him with many messengers and addresses. He returned an answer, neither granting nor denying their desires; giving them hope, too little to trust, yet too much to distrust, him. He was an absolute riddle; and no ploughing with his heifer to expound him. Indeed, had he appeared what he was, he had ne-

ver been what he is, a deliverer of his country. But such must be as dark a midnight, who mean to achieve actions as bright as noon-day.

Then he was put on the unwelcome office to pluck down the gates of London, though it pleased God that the odium did not light on him that acted, but those who employed him. Henceforward he sided effectually with the City; I say the City, which, if well or ill affected, was then able to make us a happy or unhappy nation.

Immediately followed that turn of our times, which all the world with wonder doth behold. But let us not look so long on second causes, as to lose the sight of the principal, Divine Providence. Christ, on the cross, said to his beloved disciple, "Behold thy mother;" and said to her, "Behold thy son." Thus was he pleased effectually to speak to the hearts of the English, "Behold your sovereign;" which inspirited them with loyalty, and a longing desire of his presence; saying likewise to our gracious sovereign, "Behold thy subjects;" which increased his ardent affection to return; and now, blessed be God, both are met together, to their mutual comfort.

Since the honours which he first deserved have been conferred upon him, completed with the title of "the Duke of Albemarle, and Master of his majesty's horse," &c. Nor must it be forgotten that he carried the sceptre with the dove thereupon (the emblem of peace) at the king's coronation. But abler pens will improve these short memoirs into a large history.

SEAMEN.

WILLIAM WILFORD was a native nigh Plymouth in this county, a valiant and successful seaman. It happened, in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, that the French out of Britain, by a sudden invasion, burnt sixteen hundred houses in Plymouth, if there be not a mistake in the figures, which I vehemently suspect. Sure it was a most sad desolation, remembered at this day in the division of Plymouth, whereof the one part is called "The Briton's side," the other "The Old Town."

But let the French boast their gain when the game is ended, which now was but begun. This fire inflamed all the English, and especially our Wilford, with desire of revenge. Within a short time he made them to pay, besides costs and charges, more than sixfold damages, by taking forty ships on the coast of Britain, and burning as many at Penarch; besides many towns and villages for six leagues together. I collect the death of this William Wilford to be about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Fifth.

Sir HUMPHREY GILBERT, or Jilbert, or Gislibert, was born at Greenway in this county, the pleasant seat of his family for

a long continuance. He was famous for his knowledge both by sea and land. In the year 1569 he valiantly and fortunately served in Ireland. Afterwards he led nine companies to the assistance of the Hollanders. In the year 1583 he set forth with five ships to make discoveries in the North of America, where he took seisin and possession of Newfoundland (according to the ancient solemn ceremony of cutting a turf) for the crown of England.

He resolved to adventure himself in his return in a vessel of forty tons; and with two ships (the only remains of five) did make for England. In the instant of their winding about (I may confidently report what is generally in this county averred and believed), a very great lion, not swimming after the manner of a beast with the motion of his feet, nor yet diving sometimes under water and rising again (as porpoises and dolphins do), but rather gliding on the water with his whole body except legs in sight, shunned not the ship, nor the mariners, who presented themselves in view; but, turning his head to and fro, yawning and gaping wide, made a horrible roaring. It is conceived no spectrum or apparition, but a real fish; seeing we read that such like a lion in all lineaments was taken at sea, anno 1282, and presented to Pope Martyn the Fourth.

Instantly a terrible tempest did arise; and Sir Humphrey said cheerfully to his companions, "We are as near heaven here at sea as at land." Nor was it long before his ship sank into the sea with all therein, though the other recovered home, like Job's messengers, to bring the tidings of the destruction of their companions. This sad accident happened 158 . . .

[AMP.] Cock. I am sorry I cannot add his Christian name, and more sorry that I cannot certainly avouch his nativity in this county (though inclined with many motives to believe it) being a cock of the game indeed: for in the eighty-eight, "*Solus cockus Anglus in suâ inter medios hostes naviculâ, cum laude periit.*"* And whereas there was not a noble family in Spain but lost either son, brother, or nephew, in that fight; this cock was the only man of note of the English, who, fighting a volunteer in his own ship, lost his life, to save his queen and country:†

"Unus homo nobis pereundo restituit rem."

Pity it is his memory should ever be forgotten; and my pen is sensible of no higher preferment, than when it may be permitted to draw the curtains about those who have died in the bed of honour.

Sir FRANCIS DRAKE.— Having formerly, in my "Holy

* Camden's Elizabeth, hoc anno.

† Meteran, in *Historiâ Belgicâ*.

State," written his life at large, I will forbear any addition; and only present this tetrastic, made on his corpse when cast out of the ship (wherein he died) into the sea :

*Religio quamvis Romāna resurgeret olim,
Effoderet tumulum non puto Drake tuum.
Non est quod metuas, ne te combusserit ulla
Posteritas, in aquā tutus ab igne manes.**

" Though Rome's religion should in time return,
Drake, none thy body will ungrave again :
There is no fear posterity should burn
Those bones which free from fire in sea remain."

He died (as I am informed) unmarried; but there is of his alliance a worshipful family extant in this county, in the condition of a baronet.

Sir WALTER RALEIGH.—" The sons of Heth said unto Abraham, Thou art a great prince amongst us; in the choice of our sepulchres bury thy dead; none shall withhold them from thee."† So may we say to the memory of this worthy knight, " Repose yourself in this our catalogue under what topic you please, of statesman, seaman, soldier, learned writer, and what not?" His worth unlocks our closest cabinets; and provides both room and welcome to entertain him.

He was born at Budley in this county,‡ of an ancient family, but decayed in estate, and he the youngest brother thereof. He was bred in Oriel College in Oxford; and thence coming to court, found some hopes of the queen's favours reflecting upon him. This made him write in a glass window, obvious to the queen's eye,

" Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall."

Her majesty, either espying or being shown it, did underwrite,

" If thy heart fails thee, climb not at all."

However he at last climbed up by the stairs of his own desert. But his introduction into the court bare an elder date from this occasion: this captain Raleigh coming out of Ireland to the English court in good habit (his clothes being then a considerable part of his estate) found the queen walking, till, meeting with a plashy place, she seemed to scruple going thereon. Presently Raleigh cast and spread his new plush cloak on the ground; whereon the queen trod gently, rewarding him afterwards with many suits, for his so free and seasonable tender of so fair a foot cloth. Thus an advantageous admission into the first notice of a prince is more than half a degree to preferment.

It is reported of the women in the Balearic Islands, that, to make their sons expert archers, they will not, when children, give them their breakfast before they had hit the mark. Such the dealing of the queen with this knight, making him to earn

* H. Holland, *Herwologia Anglica*, p. 110.

† Gen. xxiii. 6.

‡ The house was called Hayes.

his honour, and, by pain and peril, to purchase what places of credit or profit were bestowed upon him. Indeed it was true of him, what was said of Cato Uticensis, "that he seemed to be born to that only which he went about;" so dexterous was he in all his undertakings, in court, in camp, by sea, by land, with sword, with pen; witness in the last his "History of the World," wherein the only default (or defect rather) that it wanted one half thereof. Yet had he many enemies (which worth never wanteth) at court, his cowardly detractors, of whom Sir Walter was wont to say, "If any man accuseth me to my face, I will answer him with my mouth; but my tail is good enough to return an answer to such who traduceth me behind my back."

CIVILIANS.

JOHN COWEL was born at Yarnesborough in this county; bred first at Eton, then in King's College in Cambridge. He was proctor thereof 1586, doctor of the law, master of Trinity-hall, vice-chancellor in the years 1603 and 1614, doctor of the Arches, and vicar-general to archbishop Bancroft. Though civil was his profession, such his skill in common law, he was as well able to practise in Westminster-hall as Doctors' Commons.

In his time the contest was heightened betwixt the civilians and common lawyers, Cowel being the champion of the former, whom king James countenanced as far as he could with conveniency. Indeed, great were his abilities, though a grand oracle of the common law was pleased in derision to call him Doctor *Cow-heel*; and a *cow-heel* (I assure you) well dressed, is good meat, that a cook (when hungry) may lick his fingers after it.

Two chief monuments he hath left to posterity; his book intituled "*Institutionis Juris Anglicani*," and his "*Interpreter*" of the hard words in the common law. Indeed he had both the essentials of an interpreter, who was both *gnarus* and *fidus*. Many slighted his book, who used it; it being questionable whether it gave more information or offence. Common-lawyers beheld it as a double trespass against them; first, *pedibus ambulando*, that a civilian should walk in a profession *several* to themselves; secondly, that he should pluck up the pales of the hard terms wherewith it was enclosed, and lay it open and obvious to common capacities.

But a higher offence was charged upon him; that he made the king to have a double prerogative, the one limited by law, the other unlimited; which being complained of in parliament, his book was called in, and condemned. Some other advantages they got against him, the grief whereof (hearts sunk down are not to be buoyed up) hastened his death anno Domini 1611; and he lieth buried in Trinity-hall chapel.

ARTHUR DUCK was born of wealthy parentage at Heavy-

tree in this county. He was bred in Oxford, fellow of All-souls College, and wrote the life of archbishop Chicheley, the founder thereof, in most elegant Latin. Proceeding doctor of law, he became chancellor of Wells and London, and master of the Requests; designed also master of the Rolls, had not an intervening accident diverted it. One of most smooth language, but rough speech; so that what the comedian saith of a fair maid in mean apparel was true of him:

“ ————— ni vis boni ————— ”

In ipsâ inesset formâ, vestes formam extinguerent.”*

Had there not been a masculine strength in his matter, it had been marred with the disadvantage of his utterance. He died on the Lord's-day, and, in effect, in the church,† about 1648; leaving a great estate to two daughters, since married to two of his name and kindred.

WRITERS.

ROGER the CISTERCIAN lived (near the place of his birth) at Ford Abbey in this county. Here the judicious reader will please himself to climb up the two following mountains of extremes (only with his eye), and then descend into the vale of truth, which lieth betwixt them.

Leland:—“Doctis artibus et pietati, insolito quodam animi ardore, noctes atque dies invigilavit.”

Bale, (Cent. iii. num. 23):—“Invigilavit fallaciis atque imposturis diabolicis, ut Christi gloriam obscuraret.”

I believe that bilious Bale would have been sick of the yellow jaundice, if not venting his choler in such expressions. But to speak impartially: the works of this Roger concerning the revelations of Elizabeth, abbess of Schonaugh, and the legend that he wrote of St. Ursula, with her thousands of maids killed at Colen, are full (to say no worse) of many fond falsities. He lived mostly in the Low Countries; and flourished, 1180, under king Henry the Second.

JOHN de FORD was probably born at, certainly abbot of, Ford in this county; esteemed *insignis theologus* in his age; following in the footsteps of his friend and patron Baldwin archbishop of Canterbury. He travelled into foreign parts, which he did not, as too many, weed, but gathered the flowers; returning stored with good manners, and stocked with good learning. He endeavoured that all in his convent should be like himself; and Ford Abbey in his time had more learning therein than three convents of the same bigness. He was confessor to king John; wrote many pious works; and, dying, was buried in his own convent, without any funeral pomp, about the year 1215.

* Terentius, in Phormione, I. ii. 58.

† At Chiswick, in Middlesex.

RICHARD FISHAKER, or FIZACRE, (Matthew Paris* termeth him FISHACLE) was, saith Bale,† born in *Exoniensi patriâ*, which I English, in *Devonshire*. He was bred first in Oxford, then in Paris, and became a Dominican friar, for his learning and preaching as highly esteemed as any of that age. He was (saith learned Leland) as fast linked in friendship to Robert Bacon (of whom hereafter‡) as ever Brithus to Bacchius, or Theseus to Perithous; so that one may say of them, "there were two friends." This Richard, disdaining to survive Robert aforesaid, hearing of his death, expired in the same year, 1248; and was buried at Oxford.

JOHN CUT-CLIF was born at the manor of Gammage, in this county, where his name and family do continue owners thereof. Now, because that which is pretty is pleasing, and what is little may be presumed pretty; we will insert the short (and indeed all the) information we have of him:

"In the time of king Edward the Third, Johannes Rupe-Scissanus, or *de Rupe scissa* [Cutclif] being a very sincere and learned man, opposed himself against the doctrine and manners of the clergy, and wrote against the Pope himself."§

I see *Baleus non vidit omnia*. For Pitzeus, it is no wonder if he be pleased to take no notice of a writer of an opposite judgment to himself. When we receive, then will we return more intelligence of this author.

RICHARD CHICHESTER was not born at Chichester in Sussex, as his name doth import, but was an extract of that ancient family still flourishing at Raleigh in this county.|| He became a monk in Westminster; seldom spending any spare time in vanity, but laying it out in reading Scripture and good history. He wrote a chronicle from Hengistus the Saxon to the year of our Lord 1348, done indeed *fide historicâ*. His death happened about the year 1355.

ROBERT PLYMPTON was born at Plympton in this county, and bred an Augustinian in the town of his nativity. He was afterwards preferred archdeacon of Totness, conscientiously discharging his place; for, perceiving people extremely vicious, he was another John Baptist in his painful preaching repentance unto them, which sermons he caused to be written; and it is conceived they wrought a very good effect on the Devonians. The time wherein he flourished is not certainly known.

* In anno Domini 1248, p. 747.

† De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 6.

‡ In the "WRITERS" of Oxfordshire.

§ Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

|| Ibidem.

NICHOLAS UPTON was born in this county, of an ancient family, still flourishing therein at He was bred doctor in the canon law; and became canon of Salisbury, Wells, and St. Paul's. Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, the *Mæcenas*-general of goodness and learning, had him in high esteem, and gave him great rewards. Hereupon Upton, in expression of his gratitude, presented his patron with a book (the first of that kind) of heraldry, and the rules thereof; a book since set forth in a fair impression by Edward Bish, Esquire, a person composed of all worthy accomplishments. He flourished under king Henry the Sixth, 1440.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD HOOKER was born at Heavitree nigh Exeter;* bred in Corpus Christi College in Oxford; and afterwards was preferred by archbishop Whitgift, master of the Temple, whilst at the same time Mr. Walter Travers was the lecturer thereof. Here the pulpit spake pure Canterbury in the morning, and Geneva in the afternoon, until Travers was silenced.

Hooker's style was prolix, but not tedious; and such who would patiently attend and give him credit all the reading or hearing of his sentences, had their expectations over-paid at the close thereof. He may be said to have made good music with his fiddle and stick alone, without any resin; having neither pronunciation nor gesture to grace his matter.

His book of "Ecclesiastical Politie" is prized by all generally, save such who out of ignorance cannot, or envy will not, understand it. But there is a kind of people who have a pique at him, and therefore read his book with a prejudice; that, as Jephtha vowed to sacrifice the first living thing which met him, these are resolved to quarrel with the first word which occur-eth therein.

Hereupon it is, that they take exception at the very title thereof, "Ecclesiastical Politie," as if unequally yoked: church with some mixture of *citiness*; that the discipline, *jure divino*, may bow to human inventions. But be it reported to the judicious, whether, when all is done, a reserve must not be left for prudential supplies in church government.

True it is, his book in our late times was beheld as an old almanack grown out of date; but, blessed be God, there is now a revolution, which may bring his works again into reputation.

Mr. Hooker leaving London (no inclination of his own, but obedience to others, put him on so public a place) retired to a small benefice in Kent, where he put off his mortality, anno 1599, leaving the memory of an humble, holy, and learned divine. Here I must retract (after a father† no shame for a child) two passages in my "Church History." For, whereas I

* Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

† St. Augustine.

reported him to die a bachelor, he had wife and children, though indeed such as were neither to his comfort when living, nor credit when dead.* But parents cannot stamp their children from their heads or hearts.

Secondly, his monument was not erected by Sir Edwin Sandys a person as probable as any man alive for such a performance; but by Sir William Cooper, now living in the castle of Hertford; and let the good knight have the due commendation thereof.

JOHN REYNOLDS was born in this county; bred in Corpus-Christi College, in Oxford, of whom I have spoken plentifully in my "Church History."

NATHANIEL CARPENTER, son to a minister, was born in this county; bred fellow of Exeter College in Oxford. He was right-handed in the Cyclopædia of all arts; logic, witness his Decades; mathematics, expressed in the book of his Geography; and divinity, appearing in his excellent sermons called "Achi-tophel." As for his optics, it had been a master-piece in that kind, if truly and perfectly printed.

I have been informed, that, to his great grief, he found the written preface thereof casing Christmas pies in his printer's house (pearls are no pearls when cocks or coxcombs find them); and could never after, from his scattered notes, recover an original thereof.

He went over into Ireland, where he became chaplain to James Usher archbishop of Armagh, and schoolmaster of the King's Wards in Dublin; a place of good profit, greater credit, greatest trust; being to bring up many Popish minors in the Protestant religion, who, under his education, grew daily out of the nonage of their years, and vassalage of their errors.

He died in Dublin. Robert Usher (soon after bishop of Kildare) preached his funeral sermon, on that text, "Behold a true Israelite, wherein there is no guile;" showing how he was truly a Nathaniel, God's gift; and a carpenter, a wise builder of God's house, until the dissolution of his own tabernacle, about the year 1636.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

PETER BLUNDELL, of Tiverton, in this county, was a clothier by his profession; and, through God's blessing on his endeavours therein, raised unto himself a fair estate. Nor was he more painful and industrious in gaining, than pious and prudent in disposing thereof; erecting a fair free-school in the town of his nativity. By his will he bequeathed thereto a competent maintenance (together with conveniency of lodging) for a mas-

* From the mouth of his sister, lately living at Hogsden, nigh London.—F.

ter and usher. And, lest such whose genius did incline, and parts furnish them for a further progress in learning should, through want of a comfortable subsistency, be stopped or disheartened, he bestowed two scholarships and as many fellowships on Sidney College in Cambridge; carefully providing that the scholars bred in his school at Tiverton should be elected into the same. I cannot attain to a certainty in the time of his death, though it be thought to have happened about the year 1596.

WILLIAM BURGOIN, Esquire, must not be forgotten; finding this his epitaph on his marble stone in the church of Arlington:

“ Here lies Will. Burgoin, a squire by descent,
Whose death in this world many people lament.
The rich for his love; the poor for his alms;
The wise for his knowledge; the sick for his balms.
Grace he did love, and vice controul:
Earth hath his body, and heaven his soul.”

He died on the twelfth day of August, in the morning, 1623; as the inscription on his said tomb doth inform us.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

HENRY DE LA POMERAY lived at, and was lord of, Berry-Pomeray, in this county. This Henry, taking heart at the imprisonment of Richard the First by Leopaldus duke of Austria, surprised and expelled the monks out of Michael's Mount in Cornwall, that there he might be a petty prince by himself. But, being ascertained of his sovereign's enlargement, and fearing deserved death, to prevent it, he laid violent hands on himself, as Roger Hoveden doth report.

But the descendants from this Pomeray make a different relation of this accident;* affirming, that a sergeant at arms of the king's came to his castle at Berry-Pomeray, and there received kind entertainment for certain days together; and, at his departure, was gratified with a liberal reward. In counterchange whereof, he then, and no sooner, revealing his long concealed errand, flatly arrested his host, to make his immediate appearance before the king, to answer a capital crime. Which unexpected and ill-carried message the gentleman took in such despite, that, with his dagger, he stabbed the messenger to the heart.

Then, despairing of pardon in so superlative an offence, he abandoned his home, and got himself to his sister, abiding in the island of Mount-Michael in Cornwall. Here he bequeathed a large portion of his land to the religious people dwelling there, to pray for the redeeming of his soul; and lastly (that the re-

mainder of his estate might descend to this heir) he caused himself to be let blood unto death.

JOHN de BEIGNY, Knight, lived lord of Ege-Lifford in this county; who, having been a great traveller and soldier in his youth, retired home, married, and had three sons in his reduced age. Of these, the third put himself on foreign action, in the war against the Saracens in Spain; whereof fame made a large report, to his father's great contentment; which made him the more patiently dispense with his absence. But, after that death had bereft him of his two elder sons, he was often heard to say, "Oh that I might but once embrace my son, I would be contented to die presently!*" His son soon after returning unexpectedly, the old man instantly expired with an extasy of joy. An English father, I see, can be as passionate as the Italian mother, who died for joy after the return of her son from the battle of Cannæ.† Thus, if all our random desires should hit the mark, and if heaven should always take us at our word, in our wishes; we should be tamed with our wild prayers granted unto us, and be drowned in the deluge of our own passions. This knight, as I take it, flourished under king Edward the Third.

..... CHILD (whose Christian name is unknown) was a gentleman, the last of his family, being of ancient extraction at Plimstock in this county, and great possessions. It happened that he, hunting in Dartmoor, lost both his company and way in a bitter snow. Having killed his horse, he crept into his hot bowels for warmth; and wrote this with his blood:

"He that finds and brings me to my tomb,
The land of Plimstock shall be his doom."

That night he was frozen to death; and being first found by the monks of Tavistock, they with all possible speed hastened to inter him in their own abbey. His own parishioners of Plimstock, hearing thereof, stood at the ford of the river to take his body from them. But they must rise early, yea not sleep at all, who over-reach monks in matter of profit. For they cast a slight bridge over the river, whereby they carried over the corpse, and interred it. In avowance whereof, the bridge (a more premeditated structure, I believe, in the place of the former extempore passage) is called Guils Bridge to this day. And know, reader, all in the vicinage will be highly offended with such who either deny or doubt the credit of this common tradition. And sure it is, that the abbot of Tavistock got that rich manor into his possession. The exact date of this *Child's* death I cannot attain.

* Manuscript of Baronet Northcott.

† Livius, in Bello Punico.

NICHOLAS and ANDREW TREMAINE were twins, and younger sons to Thomas Tremaine, of Colacombe in this county, Esquire. Had they preceded Hippocrates in time, posterity would have presumed them the sympathising twins, whereof he maketh so large mention. Such their likeness in all lineaments, they could not be distinguished but by their several habits; which, when they were pleased on private confederacy to exchange for disport, they occasioned more mirthful mistakes than ever were acted in the Amphitryo of Plautus. They felt like pain though at distance; and, without any intelligence given, they equally desired to walk, travel, sit, sleep, eat, drink together, as many credible gentry of the vicinage (by relation from their father) will attest. In this they differed, that at Newhaven in France, the one was a captain of a troop, the other but a private soldier. Here they were both slain, 1564; death being pitiful to kill them together, to prevent the lingering languishing of the survivor.

LORD MAYORS.

Never one of this office was a Devonshire man by birth, on my best inquiry; whereof some assign these reasons:

1. The distance of the place, whose western part is removed from London two hundred miles.

2. Because the Devonians have a little London (understand it Exeter) in their own county (besides other haven towns), wherein wealth is gained near at hand.

But, whatever be the cause this county hath made so little use of the exchange in London, no English shiremen have applied themselves more profitably to the king's court, and inns of court therein, or hath attained greater wealth and honour by living in those places.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY THE SIXTH, 1433.

Edmund bishop of Exeter;—Roger Champernounge, knight, and Philip Cary, knight, (knights for the shire);—Commissioners to take the oaths.

Philip. Courtney, chiv.

Nicholai Carru, chiv.

Thomæ Brook, chiv.

Johannis Dynham, chiv.

Roberti Chalonn, chiv.

Johannis Herle, chiv.

Thomæ Carmynowe, arm.

Roberti Hille, arm.

Johannis Chichester, arm.

Jacobi Chuddelegh, arm.

Roberti Cornn, arm.

Baldewini Foleford, arm.

Johannis Speake, arm.

Johannis Wise, arm.

Johannis Crokker, arm.

Ricardi Fortescu, arm.

Andree Hille, arm.

Walteri Reynell, arm.

Ricardi Holand, arm.

Johannis Bamfield, arm.

Nicholai Keynes, arm.

Johannis Prideaux de Orcher- ton, arm.	Rogeri Baron.
Johannis Prideaux de Ades- ton, arm.	Stephani Giffard.
Johannis Gorges, arm.	Willielmi Byshop.
Thomæ Denys, arm.	Nicholai Coterell.
Philip Lacy, arm.	Willielmi Blenche.
Ricardi Yard, arm.	Johannis Bolter.
Walteri Polard, arm.	Nicholai Trebarth, arm.
Johannis Holand, arm.	Petri Frie.
Johannis Caylleway, arm.	Ricardi Yeo.
Thomæ Werthe, arm.	Nicholai Tyrant.
Willielmi Malerbe, arm.	Johannis Gambon, sen.
Johannis Malerbe, arm.	Walteri Whitelegh, arm.
Johannis Yeo, arm.	Willielmi Holeway.
Edwardi Saint John, arm.	Thomæ Kyngeslond.
Thomæ Boneville, arm.	Thomæ Perot.
Willielmi Wanard.	Petri Eggecombe, arm.
Johannis Copleston.	Johannis Harry.
Nicholai Radeford.	Thomæ Prons.
Johannis Mulys.	Thomæ Latom.
Henrici Fortescu.	Willielmi Colyn.
Henrice Drewe.	Johannis Cokeworthy.
Johannis Lauerance.	Henrici Merwoode, arm.
Willielmi Mey.	Walteri Elyot.
Henrici Whiting.	Johannis Chapwyk, arm.
Ricardi Piperoll.	Henrici Beard.
Johannis Marshal.	Edwardi Pomeray, arm.
	Roberti Kirkham.

SHERIFFS.

Anno	HEN. II.	Anno
1	Galfridus de Furnell.	19 Idem.
2	Richardus Com.	20 Idem.
3	Richardus de Ridner, et Williel. Boterell.	21 Comes Regin. Paganus, Capels et Alan de Fur- nell.
4		22 Williel. Ruffus.
5	Williel. de Botterell.	23 Idem.
6		24 Hugo de Gunds.
7	Hugo de Ralega, for four years.	25 Idem.
11	Robertus filius Bernardi. Hugo de Ralega.	26
12	Robertus filius Bernardi.	27 Willielmus Bruer, for seven years.
13	Hugo Ralega.	
14	Robertus filius Bernardi, for four years.	
18	Comes Reginaldus.	

RICHARD I.

1	Willielmus de Brewere.
6	Idem, et Mathew Fer- years.

Anno

JOH. REX.

- 1 Willielmus de Wratham.
- 2 Osb't. filius Willielmi.
- 3 Radulp. Morin.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Willielmus Brieuere, et Radus de Mora.
- 6 Willielmus Brieuere.
- 7 Idem.
- 8 Williel. Brieuere, et Radus de Mora, for four years.
- 12 Robertus de Vetere Ponte. Guido de Bello-campo.
- 13
- 14 Robertus de Vetere Ponte. Guido de Bello-campo.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Idem.
- 17

HEN. III.

- 2 Robertus de Curteney.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Robertus de Courtney.
- 5 Rob'tus de Courtne. Waler de Pohier.
- 6
- 7
- 8 Walterus de Trererd. Walterus de Pohier.
- 9 Regin. de Villa torta.
- 10 Williel. Ralegh.
- 11 Williel. de Boleia.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Rogerus la Zouch.
- 14 Tho. de Cicencester, et Tho. de Lawill.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Idem.
- 17 Tho. de la Wile.
- 18 Robertus de Valibus, et Ric. de Langford.
- 19 Nic'us de Molis, et Walterus de Bada.
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Walterus de Bada, for thirteen years.

Anno

- 34 Walterus de Bathond.
- 35 Idem.
- 39 Williel. de Englefeurd.
- 37 Idem.
- 38 Idem.
- 36 Rad'us de Wilton.
- 40 Ger. de Horton, et Hen. de Horton, filius.
- 41 Idem.
- 42 Willielmus de Curcensay.
- 43 Idem.
- 44 Rad'us Lodescomb.
- 45 Idem, et Johan. de Muscegos.
- 46 Rad'us de Esse, for seven years.
- 53 Williel. de Bikels.

EDW. I.

- 1 Thomas Delpin.
- 2 Idem.
- 3
- 4
- 5 Matthew de Eggesheill.
- 6 Thomas Delpin.
- 7 Warinus de Secheville.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Thomas Delpin, for six years.
- 15 Williel. de Munketon, et Rog. de Ingepen.
- 16 Robertus de Wodton.
- 17 Mathew filius Johannis.
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Idem, et Tho. de Scobhull.
- 20 Mathew et Tho.
- 21 Gilber. de Knovill, for eight years.
- 29 Thomas de Ralegh, for six years.
- 35

EDW. II.

- 1 Thomas de Ralegh.
- 2 Nich. de Kirkham.
- 3 Nich. de Tukesbury, for three years.
- 6 Idem, et Mathew Ferneaux.

Anno		Anno	
7	Mathew de Furneaux.	17	
8	Math. de Furneaux, et Rob. de Horton.	18	Edward. Dux Cornubiæ, et Walt. Horton.
9		19	Hen. Tirell.
10	Mathew de Clivedon.		Johan. Childston.
11	Math. de Clivedon, et Rob. de Bendon.	20	Idem.
12	Rob. de Bendon. Joh. de Bikkebur.	21	Rad'us Brit. Rad. Peaupell.
13	Idem.	22	
14	Rob. Bendon, et Nic. Cheigne.	23	Almaricus Fitz Warren.
15	Nul. Tit. Com. in Rotulo.	24	Idem.
16		25	Robertus Atte Haach.
17	Matheus de Crowthorne.	26	Williel. Auncel.
18	Math. de Crowthorne, et Jacob. de Cokington.	27	Idem.
		28	Ric'us Chambeuon.
		29	Idem.
		30	Idem.
		31	Johan. Daubernonn.
		32	Williel. Yoo.
		33	Ric'us de Brankescomb, for three years.
		36	Almaricus Fitz Warren.
		37	Martin. Fitzacre.
		38	Williel. de Brighele.
		39	Johannes Boyes.
		40	Williel. de Servington.
		41	
		42	Ric'us de Brankescomb, et Ric. Channbuon.
		43	
		44	Tho. Chavubuon.
		45	Ric'us Beaumond.
		46	Nich'us Whitting.
		47	Ric'us Chusden.
		48	Johannes Damuarle.
		49	Rich'us de Brandescomb.
		50	Nich'us la Pomeray.
		51	Johan. de Ralege.

EDW. III.

1	James de Cokington.
2	Williel. de Chiverston.
3	
4	Williel. de Fawconb'ge.
5	Mathew de Crowthorne.
6	Idem.
7	Regin. de Moveforti.
8	Willielmus de Alba Marla.
9	Idem.
10	
11	Johannes de Ralegh de Grandeport.
12	Johan. Ralegh de Grand- port.
13	Idem.
14	
15	Johan. Ralegh de Charles.
16	Williel. Pupard.

I cannot deny but I have a catalogue of the sheriffs of this county (beginning but anno 1349, the 24th of king Edward the Third) whence and by whom collected to me unknown, somewhat differing from this list now by us exemplified; though I shall forbear the nominating of them, as sticking to the catalogue communicated unto me out of the Pipe-office.

HENRY II.

2. RICHARDUS COMES.—This is but a blind and lame indication; Richard the Earl, not telling us whereof, as if there had

been but one English Earl Richard in that age. Whereas there was Richard Fitz-Gilbert earl of Clare, and Richard de Ripariis [or Rivers], both flourishing at this time. But here, the latter of these must be meant, who was earl of this county, the self-same who married Avis, daughter and heir of Reginald earl of Cornwall, the base son of king Henry the First.*

27. WILLIELMUS BREWER.—His mother, unable (to make the most charitable constructions) to maintain, cast him in brewers † (whence he was so named), or in a bed of brakes, in New Forest. In him the words of David found performance, “When my father and mother forsake me, the Lord taketh me up.” King Henry the Second, riding to rouse a stag, found this child, and caused him to be nursed and well brought up till he became a man, and (the honour of all foundlings) a prime favourite to king Henry and Richard the First; made baron of Odcomb; and his issue male failing, his large inheritance was by daughters derived to Breos, Wake, La Fort, and Percy.

EDWARD III.

32.—WILLIAM YOO.—His family is still extant in this county in a worshipful condition, on the same token that they give for their arms, Argent, a chevron sable, between three turkey-cocks in their pride proper.‡

Let no over-critic causelessly cavil at this coat, as but a modern bearing, because turkey-cocks came not into England till about the tenth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth;§ being here formerly shewn as rarities, though not fed on as table-foul till that time. Besides, heralds have ever assumed that privilege to themselves, to assign for Arms both those creatures which are found only in foreign countries (leopards, tigers, &c.), and those whose sole existence is in the fancy of poets and painters, as a phoenix,|| harpy, and the like.

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
1	Joh. Damerell . . .	Throwley.
2	Joh. Fitzpayn.	
	Arms: O. three piles Az.	
3	Joh. Strech.	
4	Wal. Corn.	
	Arg. a chevron betwixt three bugle-horns, garnished S.	
5	Ric. Champernoun . .	Modberie.
	G. a saltire vairée, betwixt twelve billets Arg.	

* Camden's Britannia, in Somerset.

† An old English word.

‡ Gaillim's Display of Heraldry. p. 161.

§ Stow's Chronicle, p. 1038.

|| The Crest of the Marquis of Hertford.—F.

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 6 | Ric. Kendall. | |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt three dolphins S. | |
| 7 | Will. de Hasthorpt. | |
| 8 | Ja. Chudleygh. | |
| | Erm. three lions rampant G. | |
| 9 | Ric. Whitley. | |
| | Az. on a bend O. three torteaux. | |
| 10 | Ric. Champernoun . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | John Pawlet. | |
| | S. three swords in pile Arg. | |
| 12 | Nic. Kerckham. | |
| | Erm. three lions rampant G. within a border engrailed S.
alias Arg. | |
| 13 | Will. Bonevile . . . | Wiscombe. |
| | S. six mullets Arg. pierced G. | |
| 14 | Will. Carminow. | |
| | Az. a bend O.; a label of three points G. | |
| 15 | Joh. Greenvile . . . | Bediford. |
| | G. three rests O. | |
| 16 | Tho. Rawleigh . . . | Rawleigh. |
| | G. a bend lozengée Arg. | |
| 17 | Tho. Brook. | |
| 18 | Will. Ferers. | |
| | Arg. a bend G. on a chief V. rect. two cinquefoils of the field. | |
| 19 | Will. Maleherb. | |
| | O. a chevron G. between three nettle leaves proper. | |
| 20 | Tho. Peverell. | |
| | G. a fess Arg. betwixt six crosses patée O. | |
| 21 | Will. Beaumont. | |
| | Az. semée O. flower-de-luce; a lion rampant O. | |

22

23

HEN. IV.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Joh. Keynes. | |
| 2 | Tho. Pomeroy . . . | Bery Pom. |
| | O. a lion rampant G. | |
| 3 | John Herle, mil. . . | Ilfracombe. |
| | Arg. a fess G. betwixt three sheldrakes proper. | |
| 4 | John Keney's. | |
| 5 | John Wike . . . | Northwick. |
| 6 | John Bevil . . . | CORNWALL. |
| | Arg. a bull passant G., armed and tripped O. | |
| 7 | John Cheseldon. | |
| 8 | Phil. Cole. | |
| | Arg. a bull passant S. armed O. within a border of the second bezantée. | |
| 9 | Joh. Herle, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 10 | Edw. Pine. | |
| | G. a chevron Erm. between three pine-apples O. | |

Anno	Name.	Place.
11	Will. Cheney . . .	Pineho.
	G. on a fess of four lozenges Arg. as many escalops S.	
12	Robert	
13	Ric. Pomeroy . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Ric. Peveril . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

HEN. V.

1	Tho. Beaumont . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Tho. Pomeroy . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Joh. Arundell . . .	CORNWALL.
	S. six swallows in pile Arg.	
4	Joh. Bevill . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Will. Talbot . . .	Talbotswick.
6	Ste. Dumeford.	
7	Hug. Courtnay . . .	Powderham.
	O. three torteaux.	
8	Tho. Beaumont . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Rob. Challons.	
10	Tho. Beaumont . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

HEN VI.

1	Tho. Beaumont, et . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Sir. Wil. Bonville . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Ric. Hanckford.	
3	Tho. Brook.	
4	Wil. Palton de . . .	Umberl.
5	Joh. Bampfyld . . .	Polmore.
	O. on a bend G. three mullets Arg.	
6	Tho. Beaumont . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Rob. Hill.	
8	Ja. Chudleigh . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Joh. Bozome.	
	Arg. three bolts G.	
10	Edw. Pomeroy . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Edw. Pine . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Cheynede . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Tho. Stowell.	
	G. a cross lozengée Arg.	
14	Rog. Champernoun . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Tho. Beaumont . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Tho. Arundell . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Ja. Chudleigh . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Will. Beauchamp.	
	G. a fess betwixt six martlets O.	
19	Rob. Burton.	
	Arg. three palmer-staves in fess Az.	
20	Will. Wadham . . .	SOMERSET.
	G. a chevron betwixt three roses Arg.	

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|------|--|------------------|
| 21 | Rich. Yeard | Yeard Col. |
| | Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three water bougets of the first | |
| 22 | Joh. Cheny | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 23 | Joh. Bluet. | |
| | O. a chevron betwixt three eagles displayed G. | |
| 24 | Nic. Broughton. | |
| | Arg. a chevron between three mullets G. | |
| 25 | Hen. Fortescue. | |
| | Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised O. | |
| 26 | Tho. Budcokshed . . . | St. Budcox. |
| | S. three lozenges in fess between three bucks' heads cabossed Arg. | |
| 27 | Hugh Stukley | Affeton. |
| | Az. three pears O. | |
| 28 | Jer. Chudleigh | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 29 | | |
| 30 | Edw. Hall. | |
| 31 | Hen. Fortescue | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 32 | John Cheney | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 33 | Rich. Hales. | |
| | Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffin's heads erased S. | |
| 34 | And. Hillingdon. | |
| 35 | Edw. Landford. | |
| 36 | John Nanfan. | |
| 37 | Rich. Hales | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 38 | Bald. Sutford, mil. | |
| 39 | John Dinham. | |
| | G. three fusils in fess, within a border Erm. | |
| 40 | Walt. Dennis | Holcombe. |
| | Erm. three battle-axes G. | |

EDWARD IV.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | John Cheney | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 2 | Idem | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 3 | John Chichester. | |
| | Checky O. and G. a chief vairy. | |
| 4 | John Arundle | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 5 | Christop. Wolsey. | |
| 6 | Will. Dynis, arm. . . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 7 | Phil. Beaumont | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 8 | Rich. Chichester | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 9 | Nich. Carew, arm. | |
| | O. three lions passant S. armed and langued G. | |
| 10 | Phil. Courtnay | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 11 | Phil. Copleston | Warley. |
| | Arg. a chevron engrailed G. between three leopards' heads Az. | |
| 12 | John Cheney | <i>ut prius.</i> |

Anno	Name.	Place.
13	Rich. Pomeray . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Rich. Chichester . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Otho. Gilbert.	
	Arg. on a chevron S. three roses of the field.	
16	Cha. Dinham . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	John Sapcote	
	S. three doves Arg.	
18	Edw. Courtney . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19		
20	Rob. Willoughby.	
21	Giles Daubeney.	
	G. four lozenges in fess Arg.	
22	Will. Courtney . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

RICHARD III.

- 1 Will. Courtney . . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Hamath. Malevorer . . YORKSHIRE.
-
- S. three hounds cursant, in pale Arg.
- 3 Tho. Malevorer . . . *ut prius.*
- Joh. Maheel.

HENRY VII.

- 1 John Hawell, mil.
-
- O. on a bend S. three goats passant Arg. armed of the field.
- 2 Rich. Edgcombe . . M. Edgcomb.
-
- G. on a bend Erm. betwixt two cotises O. three boars' heads coupé Arg.
- 4 Roger Holand.
-
- Az. five fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant gardant Arg.
- 5 John Hallywell . . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Will. Stonor, mil.
- 7 Walter Enderby.
- 8 Rich. Pomeray, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 9 Roger Holand, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Pet. Edgcombe, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 11 Jo. Fortescue, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Will. Carew, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Pet. Edgcomb, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 14 Roger Holand, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 15 Jas. Chudleigh, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 16 Rich. Whytley, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 17 Rich. Wadham, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 18 Rich. Hallywell, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 19 John Fortescue . . . *ut prius.*
- 20 Will. Norwood, arm.
- 21 John Kyrcham . . . *ut prius.*
- 22 John Fortescue . . . *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
23	Thom. Denys, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY VIII.

- 1 Tho. Denys, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 2 John Crocker, arm. . . . Linam.
Arg. a chevron engrailed betwixt three crows proper.
- 3 Thom. Goodman.
- 4 Thom. Denys, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Will. Carew, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Nich. Wadham, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 7 John Clifton, mil.
S. semée of cinquefoils, a lion rampant Arg.
- 8 John Speak, mil.
Arg. two bars Az. over all an eagle displayed G.
- 9 Peter Edgcombe *ut prius.*
- 10 Thomas Dennys *ut prius.*
- 11 Ralph Paxsal.
- 12 Tho. Stukley, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 13 William Courtney *ut prius.*
- 14 Thomas Dennis *ut prius.*
- 15 John Kirckham, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 16 John Basset, mil.
Arg. three bars wavy G.
- 17 W. Courtney, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 18 Phi. Champernoun *ut prius.*
- 19 Tho. Dennys, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 20 Peter Edgcomb, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 21 Joh. Chamond, arm. . . . CORNWALL.
Arg. a chevron betwixt three flower-de-luces G.
- 22 George St. Leoger.
Az. frettée Arg. a chief G.
- 23 Tho. Dennys, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 24 Rich. Grenville *ut prius.*
- 25 Will. Courtney *ut prius.*
- 26 John Fulford.
G. a chevron Arg.
- 27 Hugh Pollard *ut prius.*
Arg. a chevron S. between three escalop-shells G.
- 28 Geo. Carew, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 29 Rich. Pollard *ut prius.*
- 30 Hugh Chamond *ut prius.*
- 31 Hugh Pollard *ut prius.*
- 32 John Fulford, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 33 Hugh Paulet, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 34 George Carew *ut prius.*
- 35 Rich. Edgcombe *ut prius.*
- 36 Hugh Stukeley *ut prius.*
- 37 Hugh Pollard *ut prius.*

EDWARD VI.

Anno	Name.	Place.
1	Peter Carew, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Gwin. Carew, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Peter Courtney	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Dennys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	John Chichester	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Rich. Chudleigh, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>

PHIL. AND MAR.

1	Rich. Edgcombe	<i>ut prius.</i>
1, 2	Tho. Dennys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
2, 3	James Cortenay, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
3, 4	Rob. Cary, arm.	Cockington.
	Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>	
4, 5	John Fullford, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>

ELIZ. REG.

1	Rob. Dennys, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Tho. Southcoat, arm.	
	Arg. a chevron G. betwixt three coots S.	
3	Arth. Champernoun	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	John St. Leger, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Chr. Coppleston, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Rich. Fortescue, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Richard Duke, arm.	Ottertoun.
	Partie per fess Arg. and Az. three chaplets counter-changed.	
8	Thos. Mounck, arm.	
	G. a chevron betwixt three lions' heads erased Arg.	
9	Pet. Edgcombe, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Lewis Stukeley, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Robert Dennys, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Will. Stroade, arm.	
	Arg. three conies S.	
13	John Mallet, arm.	
	Az. three escalops O.	
14	Tho. Southcote, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	John Parker, arm.	Burrington.
16	John Gilbert, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Tho. Carew, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Arthur Basset	<i>ut prius.</i>
19		
20	Richard Bamfield	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	John Chichester, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Rog. Prideaux, arm.	
	Arg. a chevron S. a label G.	
23	Will. Cortenay, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	John Clifton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
25	John Fitz, arm.	
	Arg. a cross G. gutté de sang.	
26	Hugh Fortescue . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
27	Ed. Seimour, mil. . .	Bury-Castle.
	G. two angels' wings pale-ways inverted O.	
28	Richard Reynell.	
	Masonry Arg. a chief indented.	
29	Humph. Specote.	
	O. on a bend G. three mill-roinds Arg.	
30	Will. Kyrcham, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
31		
32		
33		
34	Ric. Champernoun . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Will. Strowd, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Tho. Dennis, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Ed. Seimour, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Will. Walrond, arm.	
	Arg. three bulls' heads cabossed S. armed O.	
39	Joh. Coplestone, mil.	
40	Will. Fortescue, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
41	Henry Roll	<i>ut prius.</i>
42	Tho. Rugway, arm. . .	Torre.
43	Edm. Parker, arm.	
	S. three bucks' heads cabossed, between two flanches O.	
44	Thom. Heal, arm.	
	G. a bend lozengée Erm. alias Arg. five lozenges in pale.	
45	William Pool, arm. . .	Shute.
	G. on the middlemost a leopard's head O.	
46	Ami. Bamfield, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
JACOB.		
1	Ami. Bamfield, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	John Drake, arm. . .	Ash.
	Arms, <i>ut infra.</i>	
3	Edward Semour, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	John Abbot, arm.	
	G. a chevron betwixt three pears O.	
5	Robert Rolles, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	John Acland, mil.	
	Checky Arg. and S. a fess G.	
7	Will. Grymes, arm.	
8	Hugh Acland, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Thomas Wise, mil. . .	Mountwise.
	S. three chevrons Erm.	
10	Edw. Gyles, mil.	
	Per. chevron, Arg. and P. a lion rampant counter-changed.	
11	George Smith, mil.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
12	John Specot, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	John Gefford, arm.	
	S. three lozenges in fess Erm.	
14	George Southcoate . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Thomas Hearle, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Wari. Heale. mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Christ. Savory, mil.	
18	Samp. Heale, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Edmond Parker, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Edm. Fortescue, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Henry Tottle, arm.	
	Az. on a bend Arg. cotised O. a lion passant S.	
22	Simon Leach.	

CAR I.

- 1 Michael Fry, arm. . . Yarty.
V. three horses in pale courant Arg.
- 2 John Northcoate, arm.
Arg. three crosslets bend-wise S.
- 3 Walter Young, arm.
- 4 Henry Rouswel, mil. . Ford-abbey.
- 5 John Davy, arm.
Arg. a chevron S. betwixt three mullets G. pierced.
- 6 Henry Ashford, arm. . Ashford.
Arg. three pine-apples V. betwixt two chevronels S.
- 7 Edward Arscot, arm. . Anery.
Partie per chevrons Az. and Erm. two stags' heads cabossed O.
- 8 Francis Drake, bar. . . Buckland.
S. a fess wavy between the two pole-stars Arg. alias a wivern's wings elevated G.
- 10 Thomas Drew, mil.
Erm. a lion passant G.
- 11 Thomas Heale, bar. . . Fleet.
Arms, *ut prius.*
- 12 Dennys Roll, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 13 Thomas Wise, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 14 Joh. Poole, bar. . . . *ut prius.*
- 15 Nichol. Martyn, mil. . Oxon.
O. two bars G.
- 16 Nicholas Putt Gitsham.
Arg. a lion rampant, impounded within a mascle S.
- 17 Richard Collums, arm.
Az. a chevron Erm. betwixt three pelicans vulning themselves O.
Edmond Fortescue . . . *ut prius.*
- 18 Henry Careye *ut prius.*
- 19 John Acland, arm. . . . *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
20	Richard Greenvile . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Francis Drake, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
22		

RICHARD II.

1. JOHN DAMEREL.—Throwley, in Dartmoor, his chief manor, came to his family by match with the eldest daughter and coheir of Moeles (who married Avis, sole heir to Sir William le Prowze, in the reign of king Edward the Second); her two younger sisters being married to Northcoat and Wibery, amongst whom a great inheritance was divided. And by writ of partition (sued out in the 14th of king Edward the Third) Throwley fell to the share of Damerel.

HENRY VII.

2. RICHARD EDGCOMBE.—He was a knight, and memorable in his generation; for, being zealous in the cause of Henry earl of Richmond (afterwards king Henry the Seventh) he was in the time of king Richard the Third so hotly pursued, and narrowly searched for, that he was forced to hide himself in his thick woods, at his house at Cuttail in Cornwall. Here extremity taught him a sudden policy, to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, whilst these rangers were fast at his heels; who, looking down after the noise, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed that he had desperately drowned himself; and, deluded by this honest fraud, gave over their farther pursuit, leaving him at liberty to shift over into Britain.* Nor was his gratitude less than his ingenuity, who, in remembrance of his delivery, after his return, built a chapel (lately extant) in the place where he lurked, and lived in great repute with prince and people. King Henry the Seventh rewarded his loyalty, by bestowing the castle of Totness in this county upon him.†

EDWARD VI.

1. PETER CAREW, Miles.—This active gentleman had much ado to expedite himself, and save his life, being imprisoned for his compliance with Sir Thomas Wyate. Afterwards he did signal service in the Irish wars. This memorial remaineth for him:

“Viro
Nobilissimo D. PETRO
CAREW, Equiti Aurato
Est hoc structum Monumentum:
Qui obiit Rosæ in Laginiâ Hybernîæ, 27 Novembris,

* Carew's Survey of Cornwall, fol. 114.

† Camden's Britannia, in Devonshire.

Sepultus autem Waterfordiæ, 15 Decembris, 1575.

Terra cadaver habet."

The rest of the epitaph is not legible.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

11. ROBERT DENNIS, Miles.—This worthy knight, anno 1592, erected a fair alms-house, in the suburbs of Exeter, for twelve poor aged men, allowing to each a plot of ground for an herber, and twelve-pence weekly. This family, so ancient in this county (deriving its name and original from the Danes), is now extinct; the heir-general being married into the house of the Rolles.

45. AMIAS BAMPFIELD, Arm.—Right ancient and worthy his extraction, especially since one of his ancestors married one of the daughters and co-heirs of the Lord Semaure, or *de Sancto Mauro*, whereby a fair inheritance at South Molton in this county accrued into this family, in which church this Amias, with his father, lieth interred; and their joint epitaph will acquaint us with the numerosity of their issue then living or dead:

"Twelve of seventeen are not, of fifteen are eleven
Proceeding from this stock, praise be to God in heaven."

However, Pottimore near Exeter is their prime habitation, and hath been ever since the time of king Edward the First; witness this inscription on a monument in that church: "Hic jacet Joh. Bampfild et Agnes uxor ejus, pater et mater Will. Bampfild, qui hujus ecclesiæ maximam campanam fieri fecerunt, 1310."

As for Sir Coplestone Bampfild (now sheriff of this county) and so cordial to the king's cause in the worst of times, he doth by his virtues add new lustre to his ancient extraction.

KING CHARLES.

12. DENNIS ROLLS, Arm.—His mother was co-heir to Sir Thomas Dennis, knight, of right ancient extraction. As for this worthyesquire, I remember the old sentence, "*Prestat nullaquam pauca dicere de Carthagine*;" on which account I forbear further praise of him. He was the last of his house, not in the sense wherein Sallust is called *ultimus suæ domûs*, because he lavished away all his lands in luxury, but God denied his male issue to attain to man's estate.

THE FAREWELL.

I am most credibly informed, that a rock, lately (so lately that as yet it is not named) hath been discovered by an Hamburger, being master of a ship, who made the first report thereof, on his own oath, and the oaths of all in his company, to the corporation of seamen at the Trinity-house nigh London. It lieth one league off from the start in Devonshire. It is more than suspicious, that many hundreds have here had their silent deaths,

never landing to relate the cause of their destruction; for it is very dangerous for a ship that draweth above eleven for twelve foot water, if it should chance to strike upon it at a low water, with an indifferent sea. It is the more dangerous, because picked the form thereof; so that, if you chance to heave one cast upon it, the next cast shall be no less than fourteen or fifteen fathom water.

I am sorry if the discoverer hereof met not with a proportionable reward; understanding that he had made a better bargain if he had addressed himself first to the Dutch (most bountiful in such cases); though our nation be most concerned therein. Let all ships passing thereby be fore-armed because forewarned thereof, seeing this rock can no otherwise be resisted than by avoiding.

EXETER.

It is of a circular (and therefore most capable) form, sited on the top of a hill, having an easy ascent on every side thereunto. This conduceth much to the cleanness of this city; Nature being the chief scavenger thereof, so that the rain that falleth there falleth thence by the declivity of the place. The houses stand sideways backward into their yards, and only endways with their gables towards the street. The city therefore is greater in content than appearance, being bigger than it presenteth itself to passengers through the same.

MANUFACTURES.

Clothing is plied in this city with great industry and judgment. It is hardly to be believed, what credible persons attest for truth, that the return for serges alone in this city amounteth weekly (even now, when trading, though not dead, is sick) to three thousand pounds, not to ascend to a higher proportion.

But the highest commendation of this city is for the loyalty thereof; presenting us with a *pair-royal* of services herein, when besieged by—1. Perkin Warbeck, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh: 2. The western rebels, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth: 3. The Parliament forces, in the reign of king Charles the First.

Their valour was invincible in the two first, and their loyalty unstained in the last, rewarded by their enemies with the best made and best kept articles; yea, in the very worst of times, a depressed party therein were so true to their principles, that I meet with this epithaph in the chancel of St. Sidwell's:

“Hic jacet Hugo Grove, in comitatu Wilts, armiger, in restituendo Ecclesiam, in asserendo Regem, in propugnando

legem ac libertatem Anglicanam, captus et decollatus 6 Maii, 1655."

THE BUILDINGS.

The cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter, is most beautiful, having the west end thereof adorned with so lively statues of stone, that they plainly speak the art of those who erected them.

There is in this city a castle, whitherto king Richard the usurper repaired, and for some days reposed himself therein. He demanded of the inhabitants, how they called their castle: who returned the name thereof was Rugemont, though I confess it a rarity that the castle in a city should be called by any other name than a castle. Hereat the usurper was much abashed, having been informed by wizards, that he should never prosper after he had met a thing called Rugemont. It seems Satan either spoke this oracle low or lisping, desirous to palliate his fallacy and ignorance; or that king Richard (a guilty conscience will be frightened with little) mistook the word, seeing not Rugemont, but Richmond (the title of king Henry the Seventh) proved so formidable to this usurper.

As for parish churches in this city, at my return thither this year I found them fewer than I left them at my departure thence fifteen years ago. But the demolishers of them can give the clearest account, how the plucking down of churches conduceth to the setting up of religion. Besides, I understand that thirteen churches were exposed to sale by the public crier, and bought by well-affected persons, who preserved them from destruction.

THE WONDERS.

When the city of Exeter was besieged by the Parliament's forces, so that only the south side thereof towards the sea was open unto it, incredible number of larks were found in that open quarter, for multitude like quails in the wilderness, though (blessed be God) unlike them both in cause and effect, as not desired with man's destruction, nor sent with God's anger, as appeared by their safe digestion into wholesome nourishment: hereof I was an eye and mouth witness. I will save my credit in not conjecturing any number; knowing, that herein though I should stoop beneath the truth, I should mount above belief. They were as fat as plentiful; so that, being sold for two-pence a dozen, and under, the poor (who could have no cheaper, as the rich no better meat) used to make pottage of them, boiling them down therein. Several natural causes were assigned hereof: 1. That these fowl, frightened with much shooting on the land, retreated to the sea-side for their refuge: 2. That it is familiar with them in cold winters (as that was) to shelter themselves in the most southern parts: 3. That some sorts of seed were lately sown in those parts, which invited them thither for their own repast. However, the Cause of causes was Divine

Providence, thereby providing a feast for many poor people, who otherwise had been pinched for provision.

PRINCES.

HENRIETTA, youngest child of king Charles and queen Mary, was born at Bedford-house in this city, anno 1644, on the sixteenth day of June. After her long and sad night of affliction, the day dawned with her, in her brother's happy return. Since, she is married to the duke of Orleans. I hope that I, once related unto her as a chaplain, may ever pray for her, that her soul may be sanctified with true grace, and she enjoy both the blessings of this and a better life.

PRELATES.

BARTHOLOMEUS ISCANUS, born in this city, was accounted in that age the oracle of learning and religion, so that in all conventions to that purpose his suffrage clearly carried it.* He became afterwards bishop in the place of his nativity, being intimate with his cityman, whose character next followeth, Baldwin of Devonshire, then but abbot of Ford, afterwards advanced to higher preferment. These mutually dedicated books to each other's commendation, so that neither wanted praise, nor praised himself. This, Leland calleth *pulcherrimum certamen*. Indeed, this alternation of reciprocal encomiums became them the better, because it was merit in both, flattery in neither. This Bartholomew was an opposer of Becket's insolence: and, having sat bishop fourteen years, ended his life anno 1185.

BALDVINUS DEVONIUS was born in this city, of poor parentage, save that in some sort a worthy man may be said to be father to himself. His preferment increased with his learning and deserts, being first a schoolmaster, then an archdeacon, then abbot of Ford; afterwards bishop of Worcester, and lastly archbishop of Canterbury;—an eloquent man, and a pious preacher, according to the devotion of those days; so that the errors which he maintained may justly be accounted the faults of the times, and in him but infirmities. When king Richard the First went to Palestine, he conceived himself bound, both in conscience and credit, to partake of the pains and perils of his sovereign; whom he attended thither, but not thence; dying there, and being buried at Tyre anno Domini 1190.

WALTER BRONSCOMBE was son to a very mean man in this city, and therefore the more remarkable, that, taking no rise from his extraction, he raised himself by his own industry to be bishop of Exeter.† Here he built and endowed an hospital for poor people, and also founded a fair college at Perin in

* Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

† Hooker, alias Vowel, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Exeter.

Cornwall. The angel Gabriel was very much beholden to him, for instituting an annual festival unto him (observed, as I humbly conceive, only in his own cathedral, or own diocese at the most); and, lest people should complain of the dearness of their devotion, he left good land to defray the cost of that solemnity. He is much blamed for compassing the manor of Bishop's-Clift to his church by indirect means; to which I can say nothing, but only observe, that this small city, within eighty years, did afford three eminent prelates (whereof two *Episcopi in Patriâ*) the natives thereof, which will scarcely be paralleled in any place of the same proportion. He died anno 1280.

WRITERS.

JOSEPHUS ISCANUS was born at this city, anciently called Isca, from the river Isc (now named Eske) running thereby. A golden poet in a leaden age; so terse and elegant were his conceits and expressions. This our English Maro had for his Mæcenas Baldwin archbishop of Canterbury. But I revoke my words, and desire to turn Maro into Cornelius Nepos, under whose name the Dutchmen have lately printed a poem, made by this Josephus, "*De Bello Trojano*." It soundeth much to a man's honour, even to be mistaken for another man of eminency; for, though there may be much of error in the mistake, there must be something of truth in the error, especially with the judicious; yea, in such case, a general conformity betwixt the persons is not enough to build the mistake on, without some particular assimilation; as here the affinity of phrase and fancy betwixt these two poets.

This Cornelius Nepos, under whose name the poems of this Josephus were printed, flourished in the time of Tully. Indeed I find not any poems made by him, though having to that purpose perused all Scaliger, "*De Arte Poeticâ*," as a most probable author. But most sure it is, that this Cornelius was most judicious in that art, because Valerius Catullus dedicated his poem unto him, as best able to pass a learned censure thereon. This Josephus Iscanus flourished under king John, anno 1210, being archbishop of Bourdeaux.

I have nothing more to observe of him, save what, with the reader's pardon, I cannot omit; viz. that this Josephus always minded me of another Josephus Iscanus; I mean Joseph Hall, lately bishop of Exeter; a witty poet, when young, a painful preacher and solid divine, in his middle, a patient sufferer in his old age; of whom, God willing, more in due place.*

WILLIAM of Exeter was born in this city; bred a doctor of divinity in Oxford, and afterwards became canon of the cathe-

* See WRITERS, in Leicestershire,

dral in the place of his nativity.* Now in his age, some Franciscan friars so praised the perfection of poverty, that they touched the Pope's copyhold of inheritance; for, if poverty was so essential to piety, papal pomp and plenty must needs argue profaneness. In confutation hereof, this William of Exeter undertook William of Ockam, though indeed *impar congressus* betwixt them; for Exeter, a fair city, did not more exceed Ockam, a small village in Surrey, in beauty and building, than that Ockam William excelled this Exeter William in parts and learning. However, what he wanted in brains, he had in a good back to assist him; and William of Exeter, with John the three-and-twentieth Pope of Rome, was able to undertake any author of that age. He flourished in the year of our Lord 1330, under the reign of king Edward the Third.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD MARTIN was born in this city; and bred partly in the court, partly in the inns of court; and at last betook himself to the study of the law. He was accounted one of the highest wits of our age and his nation; king James being much delighted with his facetiousness: a quality which (with other of his abilities) commended him to be chosen Recorder of London. He is eminent, as for many speeches, so especially for that he made in parliament in the tenth year of king James, when account was taken of forty gentlemen in the house which were not twenty, and some of them not sixteen, years of age. "Formerly," said this Recorder Martyn, "it was the custom of old men to make laws for young ones; but now nature is invaded and inverted, seeing young men enact laws to govern their fathers." He had an excellent pen, and wrote very much; and the more the pity that they are suppressed from public use. His death happened about the year 1616.

WILLIAM MARTIN, kinsman to the aforesaid Recorder, was born in this city, and bred a student in the laws of the land. He wrote a short and clear "History of the Kings of England since the Conquest." I have been credibly informed, that king James took some exceptions at a passage therein, sounding either to the derogation of his own family or of the Scotch nation, which he took so tenderly, that Mr. Martin was brought into trouble for the same; and though he weathered out the king's displeasure, and was reconciled to his majesty, yet he never recovered his former cheerfulness. It seems that a prince's anger is a disease which though cured is not cured, grief for the same being conceived to hasten his death, which happened about the year 1616.

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. v. p. 405; and Pits, anno 1330.

WILLIAM TUCKER was born in this city; bred fellow of New College in Oxford;* and after became doctor in divinity, canon of Salisbury, archdeacon of Barnstable, and dean of Lichfield. The purity of his Latin pen procured his preferment, writing and dedicating a book to queen Elizabeth, "*De Charismate*," (Of our kings of England their gracious healing the evil,) being the best that I have seen on that subject, vindicating such cures from all imposture, unlawful magic, and from some French writers, bold usurpations, who lay claim to it as originally belonging to their kings alone: whereas, under correction, I conceive that the word sovereign, which properly importeth the supreme majesty, doth also in our English tongue, in a secondary sense, signify what is cordial to cure and heal diseases or sores, ever since such sanative power hath been annexed to the crown of England. This doctor may be said to have worn half a mitre, seeing his *cong   d  lire* was signed (if not sent) to elect him bishop of Gloucester; but afterwards, by order from king James, it was revoked, on what occasion I list not to inquire. I conjecture the date of his death was much about the year 1617.

JOHN BARKHAM, born in this county, was bred in Corpus Christi College in Oxford, whereof he was fellow; chaplain afterwards to Archbishop Bancroft, and parson of Bocking in Essex. Much his modesty, and no less his learning; who (though never the public parent of any) was the careful nurse of many books, which otherwise had expired in their infancy, had not his care preserved them. He set forth *D . . . Crackenthorp's*† posthume book against Spalato; and was helpful to John Speed in the composing of his "*English History*;" yea, he wrote the whole life of the reign of king John (which is the king of all the reigns in that book, for profound penning) discoverable from the rest on account of the different style, and much Scripture cited therein. Mr. Guillim, in his "*Heraldry*," was much beholden to this doctor's emendations.

He was a greater lover of coins than of money; rather curious in the stamps than covetous for the metal thereof. That excellent collection in Oxford library was his gift to the archbishop, before the archbishop gave it to the university. He died March 25, 1641.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

JOAN TUCKVILE, a merchant's widow in this city, first procured the possession, then the consecration, of a parcel of ground, which she had fairly compassed about, for the interment of such as were executed at Heavi-tree hard by, allowing land to buy a shrine for every one of them; that such as died

* New College Register, in anno 1577.

† Dr. Richard Crackenthorp, a distinguished writer.—ED.

malefactors might be buried as men, yea, as Christians; who, having passed under the hand of justice, received a boon from her hand, who was merciful to the dead. This I may call exemplary charity indeed, as which set a copy for others, but such as hitherto hath not (to my knowledge) by any been transcribed. She died about the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

THE FAREWELL.

Malice knoweth no other heaven than to do mischief to others, though thereby no good to itself. Such the spite of the Cornish rebels besieging Exeter, who, to damnify the city, dammed and stopped up the channel of the river Ex (near to a village thence called Weare at this day)* to such a degree, that thereby the access of lesser vessels is much hindered, and of the greater ships wholly debarred.

Some, knowing Sir Simon Baskerville (a physician and native of this place) to have a plentiful purse and public spirit, wished he would have taken the work in hand, to cure this obstruction: but it was no physician's work to meddle therewith; nor is it either powder of steel, or gilded pills, which can do the deed; but only pills of massy gold and silver; so expensive is the performance.

Indeed several Acts of Parliament have ordered the removal of these stoppages;† but nothing is effected in this kind, these real *remoræ* remaining as before.

It is urged as an argument of Aristotle, against the conceit of Plato's having all women in common, and their children to be brought up on the public charge, that then the education of such children will be neglected; because what is every man's work is no man's work. The truth hereof appeareth in the slow avoiding of these steam-suffocations.

I could heartily wish, that one Act of Parliament more (an eunuch, yet not barren) may be made; eunuch, that it may beget no more acts to cause the retarding and elongation of this work; yet not barren, that it may effectually remedy this grievance, and that a general good be no longer postponed to men's private profit.

WORTHIES OF DEVONSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Samuel BADCOCK, divine and critic; born at South Molton 1747; died 1788.

John BIDLAKÉ, divine and poet, author of "Virginia," a tragedy; born at Plymouth 1755; died 1814.

* Camden's Britannia, in Devonshire.

† Idem.

- Jacob BRYANT, learned mythologist; born at Plymouth about 1725; died 1804.
- John BURTON, divine, author of "Opuscula Miscellanea;" born at Wembworthy 1696; died 1771.
- Bamfylde Moore CAREW, celebrated "king of the beggars;" born at Bickleigh; died about 1770, aged 77.
- N. T. CARRINGTON, the Devonian bard; born at Plymouth 1777; died 1831.
- John CHURCHILL, duke of Marlborough, and prince of Mildenheim, soldier and statesman, born at Ashe near Colyton 1650; died 1722.
- S. T. COLERIDGE, poet; born at Ottery St. Mary 1773; died 1834.
- John CONYBEARE, bishop of Bristol, defender of Revelation; born at Pinhoe 1692; died 1755.
- Mrs. Hannah COWLEY, dramatic writer, author of "The Belle Stratagem;" born at Tiverton in 1743; died there in 1809.
- John DUNNING, Lord Ashburton, advocate; born at Ashburton 1732; died 1783.
- John GAY, poet and dramatist, author of the "Beggar's Opera;" born at Barnstaple, 1688; died 1732.
- Lord Robert GIFFORD, master of the Rolls, born at Exeter 1779; died 1826.
- William GIFFORD, originally a shoemaker, poet, translator of Juvenal, and editor of the Quarterly Review; born at Ashburton 1756; died 1826.
- Sir Vicary GIBBS, chief justice of the Common Pleas; born at Exeter 1752; died 1820.
- Joseph GLANVIL, divine, philosophical writer, and defender of the belief in witchcraft; born at Plymouth, 1636; died 1680.
- George GRANVILLE, viscount Lansdowne, poet; born 1667; died 1785.
- Robert HAWKER, eloquent divine and author; born at Exeter 1753.
- Charles HOPKINS, poet and tragic writer; born at Exeter 1664; died 1699.
- Benjamin KENNICOTT, orientalist, editor of the Hebrew Bible; born at Totnes, 1718; died 1783.
- Peter KING, lord chancellor, and theological writer, born at Exeter 1669; died 1734.
- Edward LYE, author of the Saxon dictionary; born at Totnes 1704.
- Sir John MAYNARD, lawyer and statesman; born at Tavistock; died in 1690.
- John MUDGE, physician and ingenious philosopher; born at Plymouth; died 1793.
- James NORTHCOTE, painter and author; born at Plymouth 1746; died in 1831.
- Simon OCKLEY, divine and orientalist; born at Exeter 1678; died 1720.

James PARSONS, physician and antiquary; born at Barnstaple 1705; died 1770.

Major John RENNEL, F.R.S. engineer and antiquary; born at Chudleigh 1743; died 1830.

Sir Joshua REYNOLDS, painter, author, and president of the Royal Academy; born at Plympton Earl's 1723; died 1792.

John ROWE, non-conformist divine and author; born at Tiverton; died 1677.

Richard SAUNDERS, non-conformist divine and author; born at Peyhambury; died 1692.

Dr. John SHEBBEARE, physician, political writer, author of "Chrysal;" born at Bideford 1709; died 1788.

Sir Barthol. SHOWER, lawyer and reporter; born at Exeter; died 1701.

Joanna SOUTHCOTE, fanatical religious impostor; born at Exeter about 1750; died 1814.

Thomas SPRAT, bishop of Rochester, poet; born at Tallaton 1636; died 1713.

Sir Richard John STRACHAN, admiral; born 1760.

Edward UPHAM, antiquary and historian; died 1834.

Stephen WESTON, scholar and antiquarian author; born at Exeter 1747.

Dr. John WOLCOT, known by the name of "Peter Pindar," satirical political poet; born at Dodbroke; died 1819.

* * So early as 1714, a Chorographical or Descriptive Survey of Devonshire was published by Tristram Risdon. In 1791, Sir William Pole brought out his collections towards a description of the county; and in 1797, the Rev. Richard Polwhele published his history of Devonshire, which may be considered as the topographical vade-mecum of the county. Antiquarian notices and descriptions of Exeter have also been published by Rich. Izacke (1677); by John Vowell (1765); by Alex. Jenkins (1806); and by the Society of Antiquaries.—Ed.

DORSETSHIRE.

It hath Devonshire on the west, Somerset and Wiltshire on the north, Hampshire on the east, and the narrow sea on the south, extending from east to west about forty miles, though not past six-and-twenty the broadest part thereof.

It hath a self-sufficiency of all commodities necessary for man's temporal well-being; and needs not be beholding to any neighbouring county; for it can—1. Feed itself with fine wheat, fat flesh, dainty fowl, wild and tame, fresh fish from sea and rivers. To this meat it yieldeth that sauce, without which all the rest is little worth; I mean, salt made here in some measure, but which hath been, and may be, in more abundance. 2. Clothe itself with its own wool, and broad-cloth made thereof; and it is believed that no place in England affordeth more sheep in so small a compass as this county about Dorchester. And as they are provided for warmth in their woollen, so for cleanliness with their linen cloth, great store of good flax and hemp growing therein. 3. Build its own houses with good timber out of Blackmoor Forest, and with (if not better, I am sure more) free-stone out of Portland, most approaching that of Normandy (as in position, so) in the purity thereof. Nor wanteth it veins of marble in the Isles of Purbeck. And to all this an excellent air, and the conveniency of a sea, to export for their profit, and import for their pleasure, as whose necessities were provided for before.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

TENCHES.

Plenty hereof are bred in the river Stour;* which is so much the more observable, because generally this fish loveth ponds better than rivers, and pits better than either.† It is very pleasant in taste, and is called by some the *physician* of fishes: though in my opinion may better be styled the *surgeon*; for it is not so much a disease as a wound that he cureth; nor is it

* Camden's Britannia, in this county.

† Mr. Walton, in his Complete Angler, p. 245.

any potion but a plaster which he affordeth; viz. his natural unctuous glutinousness, which quickly consolidateth any green gash in any fish.

But the pike is principally beholding unto him for cures in that kind;* and some have observed, that that tyrant, though never so hungry, forbeareth to eat this fish, which is his physician; not that pikes are capable (which many men are not) of gratitude; but that they are endued with a natural policy, not to destroy that which they know not how soon they may stand in need of.

TOBACCO-PIPE-CLAY.

This is a fine clay, which will burn white (while others turn red), found in several parts of England; but so far from the sea, it will not quit cost of portage to London, save from two places:

1. *Poole*, in this county.—This, wrought alone, makes a hard pipe; but so shrunk and shrivelled, it is unhandsome to the eye.

2. *Isle of Wight*.—This wrought alone, makes a fair and full pipe; but so brittle, that it is unserviceable for use.

Both compounded together make these utensils both hard and handsome. This clay brought to London by ship for ballast, is there worth about thirty shillings the ton.

HEMP.

England hath no better than what groweth here betwixt Bemerist and Bridport, the use whereof is of absolute necessity for cordage, clothing, &c.; so that a man may admire that, the seed being so profitable, and our land affording so much strong and deep ground proper for the same, so little is sown thereof.

The rather, because hemp in effect secureth itself, first against cattle, against which it is its own fence, seeing none (deer only excepted) will offer to eat thereof. Secondly, from thieves, not because it is ominous for them to steal that which is the instrument of their execution, but because much pains (which idle persons hate at their hearts) is required to reduce hemp to profit: whilst wheat and barley, left in the field, are more subject to felony, as which, when threshed, will render a present profit. But see more of this commodity in Lincolnshire.

To these we may add *rubia silvestris*, wild madder, which groweth at Hodhill in this county, on the next side of the river at Stour-Paine (two miles from Blandford), at Warham likewise, and at other places, and at a place called Somervill, near to Chappel, which, by the landing place, as ye come from Altferry to Chesil, is in great abundance.† It is an assumed remedy for the yellow jaundice, openeth the obstructions of the spleen, &c.

* Camden's Britannia, in Middlesex.

† Parkinson, p. 285.

BUILDINGS.

The houses of the gentry herein are built rather to be lived in, than to be looked on; very low in their situation (for warmth and other conveniences). Indeed the rhyme holds generally true of the English structures,

“ The north for greatness, the east for health;
The south for neatness, the west for wealth.”

However, amongst the houses in this county, Lulworth castle and Sherburn lodge are most eminent, escaping pretty well in the late war, so that they have cause neither to brag nor complain.

PROVERBS.

“ As much a-kin as Lenson-hill to Pilsen-pen.”]

That is no kin at all. It is spoken of such who have vicinity of habitation or neighbourhood, without the least degree of consanguinity or affinity betwixt them: for these are two high hills, the first wholly, the other partly, in the parish of Broad Windsor, whereof once I was minister.*

Yet, reader, I assure thee, that seamen make the nearest relation betwixt them, calling the one the cow, the other the calf; in which forms, it seems, they appear first to their fancies, being eminent sea-marks to such as sail along these coasts. And although there be many hills interposing betwixt these and the sea, which seem higher to a land traveller; yet these surmount them all: so incompetent a judge, and so untrue a surveyor, is an ordinary eye of the altitude of such places.

“ Stabb'd with a Bridport dagger.”]

That is, hanged, or executed at the gallows; the best, if not the most hemp (for the quantity of ground) growing about Bridport, a market town in this county. And hence it is, that there is an ancient statute (though now disused and neglected) that the cable ropes for the navy royal were to be made thereabouts, as affording the best tackling for that purpose.

“ Dorsetshire *dorsers*.”]

Dorsers are *peds*, or panniers, carried on the backs of horses, on which hagglers used to ride and carry their commodities. It seems this homely but most useful implement was either first found out, or is most generally used, in this county, where fish-jobbers bring up their fish in such contrivances above a hundred miles, from Lime to London.

SAINTS.

EDWARD, son to Edgar king of England, was in his child-

* Dr. Fuller was presented to Broad Windsor in 1634; and was ousted at the grand rebellion: he seems to have come in again at the Restoration, and held it to his death, in 1661.—ED.

hood bred under the cruel correction of Elfrida his mother-in-law, who used for small faults to whip him with wax candles; insomuch that, it is reported, it made such an impression in this young prince's memory, that, when a man, he could not endure the sight of wax candles.*

But Edward afterwards outgrew his mother's tuition, and succeeded his father in his throne. However, such her ambition, that, advantaged with the other's easiness of nature, she managed most matters of state, leaving her son-in-law little more than the bare title of sovereign. Not contented herewith, and to derive the sceptre to her own son Ethelred, she caused him to be stabbed at Corfe Castle, in this county, coming in a civil visit unto her. His hidden body, being miraculously discovered, was first buried at Wareham, and thence removed to Shaftsbury, which town for a time was termed Saint Edward's, from his interment.† His murder happened about the year of our Lord 978.

CARDINALS.

JOHN MORTON was born at Saint Andrew's, Milborne, in this county, of a right worshipful family still extant therein. He was bred in Oxford; and after many mediate preferments, made bishop of Ely, anno 1578. Not long after, when many groaned under the tyranny of king Richard the Third, this prelate first found out the design of marrying Elizabeth eldest daughter to Edward the Fourth, of the house of York, to Henry earl of Richmond, the last who was left of the line of Lancaster. Indeed the earl's title to the crown was not enough to make a countenance therewith, much less a claim thereto; but, as the lady had a title, and wanted a man to manage it, the earl was man enough to manage any design, but wanted a title; and, pursuing this advice, by God's blessing, he gained the crown, by the name of Henry the Seventh. In expression of his gratitude, he made this bishop chancellor of England, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He was a great instrument in advancing a voluntary contribution to the king through the land; persuading prodigals to part with their money, because they did spend it most; and the covetous, because they might spare it best; so making both extremes to meet in one medium, to supply the king's necessities; who, though prodigiously rich, may be said always to need, because never satisfied. This bishop, with vast cost, cut a new channel in the fens, for the public good; but it neither answered his expectation nor expence. He was magnificent in his buildings, and bountiful to poor scholars, enjoining his executors to maintain twenty poor scholars in Oxford, and ten in Cambridge, twenty years after his death, which happened in October 1500.

* Robert of Gloucester, cited by Mr. Selden in his notes upon Polyolbion, Song 12.

† Malsbury, lib. de Pontific. 2.

PRELATES.

JOHN STAFFORD, son to Humphrey Stafford, sixth earl of Stafford, was born at Hooke,* in this county (then a most stately house belonging to this family), and bred a doctor of the laws in Oxford. He was afterwards dean of the Arches, and dean of Saint Martin's. This was a fair college near Aldersgate in London, founded anno 1056 by Ingelricus and Edvardus his brother; privileged by our kings of England with great immunities; the cause of many and high contests betwixt this college and the city of London. Afterwards he was made bishop of Wells, and for eighteen years (a continuance hardly to be paralleled) was chancellor of England. At last he was advanced archbishop of Canterbury; and no prelate (his peer in birth and preferment) hath either less good or less evil recorded of him. He died at Maidstone, 1452; and lies buried in Canterbury.

ROBERT MORTON was brother's son† to cardinal Morton (of whom before); whose father had a fair habitation at Saint Andrew's Milborn, in this county. His relation to so good an uncle, mixed with his own merits, preferred him to the bishopric of Worcester. Of whom we have little more than the date of his consecration, 1486; and of his death, 1497. He lieth buried in the body of Saint Paul's church in London.

JAMES TURBEVIL, or *De turbidâ villâ*, was born of a worshipful family, who long have lived in great account in this county.‡ First a monk, but afterwards brought up in New College in Oxford. He was consecrated bishop of Exeter 1556, and deserved right well of that see. When he entered thereon, it was most true what his successor therein since said, "that the bishop of Exeter was a baron, but a bare one:"§ so miserably that cathedral had been pilled and polled. But Bishop Turbervil recovered some lost lands, which Bishop Voysey had *vezed*;|| and particularly obtained of queen Mary the restitution of the fair manor of Crediton. But who can stay what will away? It was afterwards alienated again in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

This Bishop Turbervil carried something of trouble in his name, though nothing but mildness and meekness in his nature. Hence it was, that he staved off persecution from those in his jurisdiction, so that not so many as properly may be called *some* suffered in his diocese. He, being deprived in the beginning of

* Godwin, in his Catalogue of Archbishops of Canterbury.

† Godwin, in the Bishops of Worcester.

‡ At Bere. Camden's Britannia, in Gloucestershire.

§ Bishop Hall, in his asserting Episcopacy.

|| "Driven away," in the dialect of the West.

queen Elizabeth, lived peaceably for many years in great liberty; the privacy of whose life caused the obscurity of his death, and the uncertainty of the date thereof.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS WINNIFFE was born at Sherborne, in this county, and was bred contemporary with Doctor Hackwell in Exeter College in Oxford; and we may observe a three-fold parallel betwixt these two eminent persons. First, they were fellows of the same foundation. Secondly, chaplains to the same illustrious master, prince Henry. Thirdly, both, out of (indiscretion at the worst) no ill intent, ran on the same rock, though not to the same degree of damage. Dr. Hackwell, for opposing the Spanish match, was unchaplained, and banished the court; Doctor Winniffe, for a passage in his sermon (not against, but) about Gondomer, was committed close prisoner to the Tower, and there for some days remained.

During which time, a great lord (who shall pass nameless) with preat importunity endeavoured to beg away all his church-preferment, to dispose of it at his pleasure. "No," said king James, "I mean not thus to part with the man." The lord, perceiving his suit hopeless, vowed most solemnly that he did it only to try his royal resolution, protesting that his majesty had not one of more merit amongst all his chaplains. Indeed he was observed to run (with emulation without envy) in the race of virtue even with any of his order, striving to exceed them by fair industry, without offering proudly to justle their credit, much less falsely to supplant their reputation.

He was first dean of Gloucester, afterwards of Saint Paul's; and lastly was chosen bishop of Lincoln, 1642; being one of those six choice persons elected, "*ut nutantis Episcopatus molem pietatis ac probitatis suæ fulcimine sustentarent.*" All in vain, being borne down under the ruins thereof. Since, that government hath been happily resumed; and long may it flourish in its full lustre! He died anno Domini 1654; and was buried at Lamborne in Essex, having formerly been the painful minister thereof. He was seventy-eight years of age, and hath a handsome monument erected to his memory, the epitaph whereof, being too long to transcribe, thus beginneth:

"Effare, marmor silens,
Quid et quem luges;

"Funus non privatum, sed publicum, Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ (nisi Deus antevertat)
penè cadaver, Thomam Wynniffum," &c.

I would add more in his just commendation; but because I am prohibited by his epitaph, whereof this the conclusion:

"Anima hæc in cœlos recepta non laudationem quærit sed imitationem."

Nor will we forget that, for some years before, his aged father was buried in the same grave.

SOLDIERS.

THOMAS BASKET, Esquire, of Divelish in this county. How much king Henry the Eighth confided in his wisdom and valour, will plainly appear by the letter he wrote unto him, exemplified by us in our observations of the sheriffs of this county in the twelfth year of the reign of the king aforesaid. He was commonly called little Mr. Basket, the great soldier. He died about the year of our Lord 1530.

JOHN RUSSEL, son of ——— Russel, Esq. was born at Kingston-Russel in this county;* and, being bred beyond the seas, arrived at great accomplishments, and returned home about the time when Philip king of Castile (father to Charles the Fifth emperor) was forced by foul weather into the haven of Weymouth. But, "it is an ill wind that blows no body profit;" this accident proving the foundation of Mr. Russel's preferment.

For, when Sir Thomas Trenchard bountifully received this royal guest, Mr. Russel was sent for, to complete the entertainment; king Philip taking such delight in his company, that, at his departure, he recommended him to king Henry the Seventh, as a person of abilities, "fit to stand before princes, and not before mean men." Indeed he was a man of spirit, carrying a badge of valour (no blemish, but a beauty) in his face, the loss of an eye at the siege of Montreuil.

King Henry the Eighth much favoured him, making him controller of the household, and privy councillor; and, anno 1538, created him Lord Russel, and made him keeper of the privy seal. A good share of the golden shower of abbey lands fell into his lap; two mitred ones, viz. Tavistock in Devonshire, and Thorney in Cambridgeshire, being conferred upon him, and at this day possessed by his posterity. King Edward the Sixth (who made him earl of Bedford) sent him down to suppress the western commotion, and relieve the besieged city of Exeter, which difficult service he performed with no less wisdom than valour, success than either. This worthy lord died in the month of March 1554; and lieth interred at Cheineys in Buckinghamshire.

Sir RICHARD BINGHAM was born at Bingham's-Melcolm in this county, of as ancient a family as any therein, having myself seen an inquisition of lands, taken out of the Tower Rolls, which William de Bingham his ancestor held in Dorsetshire in the reign of king Henry the Third. In his youth he traced most parts of the world, to search for service, and find fit objects for his valour. He was at the siege of Saint Quintin in France,

* The inheritance whereof is still possessed by his family.—F.

the sacking of Leith in Scotland, served in Candia under the Venetian against the Turk; then returned into the Netherlands, being observed to be *fortis et felix* in all his undertakings. His judgment was much relied on in eighty-eight, about ordering the land army in Tilbury camp.

After long travelling, his feet were fixed in Ireland, where he was not behogg'd (as some, otherwise his equals) with ill success; but, being president of Connaught, conquered and drove away O'Rorke, that most dangerous rebel.

Sir William Fitz-Williams, lord Deputy of Ireland, was offended at that service, though he could find no fault therewith, save that it was not done by himself.* Indeed Bingham met with that which all men of merit must expect (except they will be surprised unawares), envy from others, suspecting that their own bays did wither, because his did seem so verdant. Here-upon they accused him of cruelty to the queen and her council, who, being employed in Connaught (the very Ireland of Ireland in that age), was necessitated into severity for his own security. For this cause he was brought over into England, ousted his offices, and kept for some time in restraint;† all which he, being inured to hardship, as who had not eat his bread, nor fasted neither, all in a place, bare with invincible courage.

But neglected worth will come into fashion once in seven years. Tyrone begins to trouble Munster; and none found fit for to order him but Sir Richard Bingham, who is sent over with more honour and power, marshal of Ireland, and general of Leinster; to undertake that service, whereof no doubt he had given a good account, had not death overtaken him at Dublin. Wherever buried, he hath a monument of mention in the south side of Westminster Abbey.

SEAMEN.

RICHARD CLARK, of Weymouth in this county, was a most knowing pilot, and master of the ship called the Delight, which, anno 1583, went with Sir Humphrey Gilbert for the discovery of Norembège.‡ Now it happened (without any neglect or default in the same Richard) how that ship struck on ground, and was cast away, in the year aforesaid, on Thursday August 29. Yet wave followed not wave faster than wonder wonder, in the miraculous preservation of such as escaped this shipwreck:

1.§ Sixteen of them got into a small boat, of a ton and half, which had but one oar to work withal. 2. They were seventy leagues from land; and the weather so foul, that it was not possible for a ship to brook half a course of sail. 3. The boat being over-burdened, one of them, Mr. Hedly by name, made a motion to cast lots, that those four which drew the shortest

* Pro rege indignante hanc gloriam sibi areptam. Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1590.

† Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1598.

‡ Hackluit's English Voyages, vol. III. p. 163.

§ Idem, p. 164.

should be cast overboard; provided, if one of the lots fell on the master, he notwithstanding should be preserved, as in whom all their safety were concerned. 4. Our Richard Clark their master disavowed any acceptance of such privilege; replying, "they would live or die together." 5. On the fifth day Mr. Hedly (who first motioned lot-drawing) and another died, whereby their boat was somewhat alightedened. 6. For five days and nights they saw the sun and stars but once; so that they only kept up their boat with their single oar, going as the sea did drive it. 7. They continued four days without any sustenance, save what the weeds which swam in the sea, and salt water, did afford. 8. On the seventh day, about eleven a clock, they had sight of, and about three they came on the south part of, Newfoundland. 9. All the time of their being at sea, the wind kept continually south (which if it had shifted on any other point, they had never come to land); but came contrary at the north within half an hour after their arrival. 10. Being all come safe to shore, they kneeled down, and gave God praise (as they justly might) for their miraculous deliverance. 11. They remained there three days and nights, having their plentiful repast upon berries and wild peason. 12. After five days rowing along the shore, they happened on a Spanish ship of Saint John de Lus, which courteously brought them home to Biscay. 13. The visitors of the Inquisition, coming aboard the ship, put them on examination; but, by the master's favour, and some general answer, they escaped for the present. 14. Fearing a second search, they shifted for themselves; and, going twelve miles by night, got into France, and so safely arrived in England.

Thus we may conclude with the Psalmist, "They which go down into the sea, and occupy in the great waters; these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep."*

GEORGE SUMMERS, Knight, was born in or near Lyme, though on my best inquiry (living some years within seven miles of the place) I could not attain the exactness thereof. He afterwards was a successful voyager into far distant countries, and first discovered the Bermudas, from and by him named The Summer Islands; a plantation, though slighted of late (whether for want of industry in the planters, or stapled commodities, I know not), yet were it in the hand of the Spaniard (as by God's blessing never shall) it would be over-considerable unto us. Yea, that which now is quarrelled at for not feeding us with any provision, might then stop the mouths, yea knock out the teeth, of such who now so undervalue it. I say, they were called The Summer Islands from this knight; which I conceive necessary to observe.

* Psalm cvii. 3.

For I find, that though the county of Somerset is undoubtedly so called from Sommerton, once the principal town therein; yet, because that town at this day is mean and obscure, some have strongly fancied, and stiffly defended, it so named from the summer, the fruitfulness whereof so appeareth therein. Possibly in process of time (with a more probable cover for their mistake) these Summer Islands may be conceived so named because there winter doth never appear.

This Sir George Summers was a lamb on the land, so patient that few could anger him; and (as if entering a ship he had assumed a new nature) a lion at sea, so passionate, that few could please him. He died (modest conjectures are better than confident untruths) about the year of our Lord 1610.

Before we take our final farewell of the seamen in this county, I conceive fit, that the following note should not be forgotten. Anno 1587, when Thomas Cavendish, Esq. was in the pursuit of his voyage about the world, some of his men, August 1, went ashore at Cape Quintero to fetch fresh water, when two hundred Spanish horsemen came pouring from the hills upon them. They being hard at work, in no readiness to resist, suddenly surprised, and overpowered in number, were slain, to the number of twelve men, a third of which loss fell on this county, whose names ensue: 1. William Kingman, of Dorsetshire, in the Admiral. 2. William Bret, of Weymouth, in the Vice-Admiral. 3. Henry Blacknals, of Weymouth. 4. William Pit, of Sherborne, both in the *Hugh-Gallant*. But their surviving countrymen (being but fifteen in number who had any weapons on the shore) soon revenged their death; who, coming from the works, not only rescued the rest, but also forced the enemy to retire with the loss of twenty-five of his men, and then watered there in despite of all opposition.

CIVILIANS.

Sir THOMAS RYVES, doctor of the laws, was born at Little Langton in this county; bred in New College in Oxford;* a general scholar in all polite learning, a most pure Latinist (no hair hanging at the nib of his pen); witness his most critical book of "*Sea Battles*;" a subject peculiar, I think, to his endeavours therein. He was at last made the king's advocate; and indeed he formerly had been advocate to the King of heaven, in his poor ministers, in his book entitled, "*The Vicar's Plea*," wherein much law, learning, and reason, and equity, is shewn in their behalf; a grievance oftener complained of than heard, oftener heard than pitied, and oftener pitied than redressed; so unequal is the contest betwixt a poor vicar's plea, and a wealthy impropiator's purse. He was a man of valour as well as of much learning; and gave good evidence thereof (though

* The Register of New College.

well stricken in years) in our late wars. He died in his native county, about the year 1652.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT ROGERS, born at Poole in this county, was afterwards a leather-seller in London,* and, dying a rich bachelor, bequeathed a great part of his estate to pious uses, viz.

For the building of almshouses in Pool, 333*l*.

For the relief of poor prisoners (neither atheists nor papists) each man at the sum of twenty nobles, 150*l*.

For poor preachers (allowing to each man ten pound), 100*l*.

To decayed artificers, charged with wife and children, 100*l*.

To the merchant adventurers, for the relief of old, and support of young freemen, 400*l*.

To Christ's Hospital, 500*l*.

To erect alms-houses in and about London, 600*l*.

For a weekly dole of bread to the poor, 200*l*.

For the maintaining of two scholars in each university, intrusting the Leather-sellers with the managing thereof, 400*l*.

I have only gathered the greatest clusters of his charity which the top boughs thereof did produce, purposely concealing the smaller bunches of his bounty, growing on the under branches. He died anno Domini 1601,† and lieth buried in Christ's Church in London.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

THOMAS de la LYND, a gentleman of a fair estate in this county, killed a white hart in Blackmoor Forest, which king Henry the Third, by express will, had reserved for his own chase. Hereupon a mulct was imposed upon him and the whole county (as accessory for not opposing him), which is paid, called White-Hart-Silver, to this day into the Exchequer. Myself hath paid a share for the sauce, who never tasted any of the meat; so that it seems king's venison is sooner eaten than digested. Let the Latin proverb, "Albo gallo," &c. in Dorsetshire, be turned into "Albo cervo ne manum admoliaris."

ARTHUR GREGORY, of Lyme in this county, had the admirable art of forcing the seal of a letter; yet so invisibly, that it still appeared a virgin to the exactest beholder. Secretary Walsingham made great use of him about the packets which passed from foreign parts to Mary queen of Scotland. He had a pension paid unto him for his good service out of the Exchequer: and died at Lyme, about the beginning of the reign of king James.

WILLIAM ENGLEBERT, born at Sherborne,‡ was an incom-

* Stow in his Survey of London (continued by How) p. 97. † Idem, p. 347.

‡ So was I informed by Mr. William Swettenham (being himself born in Sherborne) eminently known as an Under-teller in the Exchequer, who for many years paid this pension.—F.

parable engineer, and much used in the *eighty-eight*. Queen Elizabeth (an excellent housewife of her treasure) allowed him a pension of one hundred marks per annum, which was paid him until the day of his death. He requested of king James's Privy Council leave to serve foreign princes and states (long peace rendering him useless in England) proffering to wave his pension on that condition; but they utterly denied him licence to depart, who lived and died in Westminster, about the year 1634.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING
HENRY THE SIXTH.

William bishop of Bath and Wells, chancellor of England;—
William de Botreaux, chevelier;—John Chedyok, knight, and
William Turbervill, (knights for the shire);—Commission-
ers to take the oaths.

Humf. Stafford, chev.	Rogeri Rochford.
Johannis Newburgh, sen.	Johannis Stamford.
Radulphi Bush.	Roberti Hymerford.
Johannis Latymer.	Stephani Russel.
Johannis Newburgh, jun.	Henrici Russel.
Willielmi Bronning.	Roberti Tredosa.
Roberti Frampton.	Willielmi Chetil.
Nicholai Latymer.	Walteri Hayngstrigge.
Walteri Gonis.	Johannis Talbot.
Thomæ Manston.	Simonis Talbot.
Johannis Cammel.	Richardi Byle.
Johannis Frantleroy.	Willielmi Hornsbow.
Henrici Sherard.	Radulphi Belton.
Willielmi Anketill.	Johannis Phillippe.
Johannis Hering.	Thomæ Anketill.
Johannis Carent.	Willielmi Clavil de Ferne.
Roberti Turberville.	Willielmi Morton de Ches-
Richardi Fitton.	tesbury.
Johannis Mone.	Willielmi Cole.
Johannis Peterel.	Willielmi Bontley.
Richardi Strode.	Johannis Butt.
Johannis de la Lynde.	Rogeri Grogge de Lyme.
Roberti Rempston.	Willielmi Warner de Pole.
Willielmi Gerrard.	Roberti Bertram de Dor-
Willielmi Godwyn.	chester.
Willielmi Dakcombe.	Thomæ Tinam de Lyme.
Roberti Savage.	Roberti Abbot de Melcombe
Roberti Bannet.	Regis.
Edwardi Stone.	Richardi Kaynell.
Roberti Larkestokey.	Johannis Hillary de Shirborn.
Johannis Frampton de Dor-	Joh. Scryveyne de Shirborn.
chester.	

SHERIFFS
OF DORSET AND SOMERSET-SHIRE.

Anno HENRY II.

- 1 Warinus.
- 2 Rich. de Raddona.
- 3 Warinus de Lisoris.
Rich. de Raddona.
- 4
- 5 Rich. de Raddona.
Warinus de Lisoris.
- 6
- 7 Warinus de Lisoris.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Robertus de Bello Campo.
- 10 Gilbertus Percy.
- 11 Rich. de Raddon.
Gilb. de Percy.
- 12 Rob. de Pucherel, for four
years.
- 16 Alud. de Lincolne, for six
years.
- 22 Rob. de Bello Campo, for
seven years.
- 29 Will. de Bendenger.
- 30 Idem.
- 31 Rob. filius Pag.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Idem.

RICHARD I.

- 1 Hugo Bardulph.
- 2 Rob.
- 3 Williel. de Chahaignes.
Rad. de Chahaignes, for
four years.
- 7 Will. Chahaignes.

SHERIFFS OF DORSETSHIRE.

- 7 Radus Germein.
Ermegundus de Wenham.
- 8 Rad'us Germin.
Rich. Episcopus Saresb.
Gilbert. de Staplebigg.
- 9 Ric'us Episcopus Saresb.
Gilbert. de Staplebigg.
- 10 Rich. Episcopus Saresb.
Gilbert. de Staplebigg.

VOL. I.

Anno

- Walt. de Giffardus.
- 8
- 9 Will. de Chaignes.
Pet. de Schidemore.
- 10 Will. de Cahaighes.

JOHAN.

- 1 Pet. de Schidemore.
- 2 Rob. Belet.
Hen. de Stokes.
- 3 Hubert. de Burge.
Alanus de Wigton.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Will. de Monte Acuto, for
four years.
- 10 Will. Briewre.
Rad. de Brey.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Will. Mallet, sive Malet,
for four years.
- 16 Rich. de Marisco.
Rog. de Pealton.

HENRY III.

- 1
- 2 Pet. de Malo Lacu.
- 3 et 4. Idem.
- 5 Rog. de Forda.
Ralph. Clericus.
- 6 Rog. de Forda.
Ralph. Clericus.

SHERIFFS OF SOMERSETSH.

- 7 Rob. de Ford.
Rich. Abbas de Michelem.
- 8 Johan. Russel, et Rad'us
Russel.
Joscel. Bathon. Episcopus.
Lucas Russel.
- 9 Joscel. Bathon. Episcopus.
Lucas Russel.
- 10 Joscel. Bathon. Episcopus.
Will. de Schorewell.

2 II

SHERIFFS OF DORSET AND SOMERSET-SHIRE.

Anno

- 11 Will. filius Henrici.
- 12 Idem.
- 13 Tho. de Cirencester.
- 14 Idem.
- 15 Idem, et Hen. de Campo Florido.
- 16 Tho. de Cirencester.
Hen. de Campo Florido.
- 17 Tho. de Cirencester.
- 18 Idem.
- 19 Idem, et Hen. de Campo Florido.
- 20 Tho. de Cirencester.
Hen. de Campo Florido.
- 21 Tho. de Cirencester.
- 22 Idem.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Jordan Oliver.
- 25 Hugo de Vinon, for six years.
- 31 Hugo de Vinon.
Barth. Peach, for four years.
- 35 Hen. de Derleg.
- 36 Elias de Cabian.
- 37 Idem.
- 38 Idem.
- 39 Idem, et Walterus de Burges.
- 40 Steph. de Haseton.
- 41 Idem.
- 42 Walt. de Burges.
- 43 Williel. Everard.
Humf. Chaehet.
Will. Lecombe Clericus.
- 44 Phil. de Cerve.
- 45 Idem.
- 46 Johan. Basset.
- 46 Johan. Basset.
Hen. Aultun.
- 47 Phil. Basset.
Hen. Aultun, for five years.
- 53 Tho. de Sancto Vigor.
- 54 Idem.
- 55 Joh. de Sancto Waller.
Tho. de Sancto Vigore.

EDWARD I.

Anno

- 1 Joh. de Sancto Valerno.
- 2 Rich. de Coleshul, for five years.
- 7 Joh. de Cormailess.
- 8 Idem.
- 9 Idem.
- 10 Joh. de Cormailes.
Pet. de Bolemer.
- 11 Joh. de Cormailes.
- 12 Joh. de Sancto Laudo, for six years.
- 18 Rich. de Burghunt.
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Walt. de Lovene.
- 21 Idem.
- 22 Walt. de Glouc. for five years.
- 27 Nich. de Chednoy.
- 28 Joh. Gerbert.
- 29 Idem.
- 30 Joh. de la Lee.
- 31 Joh. Gerberte.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Math. Fornius.
Johan. de Monte Acuto.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Nich. de Langland.

EDWARD II.

- 1 Nich. de Cheney.
Walt. de Easthidmore.
- 2 Rich. de Chiseldon.
- 3 Idem.
- 4 Idem.
- 5 Walt. Esquidemor.
Tho. de Marleberge.
- 6 Walt. de Esquidemore.
- 7 Joh. de Chidiokes.
- 8 Joh. de Earle.
- 9 Math. de Furneaux.
- 10 Joh. de Kingston.
- 11 Idem.
- 12 Tho. de Marleberge.
Nich. de Cheigney.

Anno		Anno	
13	Tho. de Marleberge. Nich. de Cheigney.	16	Hugo Tirell.
14	Joh. Tichburne.	17	Edw. de Stradlinge.
15	Tho. de Marleberge.	18	Tho. de Cary, for eight years.
16		26	Johan. de Palton.
17	Idem.	27	Idem.
18	Idem.	28	Idem.
19	Idem.	29	Joh. de Sancto Laudo. Joh. de Palton.
EDWARD III.		30	Joh. de Sancto Laudo.
1	Will. de Whitfeld, for four years.	31	Rich. de Turbuil.
2	Will. de Whitfeld. Hugo de Langland.	32	Idem.
6	Joh. de Wraxhale.	33	Joh. de Raleigh.
7	Idem.	34	Idem.
8	Hildebrand. de London. Joh. de Wroxhall.	35	Theobald. de Gorges. Edrius de Chivedon.
9	Hildebrand. de London. Joh. de London.	36	Tho. de Bridport.
10	Walt. de Rodney. Hildebrand. de London. Walt. de Rodney.	37	Joh. Atte Hall.
12	Walter. et Hildebrand. Walterus.	38	Idem.
13	Walter. et Hildebrand. Walterus.	39	Joh. Langland, for four years.
14	Walter. et Hildebrand. Walterus.	43	Edw. Cheyne.
15	Joh. de Durburgh.	44	Idem.
		45	Will. de Winterborne.
		46	Roger. Mamugford.
		47	Joh. Hameley.
		48	Hugo de Durburgh.
		49	Will. Latymer.
		50	Edw. Fitz-Herbert.
		51	Hugo Burburgh.

SHERIFFS OF DORSET AND SOMERSET-SHIRE.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
1	Joh. de la Mare . . .	Nunny, C. Arms : G. two lions passant gardant Arg.
2	Will. Cogan. G. three oak leaves Arg.	
3	Joh. Burgherst. G. a lion rampant with two tails O.	
4	Will. Latymer. G. a cross potence O.	
5	Will. Boneville . . .	Chuton. S. six mullets Arg. pierced G.
6	Edw. Fitz-Herbert. Per pale Az. and G. three lions rampant Arg.	
7	Joh. Streche.	
8	Joh. Burgherst . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
9	Joh. Copleston . . .	Devon.
	Arg. a chevron engrailed G. betwixt three leopards' heads Az.	
10	Humf. de Stafford . .	Hoke, D.
	O. a chevron G. on a cant. Erm.	
11	Joh. Rodney	Rodney.
	O. three eaglets displayed Purp.	
12	Joh. Moygne.	
	Arg. two bars and three mullets in chief S.	
13	Tho. Brooke.	
	G. on a chevron Arg. a lion ramp. S. crowned O.	
14	Joh. Berkeley.	
	G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses formée Arg.	
15	Humf. de Stafford . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Joh. Beach.	
17	Theob. Wickham.	
18	Tho. Berkeley. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Joh. Moygne	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Joh. Rodney	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Tho. Dacombe	Steepleton.
	V. a griffin surgeant Arg.	
22		

HENRY IV.

1	Tho. Arthur, mil.	
2	Rich. Boyton, et	
	Joh. Lutterel, mil. . .	Dunster, C.
	O. a bend between six martlets S.	
3	Joh. Frome.	
4	Will. Worth.	
5	Idem.	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Rich. Boyton.	
7	Walt. Rodney	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Horsey	Clifton, D.
	Az. three horses' heads coupéd O. bridled Arg.	
9	Math. Coker	Coker.
	Arg. on a bend G. three leopards' heads O.	
10	Rich. Boyton.	
11	Humf. Stafford, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Horsey	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY V.

1	Walt. Hungerford.	
	S. two bars and three plates Arg.	
2	Joh. Warre.	
3	Humf. Stafford, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Rich. Boyton.	
5	Math. Coker	<i>ut prius.</i>

Anno	Name.	Place.
6	Joh. Flory	Comb Flory.
7	Rob. Hill.	
	G. a chevron engrailed E. betwixt three garbs O.	
8	Joh. Neuburgh.	
9	Rob. Hill	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY VI.

1	Rob. Hill, et	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Rob. Coker	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Humf. Stafford	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Edw. Stradling.	
	Paleways of six Arg. and Az.; on a bend G. three cinquefoils O.	
4	Egid. Daubeney	S. Pederton.
	G. four lozenges in fess Arg.	
5	Will. Fynderne.	
	Arg. chevron betwixt three crosses patée fitchée S.	
6	Will. Carrant.	
	Arg. three round chevrony of six G. and Az.	
7	Joh. Stourton, mil.	Candel.
	S. a bend O. betwixt three fountains proper.	
8	Joh. Warre.	
9	Joh. Pawlet	Nonny, C.
	S. three swords in pile Arg. hilts and pomels O.	
10	Joh. Stourton	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Joh. Seyndowe.	
12	Joh. Seymor	Haahbech.
	G. two angels' wings paleways inverted O.	
13	Will. Carrant	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Tho. Thame.	
15	Joh. Sentelo.	
16	Will. Stafford	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Edw. Hall, or Hull.	
	Arg. a chevron engrailed between three talbots' heads erased S.	
18	Walt. Rodney	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Will. Carrant	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Will. Stafford	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Joh. Saint Lowe.	
22	Edw. Hall, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Rob. Capps.	
24	Joh. Norys.	
	Quarterly, Arg. and G. a fret O. with a fess Az.	
25	Will. Carrant	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Tho. Chidiokes	Chidiok, D.
	G. an inescutcheon between an orle of martilets Arg.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
27	Edw. Hall, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Joh. Austil.	
	Arg. a saltire ragule V.	
29	Will. Carrant, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
30	Tho. Tame.	
31	Rich. Warre.	
32	Nich. Latymer	<i>ut prius.</i>
33	Joh. Cheney, arm. . . .	Plume.
	Checky O. and Az. a fess G. frettée Erm.	
34	Jo. Willoughby, arm.	
	S. a cross engrailed O.	
35	Nich. Saint Low, arm.	
36	Rob. Warre, arm.	
37	Joh. Seintbarbe.	
38	Joh. Carrant, jun. arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDW. IV.

- 1 Humf. Stafford *ut prius.*
- 2 Tho. Herbert, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Idem *ut prius.*
- 4 Will. Browinge, arm.
- 5 Christoph. Worsley.
- Arg. a chevron S. between three Cornish choughs proper.
- 6 Jo. Sydenham, sen. . . . Brimpton.
- S. three ravens Arg.
- 7 Geo. Darrel, mil.
- Az. a lion rampant O. crowned Arg.
- 8 Rob. Stowel, arm. . . . Stowel.
- G. a cross lozenge Arg.
- 9 Rog. Stourton, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Christ. Worsly, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 11 Nich. Latimer, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Joh. Cheverel, arm.
- Arg. on a saltire Az. five water-bougets O. a chief G.
- 13 Joh. Baconell.
- 14 Rob. Palmer, arm.
- 15 Egid. Daubeney *ut prius.*
- 16 Will. Colingborne.
- 17 Tho. Norton, arm.
- V. a lion rampant O.; alibi Arg.
- 18 Will. Beckley.
- 19 Will. Say, arm.
- 20 Edw. Hardgile.
- 21 Egid. Daubney, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 22 Rich. Moreton S. Andr. Milborne.
- Quarterly, G. and Erm. a goat's head erased Arg. on the first and last quarter.

RICHARD III.

Anno	Name.	Place.
1	Nich. Crowmer.	
2	Edw. Redwaine.	
	G. three cushions Erm. buttoned and tasselled O.	
3	Tho. Fulford.	
	G. a chevron Arg.	

HENRY VII.

1	Amic. Paulet.	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Edw. Turberville	Bere, Dorset.
	Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O.	
3	Jam. Daubney	<i>ut prius.</i>
4		
5	Will. Maruen	Pertword.
6	Amic. Paulet, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Arg. a demi-lion rampant coupé S. charged on the shoulder with a flower-de-luce O.	
7	Will. Knole, arm.	
8	Walt. Enderby.	
9	Edw. Carew	Devonshire.
	O. three lions passant gardant S. armed and langued G.	
10	Samp. Norton, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Edw. Gorges, mil.	
	Masculy O. and Az.	
12	Rog. Newbrough	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Ric. Pudsey, mil.	
14	Nich. Wadham, arm. . .	Merifeld.
	G. a chevron betwixt three roses Arg.	
15	Amic. Paulet, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Will. Marrin, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Will. Carew, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Joh. Trevilion, mil. . . .	Nettle, C.
	G. a demi-horse Arg. issuing out of the waves of the sea.	
18	Edw. Wadham, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Hen. Uvedale, arm.	
	Arg. a cross moline G.	
20	Joh. Horsey, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Joh. Sidenham, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Joh. Carew, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Joh. Williams, mil. . . .	Oxfordshire.
	Az. an organ-pipe in bend sinister saltire-wise, surmounted of another dexter, between four crosses patée Arg.	
24	Rich. Weston, arm.	

HEN. VIII.

1	Tho. Trenchard, mil. . .	Wotton, Dors.
	Per pale Arg. and Az. three palets S.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
2	Joh. Speake, mil.	Whitlack.
	Arg. two bars Az.; over all an eagle displayed G.	
3	Walt. Rodney	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Egid. Strangways . . .	Melbury.
	S. two lions passant Arg.	
5	Will. Compton, mil.	
	S. a lion passant O. inter three helmets Arg.	
6	Edw. Gorges, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Seymor, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Tho. de la Lynd, mil.	
	G. three bucks' heads coupé Arg.	
9	Egid. Stangways	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Edw. Hungerford	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Joh. Bouchier, arm.	
	Arg. a cross engrailed G. between four water-bougets S.	
12	Will. Wadham, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Joh. Rogers, mil.	
14	Will. Carrant, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Tho. Trenchard, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Egid. Strangways	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Geo. Speke, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Joh. Seymor, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Joh. Russel, mil. . . .	Kingston.
	Arg. a lion rampant G.; on a chief S. three escalops of the first.	
20	Andr. Lutterel, mil.	
	Arg. a fess between three otters S.	
21	Edw. Gorges, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Tho. Arundel, arm. . . .	Wiltshire.
	S. six swallows, three, two, and one, Arg.	
23	Edw. Seymor, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Tho. More, mil. . . .	Melplash.
	Erm. on a chevron betwixt three Moors' heads proper, two swords Arg.	
25	Egid. Strangways, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Nich. Wadham, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
27	Fran. Dawrel, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Hugo Pawlet, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Tho. Horsey, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
30	Hen. Long, mil. . . .	Wiltshire.
	S. a lion rampant betwixt eight crosses crossed Arg.	
31	Tho. Speke, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Tho. Arundel, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
33	Egid. Strangways, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
34	Hugo Pawlet, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Joh. Pawlet, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Joh. Horsey, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Nic. Fitz-Jamés, arm. . .	Redlinch.
	Az. a dolphin naiant embowed	

Anno	Name.	Place.
38	Joh. Sidenham, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDW. VI.

- 1 Hugo Pawlet, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Joh. Thinn, mil. . . . Wiltshire.
Barry of ten O. and S.
- 3 Tho. Speke, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Gor. de la Lynd, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 5
- 6 Joh. Rogers, mil. . . . *ut prius.*

PHIL. et MAR.

- 1 Joh. Tregonwel, mil. . . Middleton.
Arg. three ogresses between two cotises in fess S. as
many Cornish choughs proper.
- 2 Joh. Sidenham, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Hen. Ashley, mil. . . . S. G. Win.
Az. a cinquefoil Erm. a border engrailed O.
- 4 Joh. Wadham, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Humf. Colles, arm.
- 6 Joh. Horssey, mil. . . *ut prius.*

ELIZ. REG.

- 1 Tho. Dyer, mil.
O. a chief indented G.
- 2 Ja. Fitz-James, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Joh. Wadham, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Geo. Speke, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Joh. Horner, arm. . . . Melles.
S. three talbots passant Arg.
- 6 Hen. Ashley, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 7 Hen. Uvedall, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 8 Tho. Morton, arm. . . *ut prius.*

SHERIFFS OF DORSETSHIRE ALONE.

ELIZ. REG.

- 9 Rob. Coker, arm. . . . Maypounder.
Arg. on a bend G. three leopards' heads O.
- 10 Rob. Williams, arm. . . Herringston.
Arg. a grey-hound currant between three birds within a
border engrailed S.
- 11 Joh. Young, arm.
- 12 Will. Hadeley, arm.
Arg. a cross moline G.
- 13 Hen. Uvdall, arm.
- 14 Joh. Strode, arm. . . . Parnham.
Erm. on a canton S. a crescent Arg.

- | Anno | Name. | Place. |
|--------|---------------------------|--|
| 15 | Rich. Rogers, arm. . . | Brianstone.
Arg. a mullet S. on a chief G. a flower-de-luce O. |
| 16 | Joh. Horsey, mil. . . | Clifton.
Az. three horses' heads coupé O. bridled Arg. |
| 17 | Math. Arundel, mil. . . | Wiltshire.
S. six swallows, three, two, and one, Arg. |
| 18 | Will. Web, arm. . . | Motcomb.
G. a cross between four eaglets close O. |
| 19 | Nich. Turbervil, arm. . . | Bere.
Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O. |
| 20 | Tho. Mullins, arm. | |
| 21 | Tho. Chafin, arm. . . | Chettle.
Per pale Arg. and Az. in the first three palets S. |
| 22 | Geo. Trenchard, arm. . . | Woolton. |
| 23 | Nich. Martin, arm. | Az. three bendlets Arg. a chief Erm. |
| 24 | Joh. Williams, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 25 | Tho. Strangways, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 26 | Hen. Coker, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 27 | Joh. Horsey, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 28 | Christ. Percy, arm. | O. a lion rampant Az. quartered with G. three lucies hauriant Arg. |
| 29 | Rich. Rogers, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 30 | Rob. Frampton, arm. | S. two lions' paws issuing out of the dexter and sinister base points erected in form of a chevron Arg. armed G. |
| 31 | Joh. Brown, arm. . . | Frampton. |
| 32 | Tho. Chaffin, arm. | |
| 33 | Rad'us Horsey, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 34 | Joh. Williams, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 35 | Geo. Morton. . . . | <i>ut infra.</i> |
| 36 | Rob. Strod, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 37 | Tho. Hussy, arm. . . | Shopwick.
Barry of six, Erm. and G. |
| 38 | Geo. Trenchard, mil. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 39 | Tho. Freke, arm. . . | Shrowton. |
| 40 | Gor. Morton, arm. . . | Clenston.
Quarterly, G. and Erm. a goat's head erased Arg. in the first and last quarter. |
| 41 | Rob. Miller, arm. . . | Briddie.
Az. four mascles O. |
| 42 | Tho. Uvdall, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| 43 | Joh. Stoker, arm. | |
| 44 | Joh. Rogers, arm. . . | <i>ut prius.</i> |
| JACOB. | | |
| 1 | Joh. Fitz-James, arm. . . | Lewston.
Az. a dolphin naiant embowed Arg. |

Anno	Name.	Place
2	Joh. Tregonwel, arm.	Milton.
3	Joh. Ryves, arm.	Blanford.
4	Rob. Napper, mil.	Middle-M.
	Arg. a saltire S. between four roses G.	
5	Will. Web, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Christ. Auketil, arm.	
	Arg. a saltire ragulé V.	
7	Edr. Uvedall, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Hening, arm.	Pokeswell.
	Barry wavy of six pieces ; on chief G. three plates.	
9	Tho. Freke, mil.	
10	Joh. Strangways, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Rob. Coker, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Hanham, mil.	Wimborn.
13	Joh. Brewyne, arm.	Addle-M.
	Az. a cross moline O.	
14	Joh. Tregonwel, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Joh. Browne, mil.	
16	Walt. Earl, mil.	Charborough.
	G. three escalops and a border engrailed Arg.	
17	Anth. Ashly, mil.	St. Giles Wim.
	Az. a cinquefoil Erm. a border engrailed O.	
18	Nath. Napper, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Edw. Lawrence, mil.	
	Erm. a cross ragulée G. a canton Erminois.	
20	Joh. Harbyn, arm.	
21	Wil. Francis, arm.	Comb Flory.
	Arg. a chevron between three mullets G. pierced.	
22	Bam. Chafin, arm.	

CAR. I.

1	Fran. Chaldecot, arm.	
2	Will. Uvedell, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	... Fitz-James, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Tho. Still, arm.	Redlinch.
	Az. a dolphin naiaant embowed Arg.	
5	Angel. Grey, arm.	Stinsford.
6	Joh. Mellet, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Bria. Williams, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Brown, arm.	
9	Will. Colyer, arm.	Pidle.
10	Tho. Trenchard.	
	Per pale Arg. and Az. three palets S.	
11	Joh. Feele, arm.	
12	Rich. Rogers, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
13		
14	Rich. Bingham, arm.	Melcombe.
	Az. a bend cotised between six crosses patée O.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
15	Will. Churchil, arm.	
	S. a lion rampant Arg. debruised with a bend G.	
16		
17	Ed. Lawrence, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	} <i>Bellum nobis hæc otia fecit.</i>	
19		
20		
21		
22		

HENRY V.

8. JOHN NEWBURGH.—This family of the Newburghs, or *De Novo Burgo*, is right ancient, as which derive their pedigree from a younger son of Henry the First, earl of Warwick, of the Norman line. Yea, Master Camden saith, that they held Winfrot, with the whole hundred, by the gift of king Henry the First, “per servitium Camerarii in capite de Domino Rege;” that is, in service of chamberlain in chief from the king; though afterwards, under the reign of king Edward the First it was held by sergeanty, namely, by holding the laver or ewer for the king to wash in, upon his coronation-day.

HENRY VIII.

4. EGIDIUS STRANGWAYS.—Thomas Strangways was the first advancer of this family in this county, who, though born in Lancashire, was brought into these parts by the first marquis of Dorset, and here raised a very great inheritance. Nor was it a little augmented through his marriage with one of the daughters and inheritances of Hugh Stafford, of Suthwich, by whom there accrued unto him Woodford, where Guy Brent, a baron and renowned warrior, once had a castle. The heirs of this Thomas built a fair seat at Milbery.

24. THOMAS MORE, Mil.—He dwelt at Melplash, in the parish of Netherbury, and by tradition is represented a very humorous person. Aged folks have informed me (whilst I lived in those parts) by report from their fathers, that this Sir Thomas, whilst sheriff, did, in a wild frolic, set open the prison, and let loose many malefactors. Afterwards, considering his own obnoxiousness for so rash an act, he seasonably procured his pardon at court, by the mediation of William Pawlet, lord treasurer (and afterwards marquis of Winchester); and a match was made up betwixt Mary, this sheriff's daughter and co-heir, and Sir Thomas Pawlet, second son to the said lord, by whom he had a numerous issue.

THE FAREWELL.

And now being to take our leave of this county, I should, according to our usual manner, wish it somewhat for the completing of its happiness. But it affording in itself all necessities for man's subsistence; and being, through the convenience of the sea, supplied with foreign commodities; I am at a loss what to beg any way additional thereunto. Yet, seeing great possessions may be diminished by robbery, may the hemp (the instrument of common execution) growing herein be a constant monitor unto such who are thievishly given, whither their destructive ways tend; and mind them of that end which is due unto them, that they, leaving so bad, may embrace a better (some industrious) course of living!

WORTHIES OF DORSETSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE
THE TIME OF FULLER.

George BINGHAM, divine, and answerer of Lindsay; born at Melcomb Bingham 1715.

William CHAFIN, divine, anecdotist of Cranbourn Chase; born at Chettle 1733; died 1818.

John CHAPMAN, divine and critic; born at Wareham 1704; died 1784.

Sir Winston CHURCHILL, loyalist, author of "Divi Britannici," and father of the great duke of Marlborough, and of Arabella, mistress of James II.; born at Wootton Glanville 1620; died 1688.

Anthony Ashley COOPER, first earl of Shaftesbury, statesman; born at Wimborne St. Giles 1621; died 1683.

Thomas CREECH, translator of "Lucretius," &c.; born at Blandford 1659; destroyed himself in 1700.

George Bubb DODDINGTON, Lord Melcombe, a poet, patron of learned men, and author of the celebrated "Diary," 1691; died 1762.

John HUTCHINS, divine, and historian of the county; born at Bradford Peverel 1698; died 1773.

James MILLER, divine, dramatic poet, and political writer; born 1703; died 1744.

Christopher PITT, poet, translator of Virgil's *Æneid*, and the friend of the poet Young; born at Blandford 1699; died 1748.

Thomas PITT, governor of Madras, possessor of the Pitt Diamond, and grandfather of the great earl of Chatham; born at Blandford St. Mary 1653; died 1726.

Matthew PRIOR, statesman and poet; born at Wimborne Minster 1664; died 1721.

Thomas RUSSEL, poet and divine; born at Beminster 1762.

Bruno RYVES, dean of Windsor, author of the "*Mercurius Rusticus*," a periodical against the Parliament; born at Blandford 1596; died 1677.

Edward STILLINGFLEET, bishop of Worcester, author of "*Origines Sacræ*;" born at Cranbourn 1635; died 1699.

Thomas SYDENHAM, physician, and medical writer; born at Winford Eagle 1624; died 1689.

Peter TEMPLEMAN, pupil of Boerhaave, physician and author; born at Dorchester 1711; died 1769.

Sir Peter THOMPSON, antiquary and collector; born at Poole 1698.

Sir James THORNHILL, painter, Hogarth's father-in-law; born at Weymouth or Melcombe Regis 1675 or 76; died 1734.

William WAKE, archbishop of Canterbury, a learned polemical writer; born at Blandford 1657; died 1737.

Horace WALPOLE, earl of Orford, miscellaneous and polite writer; born at Wareham 1717 or 18; died 1797.

Samuel WESLEY, divine and poet, father of the founder of the sect of Wesleyans; born at Winterborn Whitchurch 1666; died 1735.

Maurice WHELER, divine, and first publisher of the Oxford Almanac in 1673; born at Wimborne St. Giles.

Browne WILLIS, M.P., voluminous antiquarian author; born at Blandford St. Mary, 1682; died 1760.

* * The Rev. J. Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, as re-edited by Mr. Gough in 1796, is the only standard edition of the county; and is held in high esteem by topographers. The Rev. Mr. Coker, in 1732, also published a Survey of the County; and in the Beauties of England and Wales will be found some general notices.—ED.

D U R H A M.

THIS bishopric hath Northumberland on the north (divided by the rivers Derwent and Tyne), Yorkshire on the south, the German sea on the east; and on the west (saith Mr. Speed) it is touched by Cumberland (touched he may well say, for it is but one mile) and Westmoreland. The form thereof is triangular, the sides not much differing, though that along the sea coasts is the shortest, as not exceeding twenty-three miles. However, this may be ranked amongst the middling shires of England. And yet I can remember the time when the people therein were for some years altogether unrepresented in the parliament; namely, in the interval after their bishop was deprived of his vote in the House of Lords, and before any in the House of Commons were appointed to appear for them.

PRINCES.

CICELY NEVIL.—Though her nativity cannot be fixed with any assurance (whose father's vast estate afforded him a mansion-house for every week in the year); yet is she here placed with most probability, Raby being the prime place of the Nevil's residence. She may pass for the clearest instance of human frail felicity.

Her happiness.—She was youngest daughter and child to Ralph earl of Westmorland (who had one and twenty); and exceeded her sisters in honour, being married to Richard duke of York.

She was blessed with three sons (who lived to have issue), each born in a several kingdom; Edward, at Bordeaux, in France; George, at Dublin in Ireland; Richard, at Fotheringhay in England.

She beheld her eldest son Edward king of England, and enriched with a numerous posterity.

Her miseries.—She saw her husband killed in battle; George duke of Clarence, her second son, cruelly murdered; Edward, her eldest son, cut off by his own intemperance, in the prime of his years; his two sons butchered by their uncle Richard, who himself, not long after, was slain at the battle of Bosworth.

She saw her own reputation murdered publicly at Paul's-Cross, by the procurement of her youngest son Richard taxing his eldest brother for illegitimate.

Yet our chronicles do not charge her with elation in her good, or dejection in her ill success; an argument of an even and steady soul in all alterations. Indeed she survived to see Elizabeth her grand-child married to king Henry the Seventh; but little comfort accrued to her by that conjunction, the party of Yorkists were so depressed by him.

She lived five and thirty years a widow; and died, in the tenth year of king Henry the Seventh, 1495; and was buried by her husband in the choir of the collegiate church of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonshire; which choir being demolished in days of king Henry the Eighth, their bodies lay in the church-yard without any monument, until queen Elizabeth, coming thither in progress, gave order that they should be interred in the church, and two tombs to be erected over them.* Hereupon, their bodies, lapped in lead, were removed from their plain graves, and their coffins opened. The duchess Cicely had about her neck, hanging in a silver ribband, a pardon from Rome, which, penned in a very fine Roman hand, was as fair and fresh to be read as if it had been written but yesterday.† But, alas! most mean are their monuments, made of plaister, wrought with a trowel; and no doubt there was much daubing therein, the queen paying for a tomb proportionable to their personages. The best is, the memory of this Cicely hath a better and more lasting monument, who was a bountiful benefactress to Queen's College in Cambridge.

SAINTS.

BEDE, and (because some nations measure the worth of the person by the length of the name) take his addition, Venerable. He was born at Girwy, now called Yarrow) in this bishopric;‡ bred under Saint John of Beverley, and afterwards a monk in the town of his nativity. He was the most general scholar of that age. Let a sophister begin with his axioms, a bachelor of art proceed to his metaphysics, a master to his mathematics, and a divine conclude with his controversies and comments on Scripture; and they shall find him better in all, than any Christian writer in that age, in any of those arts and sciences. He expounded almost all the Bible; translated the Psalms and New Testament into English; and lived a comment on those words of the apostle, "shining as a light in the world, in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation."§ He was no gadder-abroad, credible authors avouching that he never went out of his cell; though both Cambridge and Rome pretend to his habitation. Yet his corpse, after his death, which happened anno 734, took a journey, or rather was removed, to Durham, and there enshrined.

† * Camden's Britannia, in Northamptonshire.

† Peacham's "Complete Gentleman," p. 169.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in this Bishopric.

§ Phil. ii. 15.

CONFESSORS.

JOHN WICKLIFFE.—It is a great honour to this small county, that it produced the last maintainer of religion (before the general decay thereof), understand me, learned Bede; and the firm restorer thereof, I mean this Wickliffe, the subject of our present discourse.

True it is, his nativity cannot be demonstrated in this bishopric; but, if such a *scientia media* might be allowed to man, which is beneath certainty and above conjecture, such should I call our persuasion, that Wickliffe was born therein.

First, all confess him a northern man by extraction. Secondly, the antiquary allows an ancient family of the Wickliffes in this county, whose heir-general, by her match, brought much wealth and honour to the Brakenburies of Celaby.* Thirdly, there are at this day in these parts of the name and alliance, who continue a just claim of their kindred unto him.

Now he was bred in Oxford; some say in Baliol; others more truly in Merton College;† and afterwards published opinions distasteful to the church of Rome, writing no fewer than two hundred volumes (of all which largely in our “Ecclesiastical History”), besides his translating of the whole Bible into English.

He suffered much persecution from the popish clergy. Yet, after long exile, he, by the favour of God and good friends, returned in safety, and died in quietness at his living at Lutterworth in Leicestershire, anno 1387, the last of December; whose bones were taken up and burnt forty-two years after his death.‡

Disdain not, reader, to learn something by my mistake. I conceive that Mr. Fox, in his Acts and Monuments, had entered the names of our English martyrs and confessors, in his Calendar, on that very day whereon they died. Since, I observe, he observeth a method of his own fancy, concealing the reasons thereof to himself; as on the perusing of his catalogue will appear. Thus Wickliffe, dying December the last, is by him placed January the second,§ probably out of a design to grace the new year with a good beginning; though it had been more true, and (in my weak judgment) as honourable, for Wickliffe to have brought up the rear of the old as to lead the front of the new year to his Calendar.

* Camden’s Britannia, in this Bishopric.

† Wickliffe was first of Queen’s College; afterwards scholar of Merton; but before he was admitted fellow became master of Baliol College. He died, not in 1387, but in 1384.—ED.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vi. num. 1.

§ Master Fox would not put out the Feast of the Circumcision.

PRELATES.¹

THE NEVILS.

We will begin with a *quaternion* of Nevils, presenting them in parallels,* and giving them their precedency before other prelates (some their seniors in time) because of their honourable extraction. All four were born in this bishopric, as I am informed by my worthy friend Mr. Charles Nevil, vice-provost of King's in Cambridge, one as knowing in universal heraldry as in his own college; in our English nobility, as in his own chamber; in the ancient, fair, and far-branched family of the Nevils, as in his own study.

RALPH NEVIL† was born at Raby in this bishopric; was lord chancellor under king Henry the Third (none discharging that office with greater integrity and more general commendation), and bishop of Chichester 1223. He built a fair house from the ground in Chancery Lane, for himself and successors, for an inn, where they may repose themselves when their occasions brought them up to London.

How this house was afterwards aliened, and came into the possession of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln (from whom it is called Lincoln's inn at this day) I know not. Sure I am, that Mr. Montague (late bishop of Chichester) intended to lay claim thereunto, in right of his see. But alas, he was likely to follow a cold scent (after so many years' distance) and a colder suit, being to encounter a corporation of learned lawyers, so long in the peaceable possession thereof.

Bishop Nevil was afterwards canonically chosen by the monks (and confirmed by king Henry the Third) archbishop of Canterbury; being so far from rejoicing thereat, that he never gave any *Εὐαγγέλιον* (or reward for their good news) to the two monks which brought him tidings, nor would allow anything toward the discharging their costly journey to Rome; foreseeing, perchance, that the Pope would stop his consecration. For some informed his Holiness, that this Ralph was a prelate of high birth, haughty stomach, great courtship, gracious with the king, and a person probable to dissuade him from paying the pension (promised by his father king John) to the court of Rome; and then no wonder if his consecration was stopped thereon. But was it not both an honour and happiness to our Nevil thus to be crost with the hands of his Holiness himself? Yea, it seems that no crosier (save only that of Chichester)

* Here printed in paragraphs; the *parallels* being thus presented *horizontally* instead of *perpendicularly*.—ED.

† All the remarkable passages of these four lives are taken out of Bishop Godwin, in his respective Catalogue of Bishops.—F.

would fit his hand; being afterwards elected bishop of Winchester, and then obstructed by the king, who formerly so highly favoured him. He built a chapel without the East-gate of Chichester, dedicated to St. Michael; and, having merited much of his own cathedral, died at London, 1244.

ALEXANDER NEVIL, third son of Ralph lord Nevil, was born at Raby; became first canon, then archbishop, of York, where he beautified and fortified the castle of Cawood with many turrets. He was highly in honour with king Richard the Second, as much in hatred with the party opposing him.

These designed to imprison him (putting prelates to death not yet in fashion) in the castle of Rochester, had not our Alexander prevented them by his flight to Pope Urban to Rome, who, partly out of pity (that he might have something for his support), and more out of policy (that York might be in his own disposal upon the removal of this archbishop) translated him to Saint Andrew's in Scotland, and so dismissed him with his benediction.

Wonder not that this Nevil was loath to go out of the Pope's blessing into a cold sun, who could not accept this his new archbishopric, in point of credit, profit, or safety.

1. *Credit.* For this his translation was a post-ferment, seeing the archbishopric of Saint Andrew's was subjected in that age unto York.

2. *Profit.* The revenues being far worse than those of York.

3. *Safety.* Scotland then bearing an antipathy to all English (and especially to the Nevils, redoubted for their victorious valour in those northern parts), and being in open hostility against them.

Indeed half a loaf is better than no bread; but this his new translation was rather a stone than half a loaf, not filling his belly, yet breaking his teeth, if feeding thereon. This made him prefer the pastoral charge of a parish church in Lovaine before his Arch-no-bishopric, where he died in the fifth year of his exile, and was buried there in the convent of the Carmelites.

ROBERT NEVIL, sixth son of Ralph, first earl of Westmorland, by Joane his second wife, daughter of John of Gaunt, bred in the university of Oxford, and provost of Beverley, was preferred bishop of Salisbury in the sixth of king Henry the Sixth, 1427.

During his continuance therein, he was principal founder of a convent at Sunning in Berkshire (anciently the bishops' see of that diocese) valued at the Dissolution (saith bishop Godwin) at £682. 14s. 7d. *ob.*, which I rather observe, because the estimation thereof is omitted in my (and I suspect all other) Speed's Catalogue of Religious Houses.

From Salisbury he was translated to Durham, where he built

a place called the Exchequer, at the Castle-gate, and gave (in allusion to his two bishoprics, which he successively enjoyed) two annulets innected in his paternal coat. He died anno Domini 1457.

GEORGE NEVIL, fourth son of Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, was born at Middleham in this bishopric; bred in Baliol College in Oxford; consecrated bishop of Exeter, when he was not as yet twenty years of age; so that in the race, not of age, but youth, he clearly beat Thomas Arundel, who at twenty-two was made bishop of Ely. Some say this was contrary not only to the canon law but canonical scripture; Saint Paul* forbidding such a neophyte, or novice, admission into that office; as if, because Richard, the make-king earl of Warwick, was in a manner above law, this his brother also must be above canons. His friends do plead that nobility and ability supplied age in him; seeing five years after, at twenty-five, he was made lord chancellor of England, and discharged it to his great commendation.

He was afterwards made archbishop of York; famous for the prodigious feast at his installing; wherein, besides flesh, fish, and fowl, so many strange dishes of jellies. And yet, amongst all this service, I meet not with these two.

But the inverted proverb found truth in him, "one glutton meal makes many hungry ones:" for, some years after, falling into the displeasure of king Edward the Fourth, he was slenderly dieted, not to say famished, in the castle of Calais; and, being at last restored, by the intercession of his friends, died heart-broken at Blyth, and was buried in the cathedral of York, 1476.

Besides these, there was another Nevil (brother to Alexander aforesaid), chosen bishop of Ely; but death, or some other intervening accident, hindered his consecration.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

ROBERT HORN was born in this bishopric,† bred in Saint John's College in Cambridge. Going thence, under the reign of king Edward the Sixth, he was advanced dean of Durham. In the Marian days he fled into Germany; and fixing at Frankfort, became the head of the episcopal party, as in my "Ecclesiastical History" at large doth appear.

Returning into England, he was made bishop of Winchester, Feb. 16, 1560. A worthy man, but constantly ground betwixt two opposite parties, papists and sectaries. Both of these, in their pamphlets, sported with his name, as hard in nature, and crooked in conditions; not being pleased to take notice, how horn in

* 1 Tim. iii. 6.

† Bale de Scriptoribus Angliæ, Cent. ix. num. 95.

Scripture importeth power, preferment, and safety, both twitted his person, as dwarfish and deformed; to which I can say nothing (none alive remembering him) save that such taunts, though commonly called *ad hominem*, are indeed *ad Deum*; and, though shot at man, does glance at "Him who made us, and not we ourselves." Besides, it shews their malice runs low for might (though high for spite) who carp at the *case* when they cannot find fault with the *jewel*. For my part, I mind not the mould wherein, but the metal whereof, he was made, and listen to Mr. Camden's character of him,* "*Valido et fœcundo ingenio*," (of a sprightly and fruitful wit.) He died in Southwark, June 1, 1589; and lieth buried in his own cathedral, near to the pulpit.†

And now, reader, I crave leave to present thee with the character of one who (I confess) falls not under my pen according to the strictness of the rules which we proposed to follow, as not being of the number of those bishops who may not unfitly be termed (with Noah) righteous in their generations, having seen two sets (if I may so speak) of their order, but preferred to that dignity since our late happy revolution. He is here fixed (though no native of this county) because the fittest place, I conceive (it is happy when the antidote meets the poison where it was first sucked in); seeing formerly, treating (in my "Church History") of this cathedral, I delivered his character (to his disadvantage) very defectively.

JOHN COSEN, D.D. was born in the city of Norwich; bred in Caius College in Cambridge, whereof he was Fellow. Hence was he removed to the mastership of Peter House in the same university. One whose abilities, quick apprehension, solid judgment, variety of reading, &c. are sufficiently made known to the world in his learned books, whereby he hath perpetuated his name to posterity.

I must not pass over his constancy in his religion, which rendereth him amiable in the eyes not of good men only but of that God with whom there is no variableness, nor shadow of changing. It must be confessed that a sort of fond people surmised as if he had once been declining to the popish persuasion. Thus the dim-sighted complain of the darkness of the room, when, alas, the fault is in their own eyes; and the lame, of the unevenness of the floor, when indeed it lieth in their unsound legs. Such were the silly folk (their understandings, the eyes of their minds, being darkened, and their affections, the feet of their soul, made lame by prejudice), who have thus falsely conceived of this worthy doctor.

However, if any thing that I delivered in my "Church His-

* In his Elizabeth, anno 1559.

† Bishop Godwin, in the Bishops of Winchester.

tory" (relating therein a charge drawn up against him for urging of some ceremonies, without inserting his purgation, which he effectually made, clearing himself from the least imputation of any fault,) hath any way augmented this opinion, I humbly crave pardon of him for the same.

Sure I am, were his enemies now his judges (had they the least spark of ingenuity), they must acquit him, if proceeding according to the evidence of his writing, living, disputing. Yea, whilst he remained in France, he was the Atlas of the Protestant religion, supporting the same with his piety and learning, confirming the wavering therein, yea, daily adding proselytes (not of the meanest rank) thereunto.

Since the return of our gracious sovereign, and the reviving of swooning episcopacy, he was deservedly preferred bishop of Durham. And here the reader must pardon me, if willing to make known my acquaintance with so eminent a prelate. When one in his presence was pleased with some propositions, wherein the Pope condescended somewhat to the Protestants, he most discreetly returned (in my hearing), "We thank him not at all for that which God hath always allowed us in his word;" adding withal, "He would allow it us so long as it stood with his policy, and take it away so soon as it stood with his power." And thus we take our leave of this worthy prelate, praying for his long life, that he may be effectual in advancing the settlement of our yet distracted Church.

CIVILIANS.

RICHARD COSIN, Doctor of Law, was born at Hartlepool (a well known harbour for the safety): and some observe a Providence, that he, who afterwards was to prove the grand champion of episcopacy, should (amongst all the counties of England) be born in this bishopric. His father was a person of quality, a captain of a company at Musselburgh field, whence his valour returned with victory and wealth; when, crossing the river Tweed (oh, the uncertainty of all earthly happiness!) he was drowned therein, to the great loss of his son Richard; and greater, because he was not sensible thereof, as left an infant in the cradle.

His mother afterwards married one Mr. Meddow, a Yorkshire gentleman, who bred this his son-in-law at a school at Skipton in the Craven: wherein such his proficiency, that before he was twelve years old (little less than a wonder to me in that age from so far a country) he was admitted in Trinity College in Cambridge. Some of his friends in Queen's College in that university had a design to fetch him thence, had not Doctor Beaumont prevented the plot, in making him scholar and fellow as soon as by his age, degree, and the statutes, he was capable thereof.

He was a general scholar, geometrician, musician, physician, divine, but chiefly civil and canon lawyer. By archbishop Whitgift he was preferred to be first chancellor of Worcester

(in that age a place “non tam graciosus quam negotiosus”), and afterwards dean of the Arches, wherein he carried himself without giving (though many took) offence at him.

Of these one wrote a book against him called, “The Abstract” (abstracted, saith my author, from all wit, learning, and charity); to whom he returned such an answer, in the defence of the high commission, and oath *ex officio*, that he put his adversary to silence.

Others lay to his charge, that he gave many blank licences, the common occasions of unlawful marriages; and the procurer herein is as bad as the thief, robbing many a parent of his dear child thereby. But always malice looks through a multiplying glass. Euclio complained, “Intromisisti sexcentos coquos,”* (Thou hast let in six hundred cooks), when there were but two truly told (Anthrax and Congrio); so here was there but one which a fugitive servant stole from the Register, to make his private profit thereby.

God, in his sickness, granted him his desire which he made in his health, that he might be freed from torture, which his corpulency did much suspect, bestowing *εὐθανασία* upon him, a sweet and quiet departure. Pious his dying expressions; “I desire to be dissolved, and to be with Christ,” Phil. i.; “The wages of sin is death,” Rom. vi.; “Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly,” Revel. xii.; and his last words were these, “Farewell, my surviving friends; remember your mortality and eternal life.”

He gave forty pounds to the building of a chamber in Trinity College, and fifteen pounds per annum for the maintenance of two scholarships therein: a good gift out of his estate, who left not above fifty pounds a year clear to his heir; a great argument of his integrity, that he got no more in so gainful a place. Dying at Doctors Commons, he was buried, by his own appointment, in Lambeth church; and Doctor Andrews preached his funeral sermon. Amongst the many verses made by the university of Cambridge, this (with the allowance of poetical licence) came from no bad fancy:

“Magna Deos inter lis est exorta: creatas
Horum qui lites dirimit, ille deest.
Cosinum petiere Dii componere tantas
Lites, quod vero jure peritus erat.

It must not be forgotten that Dr. Barlow (afterwards bishop of Lincoln) was bred by Dr. Cosin at his charge, in his own family, who, in expression of his thankfulness, wrote this Dr. Cosin’s life, out of which most of our aforesaid character hath been excerpted.

WRITERS.

WILLIAM SHIRWOOD was born in this bishopric (being otherwise called William of Durham); bred first in University

* Plautus, in Aularia.

College in Oxford, then in Paris, and afterwards was made Chancellor of Lincoln.* In his time the university of Oxford was interdicted, for some affronts offered to the Pope's legate; and had lain longer under that burden, had not the hands of this William helped to remove it, shewing therein no less his love to his mother, than his power with the Pope.†

In that age the English clergy did drive a great trade of preferment in France (king Henry the Third having large dominions therein); and amongst the rest this William was advanced archbishop of Rouen, where he died anno Domini 1249.

JOHN OF DARLINGTON was born in this bishopric, at a town so called, needing no other indication, than the road passing through it into Scotland. He was bred a Dominican, and a great clerk. Matthew Paris‡ giveth him this testimony, that he was one, "*qui literaturâ pollebat excellenter et consilio.*" King Henry the Third made him his confessor (which argueth his piety, that so devout a prince used him in so conscientious an office): and afterwards he became archbishop of Dublin in Ireland on this occasion.

The prior and convent of Trinity church chose William de la Corner, the king's chaplain, whilst the dean and chapter of Saint Patrick's elected Fromund le Brun, the Pope's chaplain, into that see.§

Hence ensued a hot and high contest; and Pope John XXI. (unwilling to engage therein) cassated both their elections, and pitched on our Darlington as a good expedient.

A person in whom king and Pope met in some equal proportion, seeing he was (as we have said) confessor to the one, and to the other his collector of Peter-pence (as also to his two successors, Nicholas the Third and Martin the Fourth) through all Ireland. Many books he wrote to posterity;|| and, returning into England, sickened, died, and was buried in Preaching Friars in London, 1284.

WILLIAM SIVEYER was born at Shincliffe in this bishopric, where his father was a siveyer or sieve-maker;¶ and I commend his humility in retaining his father's trade for his surname, to mind him of his mean extraction. He was bred in Merton College, whereof he became warden, and provost of Eton, and afterwards bishop of Carlisle, 1496, whence five years after he was translated to Durham. His surname, so contemptible in English, sounds imperially, and episcopally when Latinized; in which language he is rendered Gulielmus Severus, severity well

* J. Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1249.

† John Rouse of Warwick. ‡ Ad annum 1256.

§ Sir James Ware, in his Archbishops of Dublin.

|| Reckoned up by J. Bale and J. Pits.

¶ Bishop Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

agreeing with the gravity of his function. He died anno Domini 1505.

All I will add is this, that England neither before nor since saw two sieve-maker's sons at the same juncture of time advanced to so high a dignity; this William in the Church, Sir Richard Empson in the Commonwealth.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS JACKSON, born of a good family in this county, was designed to be a merchant in Newcastle, till his parents were diverted by Ralph Lord Eure, and persuaded to make him a scholar. He was admitted first in Queen's College in Oxford, and then became candidate of a fellowship in Corpus Christi; knowing of the election but the day before, he answered to admiration, and was chosen by general consent.

Soon after, in all likelihood, he lost his life, being drowned in the river, and taken out rather for desire of decent burial, than with hope of any recovery. He was wrapped in the gowns of his fellow-students (the best shroud which present love and need could provide him); and, being brought home to the college, was revived, by God's blessing on the care of Doctor Chenil, equally to all people's joy and admiration. His gratitude to the fishermen, who took him up, extended to a revenue unto them during his life. Thus thankful to the instrument, he was more to the principal, striving to repay his life to that God who gave it him.

He was afterwards vicar of Newcastle, a factor for heaven in the place where he was designed a merchant, a town full of men and opinions; wherein he endeavoured to rectify their errors, and unite their affections. At this distance was he chosen president of Corpus Christi College, never knowing of the vacancy of the place, till by those letters which informed him it was re-filled with his election.

Here he lived piously, ruled peaceably, wrote profoundly, preached painfully. His charity had no fault; if not of the largest size, oftentimes making the receiver richer than it left him that was the donor thereof. Learn the rest of his praise from the learned writer of his life, in whom nothing wanting, save the exact place of his birth, and date of his death, which happened about the year 1640.

SAMUEL WARD was born at Bishop's Middleham in this county, his father being a gentleman of more ancientry than estate. He was first scholar of Christ's, then fellow of Emanuel, and afterwards master of Sidney College in Cambridge, and Margaret Professor therein for above twenty years. Now, because the pen of a pupil may probably be suspected of partiality, of an historian I will turn a translator, and only endea-

your to English that character, which one* who knew him as well as most men, and could judge of him as well as any man, doth bestow upon him :

*Age, perge Cathedram ornare (quod facis) sacram
Subtilitate non levi, rapidâ, vagâ ;
Sed orthodoxa quam coronat veritas,
Et justa firmat soliditas, patiens libræ :
Antiquitatis crypta tu penetras frequens,
Scholasticorum tu profundos vortices,
Te nulla fallit, nulla te scium latet
Distinctionum tela, rationum strophæ
Tam perspicacem mente, judicio gravem,
Linguis peritum, tamque nervosum stylo :
His addo genium temperatum, εἰρηνικόν,
Placidum, modestum, lite rixosâ procul.*

“ Go to, go on, deck (as thou doest) the chair,
With subtilty not light, slight, vague as air ;
But such as Truth doth crown, and, standing sure,
Solidly fix'd will weighing well endure.
Antiquities' hid depths thou oft doest sound,
And school-men's whirl-pools which are so profound.
Distinction's threads none can so finely weave,
Or reason wrench, thy knowledge to deceive ;
None thy quick sight, grave judgment, can beguile,
So skill'd in tongues, so sinewy in style ;
Add to all these that peaceful soul of thine,
Meek, modest, which all brawlings doth decline.

He turned with the times, as a rock riseth with the tide ; and, for his uncomplying therewith, was imprisoned in Saint John's College in Cambridge. In a word, he was counted a Puritan before these times, and popish in these times ; and yet, being always the same, was a true Protestant at all times. He died anno 1643, and was the first man buried in Sidney College chapel.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

ANTHONY Lord GRAY, and eighth earl of Kent of that surname, son of George Gray, esq. and Margery Salvam his wife, son to Anthony Gray, esq. and Bridget Holland his wife, son to George Gray second earl of Kent of that family (who died in the twentieth year of king Henry the Seventh) was born at Brancepeth in this bishopric.† If any ask what occasion drew his ancestors into the north, know that his grandfather was invited thither to enjoy the company of his friend and kinsman, the earl of Westmorland.

This gentleman being bred in the university of ———— applied himself to the study of divinity, and became rector of Burbach in Leicestershire, where he preached constantly, and kept an hospitable house for the poor according to his estate. It happened that, by the death of Henry Gray his kinsman, and the seventh earl of Kent, that earldom descended upon him, anno Domini 1639.

* Dr. Thomas Goad, in his licensing his sermon called “ Gratia discriminans.”

† Out of his private pedigree, communicated unto me.—F.

We read of Sigismund the emperor, that when he had knighted a doctor of the laws, the knight-doctor sequestered himself from the company of doctors, and associated wholly with knights; whereat the emperor smiled, and taxed his folly, "For I," said he, "can make many knights at my pleasure, though indeed I cannot make one doctor." Not so this good lord, who, after the accession of his title, did not in the least degree disdain the society of his fellow ministers, to converse with the nobility; yea, he abated nothing in the constancy of his preaching, so long as he was able to be led up into the pulpit. He had read in Scripture this character given to the Bereans, "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness,* and counted it most noble to labour in God's vineyard, and to deliver his word to others." However, a diamond is best when set in gold; and goodness is most illustrious when supported with greatness.

He was summoned as a peer to parliament, but excused himself by reason of indisposition and age. Such his humility, that honours did not change manners in him. Thus a mortified mind is no more affected with additions of titles, than a corpse with a gay coffin. By Magdalene Purefoy his wife, he had (besides other children) Henry ninth earl of Kent. He died anno Domini 1643.

SHERIFFS.

Expect not that, to make this bishopric uniform with other counties, I should present a catalogue of the sheriffs thereof: for the princely prelate of this bishopric (his seal not oval like others, but round, the more princely proportion; and as I remember, gave a crowned mitre for his crest) was himself always paramount sheriff, deputing one, often his own servant, under him to execute the office. This deputy never accounted at the Exchequer; but made up his audit to the bishop, to whom all perquisites and profits of this place did belong.

Since, after a long discontinuance, this county hath obtained its ancient sheriff, the bishop thereof, of whom formerly.

THE FAREWELL.

I understand that there is an intention of erecting an university in Durham,† and that some hopeful progress is made in order thereunto, which I cannot but congratulate; for I listen not to their objection, alleging it monstrous for one face to have three eyes [one land three universities]; seeing I could wish that, Argus-like, it had an hundred in it. Would all men were Moses-minded, "that all the people of God might prophesy;"‡ the rather, because I am sure that ignorance is no more

* Acts xvii. 11.

† This object has been accomplished within the last few years.—ED.

‡ Num. xi. 28.

the mother of devotion, than the lying harlot, which pleaded before Solomon, was mother to the living child.*

I confess I was always much affected with their fears, who suspect that this convenience for the north would be a mischief for the south ; and this new one in process of time prove detrimental to the old universities. Nor were these jealousies, when moved, removed in my serious consideration, not being well satisfied of the intentions and design of some prime persons undertaking the same.

But, since this fresh-man college lived not to be matriculated, much less (not lasting seven years) graduated, God in his wisdom seeing the contrary fitter ; the worst I should have wished this new spring (if continuing) was pure water, pious and orthodox professors, to have principled and elemented the members therein with learning and religion.

WORTHIES OF DURHAM WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

- Thomas BAKER, antiquary, author of the history of St. John's, Cambridge ; born at Crook or Lanchester 1656 ; died 1740.
- James CRAGGS, secretary of state and postmaster-general temp. George I. ; born at Holbeck.
- Brass CROSBY, lawyer, patriotic lord mayor of London ; born at Stockton-upon-Tees 1725-6 ; died 1793.
- William EDEN, first Lord Auckland, statesman ; born at Durham ; died 1814.
- George EDWARDS, physician, writer on political economy ; born at Barnard Castle 1751 ; died 1823.
- William EMERSON, mathematician ; born at Hurworth, 1701 ; died 1782.
- Sir Samuel GARTH, poet and physician ; born at Bolam in Gainsforth ; died 1718.
- Richard GREY, divine and scholar, author of " *Memoria Technica* ;" born at Durham 1693 ; died 1771.
- Sir John HULLOCK, baron of the Exchequer, and author ; born at Barnard Castle 1764 ; died 1829.
- Christopher HUNTER, physician and antiquary ; born at Medomsley 1675 ; died 1757.
- William HUTCHINSON, author of the History and Antiquities of Durham ; born at Barnard Castle 1732 ; died 1814.
- Robert LAMBE, divine, historian of the game of Chess, &c. ; born at Durham 1711 ; died 1795.
- Joseph REED, dramatic writer ; born at Stockton-upon-Tees 1723 ; died 1787.

* 1 Kings iii. 22.

- Joseph RITSON, lawyer, poetical antiquary, and critic; born at Stockton-upon-Tees 1752; died 1803.
- William ROMAINE, Calvinistic divine and author; born at Hartlepool 1714; died 1795.
- Robert SANDERSON, antiquary; born at Eggleston Hall 1660; died 1741.
- Granville SHARP, philanthropist; born at Durham 1735; died 1813.
- William SHIELD, musical composer; born at Swalwell or Whickham 1749; died 1829.
- Elizabeth SMITH, linguist, and translator of the book of Job; born at Burnhall 1776; died 1806.
- George SMITH, Saxon scholar, editor of Bede; born at Durham 1603.
- Lord STOWELL, civil law judge; born at Heworth in 1745; died 1836.
- Robert SURTEES, antiquary and topographer, author of the history of the county; born at Durham 1779; died 1834.

* * The County of Durham has been fortunate in her topographical historians; most of whom have been men of deep research and literary discrimination. In 1785, a History of the County of Durham was published by Wm. Hutchinson, in three vols. quarto; and in 1816, Mr. Robert Surtees, F.S.A., brought out the first volume, in folio, of his County History; two other volumes appearing successively in 1816 and 1820; but the author's lamented death prevented the completion of the concluding volume, which has since, however, been given to the world, it is to be feared, in an imperfect state, by Messrs. Nichols the publishers. In 1833, the Rev. James Raine published an elaborate Account of Durham Cathedral; and for the last twenty years he has been assiduously engaged in compiling a History of North Durham; of the greatest portion of which the Editor has had the revision, while passing through the press, and can vouch for the industry, taste, and judgment of its author. Several local histories have also been published, viz. the History of Ashton-upon-Tees, by the Rev. John Brewster (1796); the History of Hartlepool, by Sir C. Sharp (1816); an Historical View of Monkwearmouth, &c., by George Garbutt (1819); Local Records, by John Sykes (1833); a Collection of Tracts relating to Durham, by George Allan, &c.—Ed.

ESSEX.

ESSEX hath Kent on the south, divided by the river Thames; Suffolk on the north, severed by the river Stour; Cambridge, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex on the west; the two latter generally parted by the river Lea; and the German Ocean on the east.

A fair county, bearing the full proportion of five and thirty miles square, plentifully affording all things necessary to man's subsistence, save that the eastern part is not very healthful in the air thereof.

Those parts adjoining to the sea are commonly called "The hundreds of Essex," and are very fruitful in cattle. However, the vulgar wits of this county much astonish strangers with the stock of poor people in these parts, five hundred cows, nine hundred sheep, which indeed are but five cows, and nine sheep, in this part of the county called The Hundreds.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

SAFFRON.

Plenty hereof in this county, growing about Walden, a fair market town, which saffron may seem to have coloured with the name thereof. It is called (as Serapione affirmeth) *sahafaran* by the Arabians, whence certainly our English word is derived. In itself, it is a most admirable cordial; and, under God, I owe my life, when sick of the small-pox, to the efficacy thereof. Now because our own writers may probably be challenged of partiality, hear what foreigners speak in the praise of English saffron:

"Anglia et Hibernia laudatissimum crocum ferunt, quo Belgium, Germania, alique vicini, cibos condiunt, ac medicamentis miscent."*

"Propagatur (inter alia loca) etiam in Britanniae insulae meridionali parte, quam Angliam vocant. Natus ex alterâ verò et septentrionali, quam Picti et Scoti tenent, reprobus est."†

No precious drug is more adulterated with *cartamus*, the inward pilling of willow, and generally all yellow flowers, when it is bought in great parcels, which ought to quicken the care of

* Johannes Bauhinus, Hist. Plant. Univers. tom. II. lib. xix. cap. 5.

† Johannes Bodeus, in Theophrastum.

chapmen herein. In a word, the sovereign power of genuine saffron is plainly proved by the antipathy of the crocodiles thereunto: for the crocodile's tears are never true, save when he is forced where saffron groweth (whence he hath his name of *χρόκό-δειλος*, or the saffron-fearer), knowing himself to be all poison, and it all antidote.

OYSTERS.

The best in England, fat, salt, green-finned, are bred near Colchester, where they have an excellent art to feed them in pits made for the purpose. King James was wont to say, "he was a very valiant man who first adventured on eating of oysters." Most probably mere hunger put men first on that trial. Thus necessity hath often been the purveyor to provide diet for delicacy itself; famine making men to find out those things which afterwards proved not only wholesome, but delicious. Oysters are the only meat which men eat alive, and yet account it no cruelty. Sometimes pearls, considerable both in bulk and brightness, have been found within them.

HOPS.

In Latin, *lupulus*, or the little wolf; which made a merry man complain, that this wolf did too often devour the innocent malt in beer. Gerard observes, they grow best in those countries where vines will not grow; intimating, that Nature pointeth at their use therein.

They are not so bitter in themselves, as others have been against them, accusing hops for noxious; preserving beer, but destroying those who drink it. These plead the petition presented in parliament in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, against the wicked weed called hops. Their back-friends also affirm, the stone never so epidemical in England, as since the general reception and use of hops in the beginning of king Henry the Eighth.

But hops have since out-grown and over-topped all these accusations, being adjudged wholesome, if statutable and "unmixed with any powder, dust, dross, sand, or other soil whatsoever,"* which made up two parts of three in foreign hops formerly imported hither.

They delight most in moist grounds. No commodity starteth so soon and sinketh so suddenly in the price; whence some will have them so named from hopping in a little time betwixt a great distance in valuation. In a word, as elephants, if orderly, were themselves enough alone to gain, if disorderly, to lose a victory; so great parcels of this commodity, well or ill bought, in the crisis of their price, are enough to raise or ruin an estate.

* See the statute, 1 Jacobi cap. 18.

PUETS.

There is an island of some two hundred acres, near Harwich, in the parish of Little Oakley, in the manor of Matthew Gilly, esquire, called the Puet Island, from *puets*, in effect the sole inhabitants thereof. Some affirm them called in Latin *upupæ*, whilst others maintain that the Roman language doth not reach the name, nor land afford the bird. On Saint George's day precisely they pitch on the island,* seldom laying fewer than four, or more than six, eggs.

Great their love to their young ones: for, though against foul weather they make to the main land (a certain prognostic of tempests), yet they always weather it out in the island when hatching their young ones, seldom sleeping whilst they sit on their eggs (afraid, it seems, of spring-tides), which signifieth nothing as to securing their eggs from the inundation, but is an argument of their great affection.

Being young, they consist only of bones, feathers, and lean-flesh, which hath a raw gust of the sea. But poulterers take them then, and feed them with gravel and curds (that is, physic and food); the one to scour, the other to fat them in a fortnight; and their flesh, thus recruited, is most delicious.

Here I say nothing of eringo roots, growing in this county, the candying of them being become a staple commodity at Colchester. These are sovereign to strengthen the nerves; and pity it is, that any vigour acquired by them should be otherwise employed than to the glory of God!

MANUFACTURES.

This county is characted like the good wife described by Bathsheba, "She layeth her hand to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."† *Bays*, and *says*, and *serges*, and several sorts of stuffs, which I neither can nor do desire to name, are made in and about Colchester, Coggeshall, Dedham, &c. I say, desire not to name, because hoping that new kinds will daily be invented (as good reason), and by their inventors intituled. I know not whether it be better to wish them good wares to vent, or good vent for their wares; but I am sure that both together are the best. It will not be amiss to pray that the plough may go along, and wheel around; that so, being fed by the one and clothed by the other, there may be, by God's blessing, no danger of starving in our nation.

GUNPOWDER.

Why hereof in this, rather than in other counties? Because more made by mills of late erected on the river Lea, betwixt

* So am I informed by Captain Farmer, of Newgate-market, copyholder of the island.—F.

† Prov. xxxi. 19.

Waltham and London, than in all England besides. Though some suppose it as ancient as Archimedes in Europe (and ancienter in India); yet generally men behold the friar of Mentz the first founder thereof, some three hundred years since. It consisteth of three essential ingredients: 1. *Brimstone*, whose office is to catch fire and flame of a sudden, and convey it to the other two: 2. *Charcoal*, pulverized, which continueth the fire, and quencheth the flame, which otherwise would consume the strength thereof: 3. *Saltpetre*, which causeth a windy exhalation, and driveth forth the bullet.

This gunpowder is the emblem of politic revenge; for it biteth first, and barketh afterwards, the bullet being at the mark before the report is heard; so that it maketh a noise, not by way of warning, but triumph. As for white powder, which is reported to make no report at all, I never could meet with artist who would seriously avouch it; for, though perchance the noise may be less and lower, yet no sound at all is inconsistent with the nature of saltpetre, and the ventosity thereof, causing the violent explosion of the bullet. It is questionable, whether the making of gunpowder be more profitable or more dangerous; the mills in my parish having been five times blown up within seven years, but, blessed be God! without the loss of any one man's life.

THE BUILDINGS.

This county hath no cathedral; and the churches therein cannot challenge to themselves any eminent commendation. But as for private houses, Essex will own no shire her superior; whereof three most remarkable: 1. *Audley-End*; built by Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and treasurer of England, as without compare the best subject's house in this island. Yet is the structure better than the standing thereof; as low on one side, so that it may pass for the emblem of modest merit, or concealed worth; meaner houses boasting more, and making greater show afar off in the eyes of passengers. 2. *New-Hall*; built by the Ratcliffs earls of Sussex, but bought from them by George Villiers duke of Buckingham; surpassing for the pleasant shady approach thereunto, and for the appurtenances of parks round about it. 3. *Copt-Hall* (in records Coppice-Hall, from the woods thereabouts); highly seated on a hill in the midst of a park, built by the abbot of Waltham, enlarged by Sir Thomas Heneage and others; and it is much that multiform fancies should all meet in so uniform a fabric. Herein a gallery, as well furnished as most, more proportionable than any in England; and on this a story doth depend.

In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an *hirecano*, or *wild-wind*, which, entering in at the great east-window, blew that down, and carried some part thereof, with the picture of lord Coventry (singled from many more which hung on both sides untouched), all the length of the gallery

(being about fifty-six yards) out of the west-window, which it threw down to the ground. It seems the wind, finding this room in form of a trunk, and coarctated therein, forced the stones of the first window, like pellets, clean through it. I mention this the rather, because pious Doctor Jackson, head of Corpus Christi College, in Oxford, observed the like wind about the same time, as ominous, and presaging our civil dissensions.

THE WONDERS.

This shire affordeth none properly so called, unless some conceive the bones reducible thereunto digged out of this county at the Ness, near Harwich,* which with their bigness and length amazed the beholders. I cannot see how such can maintain them to be the bones of men, who must confess that, according to the proportion of the doors and roofs of ancient buildings (either as extant or read of), they must *ingredi et incedere proni*, (go in stooping, not to say lie along;) except the avouchers be as incurious of their credit as the traveller was, who, affirming that he saw bees as big as dogs, and yet their hives of our ordinary size; and being demanded what shift they made to get in, "Let them," said he, "look to that."

More probable it is that they were bones of elephants, store whereof were brought over into England by the emperor Claudius. Indeed, some sciologists will boast to distinguish bones of beasts from men by their porosity, which the learned deride as an *undifferencing difference*. Indeed, when a scull may be produced of such magnitude (which, by its form, is secured from mistake, as appropriate to man alone), then the Wonder will begin indeed: till which time, I behold these shanks and thigh-bones, pretended to men, to be of elephants.

To these Wonders it will not be amiss to add the ensuing relation, written by the pen of Master Thomas Smith, of Sewardstone, in the parish of Waltham Abbey, a discreet person, not long since deceased:

"It so fell out that I served Sir Edward Denny (towards the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, of blessed memory,) who lived in the abbey of Waltham-cross, in the county of Essex, which at that time lay in ruinous heaps, and then Sir Edward began slowly now and then to make even and re-edify some of that chaos: in doing whereof, Tomkins, his gardener, came to discover (among other things) a fair marble stone, the cover of a tomb hewed out in hard stone; this cover, with some help, he removed from off the tomb, which having done, there appeared to the view of the gardener, and Master Baker, minister of the town (who died long since), and to myself and Master Henry Knagg (Sir Edward's bailiff) the anatomy of a man lying in the tomb abovesaid, only the bones remaining, bone to

* Camden's Britannia, in Essex.

his bone, not one bone dislocated ; in observation whereof, we wondered to see the bones still remaining in such due order, and no dust or other filth besides them to be seen in the tomb : we could not conceive that it had been an anatomy of bones only laid at first into the tomb ; yet, if it had been the whole carcass of a man,* what became of his flesh and entrails ? for (as I have said above) the tomb was clean from all filth and dust besides the bones.

“ This when we had all well observed, I told them, that if they did but touch any part thereof, that all would fall asunder, for I had only heard somewhat formerly of the like accident. Trial was made, and so it came to pass. For my own part, I am persuaded, that as the flesh of this anatomy to us became invisible, so likewise would the bones have been in some longer continuance of time. Oh ! what is man then, which vanisheth thus away like unto smoke or vapour, and is no more seen ? Whosoever thou art that shalt read this passage, thou mayest find cause of humility sufficient.

PROVERBS.

“ Essex miles.”]

These are cried up for very long, understand it comparatively to those in the neighbouring county of Middlesex ; otherwise the northern parts will give Essex odds, and measure miles therewith. The truth is this : good way and a good horse shorten miles, and the want of either (but both especially) prolong them, in any country whatsoever.

“ Essex styles.”]

See the PROVERBS in Suffolk.

“ Essex calves.”]

A learned author† telleth us that Italy was so calleth, *quasi vitula*, because the best calves were bred therein. Sure this will be condemned as a far-fetched and forced deduction ; but, if true, Essex may better pretend to the name of Italy, producing calves of the fattest, fairest, and finest flesh in England (and consequently in all Europe) ; and let the butchers in Eastcheap be appealed unto as the most competent judges therein. Sure it is, a Cumberland cow may be bought for the price of an Essex calf in the beginning of the year. Let me add, that it argueth the goodness of flesh in this county, and that great gain was got formerly by the sale thereof, because that so many stately monuments were erected anciently therein for butchers (inscribed *carnifices* in their epitaphs) in Coggeshall, Chelmsford church, and elsewhere, made of marble, inlaid with brass (befitting, saith my author,‡ a more eminent man), whereby it

* It is generally conceived the body of king Harold.—F.

† Festus, lib. ix. See Mercator's Atlas, p. 298.

‡ Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 641.

appears that these of that trade have in this county been richer or at least prouder) than in other places.

“ The weavers’ beef of Colchester.”*]

These are sprats, caught hereabouts, and brought hither in incredible abundance, whereon the poor weavers (numerous in this city) make much of their repast, cutting rands, rumps, sirloins, chines, and all joints of beef out of them, as lasting in season well nigh a quarter of a year. They are the minims of the sea; and their cheapness is the worst thing (well considered the best) which can be said of them. Were they as dear, they would be as toothsome (being altogether as wholesome) as anchovies; for then their price would give a high gust unto them in the judgment of palate-men. True it is, that, within these last sixteen years, better men than weavers have been glad of worse meat than sprats (and thankful to God if they could get it), in the city of Colchester.

“ Jeering Coxhall.”*]

How much truth herein, I am as unable to tell, as loth to believe. Sure I am, that no town in England, of its bigness, afforded more martyrs in the reign of queen Mary, who did not jeer or jest with the fire, but seriously suffered themselves to be sacrificed for the testimony of a good conscience. If since they have acquired a jeering quality, it is time to leave it, seeing it is better to stand in pain till our legs be weary, than sit with ease in the chair of the scorers.

“ He may fetch a fitch of bacon from Dunmow.”*]

This proverb dependeth on a custom practised in the priory of Dunmow, which was founded, saith Speed,† by Juga, a noble lady, anno 1111, for Black Nuns. But, it seems, afterwards the property thereof was altered into a Male monastery; the mortified men wherein were mirthful sometimes, as hereby may appear.

Any person, from any part of England, coming hither, and humbly kneeling on two stones at the church-door (which are yet to be seen), before the prior or convent, might demand, at his own pleasure, a gammon or fitch of bacon, upon the solemn taking of the ensuing oath:

“ You shall swear by the custom of our confession,
That you never made any nuptial transgression,
Since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls, or contentious strife;
Or otherwise, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or word:
Or since the parish-clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or, in a twelve-month and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;

* Alias Cogshall, or Coggeshall.—ED.

† In his Catalogue of Religious Houses in Essex.

But continued true and in desire,
 As when you join'd hands in holy quire.
 If to these conditions, without all fear,
 Of your own accord you will freely swear;
 A gammon of bacon you shall receive,
 And bear it hence with love and good leave.
 For this is our custom at Dunmow well known,
 Though the sport be ours, the bacon is your own.'

It appeareth, in an old book on record,* that Richard Wright of Badesnorth in Norfolk, in the twenty-third of Henry the Sixth, when John Canon was prior; that Stephen Samuel, of Little-Easton in Essex, the seventh of Edward the Fourth, when Roger Rullcot was prior; and that Thomas Lee, of Coxhall in Essex, the second of Henry the Eighth, when John Taylor was prior, demanded their bacon on the premises, and received it accordingly.

PRINCES.

HENRY FITZROY, natural son to king Henry the Eighth. Here we confess our trespass against our own rules, who confined ourselves to the legitimate issue of kings; presuming that the worth of this Henry will make amends for our breach of order herein. He was begotten on the body of the Lady Talbois, and born at Blackmore-Manor in this county, anno 1519;† being afterwards created earl of Nottingham and duke of Richmond. He confuted their etymology who deduced bastard from the Dutch words *boes* and *art*,‡ that is, an abject nature; and verified their deduction, deriving it from *besteerd*,§ that is, the best disposition: such was his forwardness in all martial activities, with his knowledge in all arts and sciences; learned Leland dedicating a book unto him. He married Mary, daughter to Thomas duke of Norfolk; and, dying anno 1536 (in the seventeenth year of his age), was buried at Framlingham in Suffolk with great lamentation.

SAINTS.

Saint HELEN was born at Colchester in this county, daughter to Coel king thereof, as all our British authors unanimously do report. She was mother of Constantine the first Christian emperor; and is famous to all ages for finding out Christ's cross on Mount Calvary. Hence it is that, in memorial hereof, the city of Colchester giveth for its arms a cross engrailed between four crowns.|| A scandal is raised on her name, that she was *stabularia* (stableress); whereof one rendereth this witty reason, because her father was *comes stabuli* (a high office, equivalent to the Constable in France) unto the emperor.¶ Others, more truly, make her so nick-named by pagan malice,

* Now in the possession of the Earl of Warwick.—F.

† J. Speed, History, p. 708.

‡ Cujacius.

§ Kilianus.

|| Camden, in Essex.

¶ Ric. Vitus Basing, ad lib. 5. Antiq. Brit. not. 26.

for her officious devotion in finding out the stable of Christ's Nativity.

Heathen pens have much aspersed her, calling her *γυναικα φαύλην καὶ ἄσημον*, whose tongues are no slander, seeing the disciple is not above his master. More was I moved, when first finding this passage in Paulinus, the pious bishop of Nola, (Paulin. Epist. xi. ad Severum); "Prompto filii Imperatoris adsensu mater Augusta, patefactis ad opera sancta thesauris, toto abusa fisco est."—This Englished ad verbum: "She being mother empress, the treasures being set open to pious works, by the ready consent of her son the emperor, she wholly abused the exchequer."

I wondered to see Paulinus charging such abuses upon her, being a person so prodigiously charitable, that he is said to have sold himself to redeem a widow's son from captivity; but, consulting the best of orators,* I find *abuti* sometimes fixing no fault, and importing no more than *uti*;† so that abusing the exchequer signifieth no more than a full and free usage thereof. She died at Rome, being eighty years of age, anno Domini 337.

Saint CONSTANTINE, son to the aforesaid Saint Helen, was born also at Colchester; one sufficiently known to all posterity by the mere mentioning of him. My pen shall now do penance with its silence, to expiate its tediousness in describing his character in our "Ecclesiastical History." He died anno Domini 339.

Saint ETHELBURGH, sister to Erkenwald bishop of London, was by him appointed first abbess of the nunnery of Barking in this county, by him built and endowed. Here she led a very austere life; and obtained the veneration of a Saint after her death, which happened 676.

HILDETHA, sister to Saint Ethelburgh aforesaid, succeeded her in the government of the said nunnery for the term of four and twenty years; so that she died very aged, with the reputation of a Saint, anno 700.

THEORITHOID (the first of whose name soundeth Greek, the second Saxon) was in this respect inferior to the two former, because no abbess, but only a nun of Barking. Yet did she equal them in some sort in the holiness of her life, and her memory may accompany them in the classes of Saints. She died 678.

EDILBURGE, wife to Ina king of the West-Saxons, by the

* See Nizolius, in observations on Tully, on the word *abuti*.

† Thus St. Jerome, "Apostolicis plerumque testimoniis abutuntur quæ jam fuerant in gentibus divulgata."

consent of her husband, who went a pilgrim to Rome, became a nun at Barking; and after her death, anno 740, room was made for her memory amongst the rank of Saints. Afterwards Barking-nunnery, destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by king Edgar.

WOLFHILD, daughter to Wulfhelme earl of the West-Saxons (born after the eighteenth year of her mother's barrenness), was by king Edgar made abbess of Barking, which was the first nunnery of England, the richest, valued at above £1,000 a year rent at the Dissolution, and the fruitfulest of Saints, as by this parallel doth appear. St. Wolfhild died anno 989.

Saint OSITH. She was daughter to the king of the East-Angles, and wife to Suthred last king of East-Saxons; by whose consent forsaking the world, she was veiled, and at last became abbess of a monastery of her own founding at Chich in this county; until the Danes, infesting these sea coasts, cut off her head in hatred of religion.

Yet this her head, after it was cut off, was carried by Saint Osith [oh wonder! oh lie!] three furlongs; and then she fell down, and died. The same, *mutatis mutandis*,* is told of Saint Dionys in France, Saint Winefride in Wales, and others; such being the barrenness of monkish invention, that, unable to furnish their several Saints with variety of fictions, their tired fancy is fain to make the same miracle serve many Saints. She was martyred about the year of our Lord 870.

Saint NEOT's (why surnamed Adulphus I know not) was born (saith Bale)† either in Essex or Kent; but Pits,‡ who wrote sixty years after him, saith positively he was born in Essex. It seemeth he met with some evidence to sway down the even beam to preponderate on the side of this county. Waving the pleasures of the world, he lived long an eremite in Cornwall; and then, leaving his solitary life, he became a painful and profitable preacher of the gospel. He was a Zaccheus for his stature, and with him, tall in piety and charity. He moved king Alfred to found, or restore, the university of Oxford, on which account his memory is sacred to all posterity. He died anno Domini 883, whose body was buried by one Barry, his scholar, in Eynesbury, since St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and, some say, was afterwards removed to the abbey of Crowland.

MARTYRS.

Of the forty-four martyrs in this shire, three were most remarkable :

* English Martyrology, on October 7, p. 272.

† De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 23.

‡ De Anglie Scriptoribus, in anno 883.

1. JOHN LAURENCE, who at the stake was permitted a posture peculiar to himself; for, being so enfeebled with long du-rance and hard usage, that he could not stand, he had a chair allowed him, and had the painful ease to sit therein.* Nor must we forget, how little children, being about the fire, cried unto him, "God strengthen you! God strengthen you!" which was beheld as a product of his providence, who "out of the mouth of babes and sucklings ordained strength;" as also it evidenced their pious education. To say "Hosanna," is as soon learnt by children, as "Go up, thou bald-head," if it be as surely taught unto them.

2. THOMAS HAWKES, gentleman, first brought into trouble for refusing to christen his child after the popish fashion. This man, going to the stake, promised his friends to give them some solemn token of the clearness and comfort of his conscience; in performance whereof, whilst his body was burning, he raised up himself; and though having the sense, having no fear of the fire, joyfully clapped his hands over his head, to the admiration of all the beholders.

3. ROSE ALLIN, a virgin, who, being in her calling (fetching beer for her bed-rid mother), was intercepted by justice (or rather un-justice) Tyrrell, who, with a candle, most cruelly burnt her wrists, which her fire-proof patience most constantly endured. What was said of the Roman Scævola, when he burnt his hand before Porsenna, is more applicable to this maid, "Ma-num amisit, sed palmam retinuit." Tyrrell did this merely by the law of his list; otherwise no statute (except written on the back-side of the book) did authorize him for so tyrannical an act. Some days after, the fire, which here took *livery* and *seisin* of her hand, brought her whole body into the possession thereof.

CONFESSORS.

RICHARD GEORGE, labourer, of West-Barfold, is most eminent amongst the many confessors in this shire; for he had successively three wives, whereof two were burnt, and the third imprisoned for religion;† viz. 1. *Agnes George*, burnt at Stratford-Bow, June 27, 1556. 2. *Christian George*, burnt at Colchester, May 26, 1558. 3. *George*, imprisoned in Colchester, and escaped by queen Mary's death, November 17, 1558.

Some, who consult the dates of his wives' deaths, will condemn him for over-speedy marriage; and the appetite to a new wife is not comely, before the grief for the former be well digested. Such consider not that their glorious death in so good

* These, as the following observables, are taken out of Mr. Fox's Acts and Monuments, in their respective Martyrdoms.—F.

† Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 2037.

a cause was the subject rather of his joy than grief, and that, being necessitated (for his childrens' sake) to marry, he was careful, as it appears, to "marry in the Lord." Nor did he thrust his wives into the fire, and shrink back from the flames himself, who, being imprisoned in Colchester,* had followed his two first, and gone along with his last, to the stake, had not Divine Providence, by queen Mary's death, prevented it.

CARDINALS.

THOMAS BOURCHIER was son to Sir William Bouchier, who (though but an English knight) was a French earl, of Ewe in Normandy, created by king Henry the Fifth, and had a great estate in this county, with many mansion-houses; Hawsted being the place of their principal residence,† where, I presume, this prelate was born.

He was bred in the university of Oxford, whereof he was chancellor 1454; dean of Saint Martin's; then successively bishop of Worcester, Ely, archbishop of Canterbury, and cardinal, by the title of "Saint Cyriacus in the Baths." A prelate, besides his high birth aforesaid, and brotherhood to Henry Bouchier, first earl of Essex of that surname, remarkable on many accounts:

First, for his vivacity, being an old man, and proportionably an older bishop. 1. Being consecrated bishop of Worcester‡ 1435, the fourteenth of Henry the Sixth. 2. Dying archbishop of Canterbury 1486, the second of king Henry the Seventh. Whereby it appeareth, that he wore a mitre full fifty-one years, a term not to be paralleled in any other person.

Secondly, he saw strange revolutions in state; the civil wars between Lancaster and York begun, continued, and concluded: for though Bishop Morton had the happiness to make the match, archbishop Bouchier had the honour to marry king Henry the Seventh to the daughter of king Edward the Fourth: so that his hand first solemnly held that sweet posy, wherein the white and red roses were tied together.

Thirdly, for his wary compliance, that he lost not himself in the labyrinth of such intricate times, applying himself politicly to the present predominant power. However, it may be said of him,

"Præstitit hic Præsul nil tanto $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sanguine} \\ \text{munere} \\ \text{tempore} \end{array} \right\}$ dignum."

He left no monument to posterity proportionable (what was a hundred pounds, and a chest, given to Cambridge?) to his great blood, rich place, and long continuance therein. But this my author imputeth unto the troublesomeness of the times,§

* Fox's Acts and Monuments, p. 2037.

† Camden's Britannia, in Essex.

‡ Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

§ Idem, in the Archbishops of Canterbury.

seeing peace was no sooner settled, and the land began to live, but he died, March 30, 1486.

I know not what generous planet had then influence on the court of Rome. This I know, that England never saw such a concurrence of noble prelates; who as they were peers by their places, were little less by their descent. I behold their birth a good buttress of episcopacy in that age, able in Parliament to check and crush any anti-prelatical project by their own relations. But let us count how many were contemporaries with Thomas Bouchier, from his first consecration at Worcester till the day of his death: John Stafford, son to the earl of Stafford, archbishop of Canterbury: Robert Fitz-hugh, bishop of London: Henry Beauford, son to John duke of Lancaster, bishop of Winchester: William Gray, son to the lord Gray, of Codnor, bishop of Ely: Marmaduke Lumley, extracted from the lord Lumley, bishop of Lincoln: Richard Beauchamp, brother to lord Saint Amand, bishop of Sarum: Lionel Woodville, son to the earl of Rivers, bishop of Sarum: Peter Courtney, extracted from the earls of Devon, bishop of Exeter: Richard Courtney, of the same extraction, bishop of Norwich: John Zouch, descended of the lord Zouch, bishop of Llandaff: George Nevile, brother to the make-king earl of Warwick, archbishop of York: William Dudley, son to the lord Dudley, bishop of Durham: William Piercy, son to the earl of Northumberland, bishop of Carlisle.

But, after the death of Bouchier, I meet with but three bishops of noble extraction; viz. James Stanley, Edmond Audley, and Cardinal Pole. However, they were, though of lower lineage, of no less learning and religion.

PRELATES.

RICHARD de BARKING took his name (according to the clergymen's heraldry in that age) from that well-noted town in this county. In process of time he became abbot of Westminster for twenty-four years.* He was so high in favour with king Henry the Third, that he made him one of his special councillors, chief baron of the Exchequer, and for a short time lord treasurer of England.† He died anno 1246; buried in Westminster church, whose marble tomb, before the middle of the altar, was afterwards pulled down (probably because taking up too much room) by friar Combe, sacrist of the house, who laid a plain marble-stone over him, with an epitaph too tedious and barbarous to be transcribed.

JOHN de CHESILL.—There are two villages so called in this county, where the north-west corner thereof closeth with Cambridgeshire. I will not define in which this John was born,

* Vitæ Abb. Westm. MS.

† J. Philipot, Catalogue of Treasurers, p. 13.

time having left us nothing of his actions, saving the many preferments through which he passed, being dean of St. Paul's, successively archdeacon and bishop of London,* and twice chancellor of England; viz. anno Domini, 1264, in the 48th of king Henry the Third; anno Domini in the 53rd of king Henry the Third.

He was afterwards also lord treasurer of England: and died anno Domini, 1279, in the seventh year of the reign of king Edward the First.†

JOHN of WALTHAM was so named from the place of his nativity; and attained to be a prudent man, and most expert in government of the state, so that he became master of the rolls, keeper of the privy seal, and, anno 1388, was consecrated bishop of Salisbury.

But he missed his mark, and met with one who both matched and mastered him, when refusing to be visited by Courtney, archbishop of Canterbury, on the criticism that Pope Urban the Sixth, who granted Courtney his commission, was lately dead, till the archbishop excommunicated him into more knowledge and humility, teaching him that his visitations had a self-support, without assistance of papal power, cast in only by the way of religious compliment.‡ This John of Waltham was afterwards made lord treasurer; and Richard the Second had such an affection for him, that, dying in his office, he caused him to be buried (though many muttered thereat) amongst the kings, and next to king Edward the First, in Westminster.§ His death happened 1395.

ROGER WALDEN, taking his name from his birth, in that eminent market-town in this county, was as considerable as any man in his age, for the alternation of his fortune. First, he was the son of a poor man; yet, by his industry and ability, attained to be dean of York, treasurer of Calais, secretary to the king, and treasurer of England.

Afterwards, when Thomas Arundell, archbishop of Canterbury, fell into the disfavour of king Richard the Second, and was banished the land, this Roger was, by the king, made archbishop of Canterbury, and acted to all purposes and intents, calling of synods, and discharging of all other offices. However, he is beheld as a cipher in that see, because holding it by sequestration, whilst Arundell, the true incumbent, was alive, who, returning in the first of king Henry the Fourth, resumed his archbishopric.

And now Roger Walden was reduced to Roger Walden, and

* Godwin, in the Bishops of London.

† J. Philipot, Catalogue of Treasurers, p. 17.

‡ Godwin, in the Archbishops of Canterbury, in the Life of Courtney.

§ Tho. Walsingham, in anno 1395.

as poor as at his first beginning : for, though all maintained that “ the character of a bishop was *indelible*,” this Roger found that “ a bishopric was *dealable*,” having nothing whereon to subsist, until archbishop Arundell, nobly reflecting upon his worth, or want, or both, procured him to be made bishop of London. But he enjoyed that place only so long as to be a testimony to all posterity of Arundell’s civility unto him, dying before the year was expired, 1404.

He may be compared to one so jaw-fallen with over-long fasting, that he cannot eat meat when brought unto him ; and his spirits were so depressed with his former ill fortunes, that he could not enjoy himself in his new unexpected happiness. Why he was buried rather in Saint Bartholomew’s in Smith-field, than his own cathedral church, is too hard for me to resolve.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD HOWLAND was born at Newport-Ponds in this county ;* first fellow of Peter-house, then chosen, 1575, master of Magdalen, and next year master of Saint John’s College, in Cambridge. He was twice vice-chancellor of the university ; in the year 1584 he was consecrated bishop of Peterborough, in which place he continued sixteen years,† and died in June 1600.

JOHN JEGON was born in this county, at Coxhall ;‡ fellow first of Queen’s, then master of Bennet College, in Cambridge, and three times vice-chancellor of the university. A most serious man, and grave governor ; yet withal of a most facetious disposition ; so that it was hard to say whether his counsel was more grateful for the soundness, or his company more acceptable for the pleasantness, thereof. Take one eminent instance of his ingenuity.

Whilst master of the college, he chanced to punish all the under-graduates therein for some general offence ; and the penalty was put upon their heads in the buttery. And because that he disdained to convert the money to any private use, it was expended in new whitening the hall of the college. Whereupon a scholar hung up these verses on the screen :

“ Doctor Jegon, Bennet College master,
Brake the scholars’ head, and gave the walls a plaister.”

But the doctor had not the readiness of his parts any whit impaired by his age ; for, perusing the paper, *extempore* he subscribed,

“ Knew I but the wag that writ these verses in a bravery,
I would commend him for his wit, but whip him for his knavery.”

Queen Elizabeth designed him, but king James confirmed him, bishop of Norwich ; where, if some in his diocese have

* Parker, Scelet. Cant. MS. in the Masters of St. John’s.

† Godwin, in the Bishops of Peterborough.

‡ Parker, ut prius.

since bestowed harsh language on his memory, the wonder is not great, seeing he was a somewhat severe presser of conformity; and died anno Domini 1618.

SAMUEL HARESNET was born at Colchester, in the parish of Saint Butolph; bred first scholar, then fellow, then master, of Pembroke-hall in Cambridge. A man of great learning, strong parts, and stout spirit. He was bishop, first of Chichester, then of Norwich, and at last archbishop of York, and one of the privy council of king Charles; the two last dignities being procured by Thomas earl of Arundell, who much favoured him, and committed his younger son to his education.

Dying unmarried, he was the better enabled for public and pious uses; and at Chigwell in this county (the place of his first church preferment) he built and endowed a fair grammar school. He conditionally bequeathed his library to Colchester, where he was born, as by this passage in his will* may appear:

“Item, I give to the bailiffs and corporation of the town of Colchester all my library of books, provided that they provide a decent room to set them up in, that the clergy of the town of Colchester, and other divines, may have free access for the reading and studying of them.”

I presume, the town corresponding with his desire, the legacy took due effect. He died anno Domini 1631, and lieth buried at Chigwell aforesaid.

AUGUSTINE LINSELL, D.D., was born at Bumpsteed, in this county; bred scholar and fellow in Clare-Hall in Cambridge. He applied himself chiefly to the studies of Greek, Hebrew, and all antiquity, attaining to great exactness therein. He was very knowing in the ancient practices of the Jews; and from him I learned, that they had a custom, at the circumcising of their children, that certain undertakers should make a solemn stipulation for their pious education, conformable to our god-fathers in baptism.

He was afterwards made bishop of Peterborough, where (on the joint cost of his clergy) he procured “Theophylact on the Epistles” (never printed before) to be fairly set forth in Greek and Latin. Hence he was removed to Hereford, where he died 1634.

STATESMEN.

[S. N.] Sir THOMAS AUDLEY, knight; where born, my best industry and inquiry cannot attain. He was bred in the study of the laws till he became attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, and serjeant at law (as most affirm); then speaker of the parliament: knighted, and made keeper of the Great Seal, June 4,

* Proved, June 8, 1631.

1532, being the twenty-fourth of king Henry the Eighth ; and not long after was made Lord Chancellor of England, and baron Audley ; of Audley End in this county.

In the feast of Abbey lands, king Henry the Eighth carved unto him the first cut (and that, I assure you, was a dainty morsel) ; viz. the priory of the Trinity * in Aldgate ward London, dissolved 1531, which, as a van-courier, foreran other abbeys by two years, and foretold their dissolution. This I may call (afterwards called Duke's Place) the Covent Garden within London, as the greatest empty space within the walls, though since filled, not to say pestered, with houses. He had afterwards a large partage in the Abbey lands in several counties.

He continued in his office of Chancellor thirteen years ; and had one only daughter, Margaret, who, no doubt, answered the pearl in her name, as well in her precious qualities as rich inheritance which she brought to her husband, Thomas, last duke of Norfolk. This Lord Audley died April 30, 1544 ; and is buried in the fair church of Saffron-Walden, with this lamentable epitaph :

“ The stroke of death's inevitable dart
Hath now, alas ! of life bereft the heart
Of Sir Thomas Audley, of the Garter knight,
Late Chancellor of England under our prince of might
Henry the Eighth, worthy of high renown,
And made him Lord Audley of this town.”

This worthy lord took care, that better poets should be after than were in his age ; and founded Magdalen College in Cambridge, giving good lands thereunto, if they might have enjoyed them according to his donation.

[AMP.] Sir RICHARD MORISIN, knight, was born in this county, as J. Bale, his fellow exile, doth acquaint us : † yet so, as that he qualifieth his intelligence with *ut fertur*, which I have commuted into our marginal note of dubitation. ‡ Our foresaid author addeth, that “ per celebriora Anglorum gymnasia artes excoluit ;” bred probably first in Eton or Winchester, then in Cambridge or Oxford, and at last in the inns of court. In those he attained to great skill in Latin and Greek, in the common and civil law ; insomuch that he was often employed ambassador, by king Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, unto Charles the fifth Emperor, and other princes of Germany, acquitting himself both honest and able in those negociations.

He began a beautiful house at Cashiobury in Hertfordshire, and had prepared materials for the finishing thereof ; but, alas, this house proved like the life of his master who began it, I mean king Edward the Sixth, broken off, not ended, and that before it came to the middle thereof. Yea, he was forced to fly

* Stow's Survey of London, p. 146.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. viii. num. 9.

‡ Sir R. Baker, in his Chronicle, p. 469, saith he was born in Oxfordshire.

beyond the seas ; and, returning out of Italy, died at Strasburgh, on the 17th of March, anno Domini 1556, to the grief of all good men.* Yet his son Sir Charles finished his father's house in more peaceable times, whose great grand-daughter (augmented by matches with much honour and wealth), a right worthy and virtuous lady, lately deceased, was wife to the first Lord Capel, and mother to the present earl of Essex.

Sir ANTHONY COOK, knight, great grandchild to Sir Thomas Cook, Lord Mayor of London, was born at Giddy Hall in this county, where he finished a fair house, begun by his great grandfather, as appeareth by this inscription on the frontispiece thereof :

“Ædibus his frontem proavus Thomas dedit olim,
Addidit Antoni cætera sera manus.”

He was one of the governors to king Edward the Sixth, when prince ; and is charactered by Master Camden, “*vir antiquâ severitate.*”† He observeth him also to be happy in his daughters, learned above their sex in Greek and Latin : namely, 1. Mildred, married unto William Cecil, lord treasurer of England ; 2. Anne, married unto Nicholas Bacon, lord chancellor of England ; 3. Katherine, married unto Henry Killigrew, knight ; 4. Elizabeth, married unto Thomas Hobby, knight ; 5. ———, married unto Ralph Rowlet, knight.

Indeed they were all most eminent scholars, (the honour of their own, and the shame of our sex) both in prose and poetry ; and we will give an instance of the latter.

Sir Henry Killigrew was designed by the queen ambassador for France, in troublesome times, when the employment, always difficult, was then apparently dangerous. Now Katherine his lady wrote these following verses to her sister Mildred Cecil, to improve her power with the lord treasurer her husband, that Sir Henry might be excused from that service :

“Si mihi quem cupio cures, Mildreda, remitti,
Tu bona, tu melior, tu mihi sola soror.
Sin male cunctando retines, vel trans mare mittes,
Tu mala, tu pejor, tu mihi nulla soror.
It si Cornubiam, tibi pax sit, et omnia læta ;
Sin mare, Cecili, nuntio bella. Vale.”

We will endeavour to translate them, though I am afraid falling much short of their native elegance :

“If, Mildred, by thy care, he be sent back whom I request,
A sister good thou art to me, yea better, yea the best.
But if with stays thou keep'st him still, or send'st where seas may part,
Then unto me a sister ill, yea worse, yea none thou art.
If go to Cornwall he shall please, I peace to thee foretell ;
But, Cecil, if he set to seas, I war denounce. Farewell.”

This Sir Anthony Cook died in the year of our Lord 1576,

* Sir R. Baker, *ibidem*.

† Camden's Elizabeth, anno 1576.

leaving a fair estate unto his son, in whose name it continued until our time.

Sir THOMAS SMITH, knight, was born at Saffron Walden in this county;* and bred in Queen's College in Cambridge, where such his proficiency in learning, that he was chosen out by Henry the Eighth to be sent over and brought up beyond the seas. It was fashionable in that age, that pregnant students were maintained on the cost of the state, to be merchants for experience in foreign parts; whence, returning home with their gainful adventures, they were preferred (according to the improvement of their time) to offices in their own country. Well it were if this good old custom were resumed; for if, where God hath given talents, men would give but pounds—I mean encourage hopeful abilities with helpful maintenance—able persons would never be wanting, and poor men with great parts would not be excluded the line of preferment.

This Sir Thomas was afterwards secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, and a grand benefactor to both universities, as I have formerly declared at large.† He died anno Domini 1577.

[S. N.] THOMAS HOWARD, wherever born, is justly reputed of this county, wherein he had his first honour, and last habitation. He was second son to Thomas last duke of Norfolk, but eldest, by his wife Margaret, sole heir to Thomas Lord Audley.

Queen Elizabeth made him baron of Audley, and knight of the Garter; and king James (who beheld his father a state-martyr for the queen of Scots), in the first of his reign, advanced him lord chamberlain and earl of Suffolk; and in the twelfth of his reign, July 12, lord treasurer of England.

He was also chancellor of Cambridge, loving and beloved of the university. When, at his first coming to Cambridge, Master Francis Nethersole, orator of the university, made a Latin speech unto him, this lord returned, "Though I understand not Latin, I know the sense of your oration is, to tell me that I am welcome to you; which I believe verily, thank you for it heartily, and will serve you faithfully in anything within my power."

Doctor Hasnet, the vice-chancellor, laying hold on the handle of so fair a proffer, requested him to be pleased to entertain the king at Cambridge; a favour which the university could never compass from their former great and wealthy chancellors. "I will do it," saith the Lord, "in the best manner I may, with the speediest conveniency." Nor was he worse than his word; giving his majesty not long after so magnificent a treatment in the university, as cost him five thousand pounds and upwards.

Hence it was, that, after his death, Thomas, his second son,

* Camden's Elizabeth, 1577.

† In my "History of Cambridge."

earl of Berkshire, not suing for it (not knowing of it) was chosen to succeed him, losing the place (as some suspected) not for lack of voices, but fair counting them. He died at Audley-End, anno Domini 1626, being grandfather to the right honourable James earl of Suffolk.

[AMP.] RICHARD WESTON. I behold him son to Sir Jerome Weston, sheriff of this county in the one and fortieth of queen Elizabeth; and cannot meet with any of his relations, to rectify me if erroneous. In his youth he impaired his estate, to improve himself with public accomplishment; but came off both a safer and a gainer at the last, when made chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards (upon the remove of the earl of Marlborough), July 15, in the fourth of king Charles, lord treasurer of England.

But I hear the cock's crow proclaiming the dawning day, being now come within the ken of many alive; and when men's memories do arise, it is time for history to haste to bed. Let me only be a datary, to tell the reader, that this lord was created earl of Portland, February 17, in the eighth of king Charles; and died March 12, anno Domini 1634, being father to the right honourable Jerome, now earl of Portland.*

CAPITAL JUDGES.

SIR JOHN BRAMSTONE, knight, was born at Maldon in this county; bred up in the Middle Temple, in the study of the common law, wherein he attained to such eminency, that he was by king Charles made lord chief justice of the King's Bench. One of deep learning, solid judgment, integrity of life, gravity of behaviour; in a word, accomplished with all qualities requisite for a person of his place and profession.

One instance of his integrity I must not forget, effectually relating to the foundation wherein I was bred. Serjeant Bruerton (of whom formerly*) bequeathed by will to Sidney college well nigh three thousand pounds; but (for haste or some other accident) so imperfectly done, that (as doctor Samuel Ward informed me) the gift was invalid in the rigour of the law. Now judge Bramstone, who married the serjeant's widow, gave himself much trouble (gave himself indeed, doing all things gratis) for the speedy payment of the money to a farthing, and the legal settling thereof on the college, according to the true intention of the dead. He deserved to live in better times; the delivering his judgment on the king's side in the case of ship-money cost him much trouble. The posting press would not be persuaded to stay till I had received farther instructions from the most hopeful sons of this worthy judge, who died about the year 1646.

* Who died in March 1662.

† Benefactors to the Public, in Cheshire.

SOLDIERS.

ROBERT FITZ-WALTER. It is observable what I read in my author,* that in the reign of king John there were three most eminent knights in the land, famous for their prowess; viz. Robert Fitz-Roger, Richard Mont-Fitchet,† and this Robert Fitz-Walter; two of which three (a fair proportion) fall to be natives of this county.

This Robert was born at Woodham-Walters; and behaved himself right valiantly on all occasions, highly beloved by king Richard the First and king John, until the latter banished him the land, because he would not prostitute his daughter to his pleasure. But worth will not long want a master. The French king joyfully entertained him, till king John recalled him back again, on this occasion: five years' truce being concluded betwixt the two crowns of England and France, an Englishman challenged any of the French, to joust a course or two on horseback with him; whom Fitz-Walter (then on the French party) undertook, and, at the first course,‡ with his great spear, felled horse and man to the ground. Thus then and ever since Englishmen generally can be worsted by none but Englishmen. Hereupon, the king next day sent for him, restored his lands, with licence for him to repair his castles (and particularly Baynard's castle in London), which he did accordingly. He was styled of the common people, "The marshal of God's army and holy church." He died anno Domini 1234, and lieth buried in the priory of Little Dunmow.

SIR JOHN HAWKEWOOD, knight, son to Gilbert Hawke-wood, tanner,§ was born in Sible Heningham.|| This John was first bound an apprentice to a tailor in the city of London;¶ but soon turned his needle into a sword, and thimble into a shield, being pressed in the service of king Edward the Third for his French wars, who rewarded his valour with knighthood. Now that mean men, bred in manual and mechanic trades, may arrive at great skill in martial performances, this Hawkewood, though an eminent, is not the only, instance of our English nation.

The heat of the French wars being much remitted, he went into Italy, and served the city of Florence, which as yet was a free state. Such republics preferred foreigners rather than natives for their generals, because, when the service was ended, it was but disbursing their pay, and then disbanding their power, by cashiering their commission; such foreigners having no advantage to continue their command, and render themselves absolute, because wanting an interest in alliances and

* Stow's Annals in the reign of King John.

† Of Stanstead-Mont-Fitchet, in this county.

§ Stow, ut prius.

|| Camden's Britannia, in Essex.

‡ Stow, ut prius.

¶ Stow, ut prius.

relations. Thus a single stake, if occasion serves, is sooner plucked up than a tree fastened to the earth, with the many fibræ appendant to the root thereof.

Great the gratitude of the State of Florence to this their general Hawkewood, who in testimony of his surpassing valour and singular faithful service to their state, adorned him with the statue of a man of arms, and sumptuous monument, wherein his ashes remain honoured at this present day. Well it is that monument doth remain; seeing his cenotaph, or honorary tomb, which sometimes stood in the parish church of Sible-Heningham (arched over, and, in allusion to his name, *berebussed* with *hawks* flying into a *wood*),* is now quite flown away and abolished.

This Sir John Hawkewood married Domina, daughter of Barnaby the warlike brother of Galeasius lord of Milan (father to John the first duke of Milan), by whom he had a son named John, born in Italy, made knight and naturalized in the seventh year of king Henry the Fourth, as appeareth by the record: "Johannes, filius Johannis Haukewood, Miles, natus in partibus Italiæ, factus indigena anno 8^o Hen. IV.; mater ejus nata in partibus transmarinis."*

This valiant knight died very aged, anno 1394, in the eighteenth of king Richard the Second; his friends founding two chantries, to pray for his and the souls of John Oliver and Thomas Newenton, esquires, his military companions, and, which probably may be presumed, born in the same county.

THOMAS RATCLIFF, Lord Fitz Walter, second earl of Sussex of that surname, twice lord deputy of Ireland, was a most valiant gentleman. By his prudence he caused that actual rebellion brake not out in Ireland; and no wonder if in his time it rained not war there, seeing his diligence dispersed the clouds before they could gather together. Thus he who cures a disease may be the skilfullest, but he that prevents it is the safest, physician.

Queen Elizabeth called him home to be her lord chamberlain, and a constant court faction was maintained betwixt him and Robert earl of Leicester; so that the Sussexians and the Leicesterians divided the court, whilst the Cecilians, as neuters, did look upon them. Sussex had a great estate left him by his ancestors, Leicester as great given or restored him by the queen: Sussex was the honestest man and greater soldier, Leicester the more facetious courtier and deep politician; not for the general good, but his particular profit. Great the animosity betwixt them; and what in vain the queen endeavoured, death performed, taking this earl away; and so the competition was ended. New Hall in this county was the place, if not (as I believe) of

* Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 623.

† In Bibl. Cotton, and in Archivis Turris Lond. 1 pars, Pat. 8. Hen. IV. m. 10.

his birth, of his principal habitation. He died anno Domini 1583; and lieth buried in the church of Saint Olaves, Hart Street, London.

Sir FRANCIS and Sir HORACE VERE, sons of Geffrey Vere, esquire, who was son of John Vere, the fifteenth earl of Oxford, were both born in this county, though several places (Heningham castle, Colchester, Tilbury juxta Clare) be by sundry men assigned for their nativity. We will first consider them severally, and then compare them together.

Sir Francis was of a fiery spirit and rigid nature, undaunted in all dangers, not over-valuing the price of men's lives, to purchase a victory therewith. He served on the scene of all Christendom where war was acted. One master-piece of his valour was at the battle of Newport, when his Ragged Regiment (so were the English then called from their ragged clothes) helped to make all whole, or else all had been lost. Another was, when for three years he defended Ostend against a strong and numerous army, surrendering it at last a bare skeleton to the king of Spain, who paid more years' purchase for it than probably the world will endure. He died in the beginning of the reign of king James, about the year of our Lord 16 . . . *

Sir Horace had more meekness, and as much valour as his brother; so pious, that he first made his peace with God before he went out to war with man. One of an excellent temper, it being true of him what is said of the Caspian Sea, "that it doth never ebb nor flow;" observing a constant tenor, neither elated nor depressed with success. Had one seen him returning from a victory, he would, by his silence, have suspected that he had lost the day: and had he beheld him in a retreat, he would have collected him a conqueror, by the cheerfulness of his spirit. He was the first baron of king Charles's creation.† Some years after, coming to court, he fell suddenly sick and speechless, so that he died before night, anno Domini 163 . . . No doubt he was well prepared for death, seeing such his vigilancy that never any enemy surprised him in his quarters.

Now to compare them together (such their eminency, that they would hardly be paralleled by any but themselves). Sir Francis was the elder brother, Sir Horace lived to be the older man. Sir Francis was more feared, Sir Horace more loved, by the soldiery. The former in martial discipline was oft-times "rigidus ad ruinam;" the latter seldom exceeded "ad terrorem." Sir Francis left none, Sir Horace no male issue, whose four co-heirs are since matched into honourable families. Both lived in war, much honoured; died in peace, much lamented.

* Sir Francis Vere died in 1603, æt. 54.—ED.

† He was created, in 1625, Baron Vere of Tilbury; a title which became extinct at his death.—ED.

HENRY VERE was son of Edward Vere, the seventeenth earl of Oxford, and Anne Trentham his [second] lady, whose principal habitation (the rest of his patrimony being then wasted) was at Heningham Castle in this county. A vigorous gentleman, full of courage and resolution, and the last lord chamberlain of England of this family. His sturdy nature would not bow to court-compliants, who would maintain what he spake, spake what he thought, think what he apprehended true and just, though sometimes dangerous and distasteful.

Once he came into court with a great milk-white feather about his hat, which then was somewhat unusual, save that a person of his merit might make a fashion. The reader may guess the lord who said unto him in some jeer, "My lord, you wear a very fair feather." "It is true," said the earl; "and, if you mark it, there's ne'er a taint in it." Indeed his family was ever loyal to the crown, deserving their motto, "VERO NIL VERIUS."

Going over one of the four English colonies into the Low Countries, and endeavouring to raise the siege of Breda, he so over-heated himself with marching, fighting, and vexing (the design not succeeding), that he died a few days after, anno Domini 1625. He married Diana, one of the co-heirs of William earl of Exeter (afterwards married to Edward earl of Elgin), by whom he left no issue.

PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM GILBERT was born in Trinity Parish in Colchester;* his father being a councillor of great esteem in his profession, who first removed his family thither from Clare in Suffolk, where they had resided in a genteel equipage some centuries of years.

He had (saith my informer) the clearness of Venice glass, without the brittleness thereof; soon ripe, and long lasting, in his perfections. He commenced doctor in physic, and was physician to queen Elizabeth, who stamped on him many marks of her favour, besides an annual pension to encourage his studies. He addicted himself to chemistry, attaining to great exactness therein. One saith of him, "that he was stoical, but not cynical;" which I understand reserved but not morose; never married, purposely to be more beneficial to his brethren. Such his loyalty to the queen, that, as if unwilling to survive, he died in the same year with her, 1603. His stature was tall, complexion cheerful; an happiness not ordinary in so hard a student and retired a person. He lieth buried in Trinity church in Colchester, under a plain monument.

Mahomet's tomb at Mecca is said strangely to hang up, attracted by some invisible load-stone; but the memory of this doctor will never fall to the ground, which his incomparable book "De Magnete" will support to eternity.

* I received the ensuing intelligence from his near kinsman Mr. William Gilbert, of Brental-Ely in Suffolk.—F.

WRITERS.

GERVASE of TILBURY, born at that village in this county (since famous for a camp against the Spaniards in 88), is reported nephew to king Henry the Second.* But, though Ne-pos be taken in the latitude thereof (to signify son to brother, sister, or child,) I cannot make it out by the door, and am loth to suspect his coming in by the window. This Gervase may be said, by his nativity, to stand but on one foot (and that on tip-toes) in England, being born on the sea side, at the mouth of Thames; and therefore no wonder if he quickly conveyed himself over into foreign parts. He became courtier and favourite to his kinsman Otho the fourth emperor, who conferred on him the marshalship of the archbishopric of Arles (which proveth the imperial power in this age over some parts of Provence); an office which he excellently discharged. Though his person was wholly conversant in foreign air, his pen was chiefly resident on English earth, writing a chronicle of our land, and also adding illustrations to Geoffrey Monmouth. He flourished, anno 1210, under king John.

ADAM of BARKING (no mean market in this county) was so termed from the town of his nativity. Wonder not, that being born in the east of England, he went westward as far as Sherborne (where he was a Benedictine) for his education; it being as usual in that age for monks, as in ours for husbandmen, to change their soil for the seed, that the grain may give the greater increase. He was a good preacher and learned writer; and surely would have soared higher, if not weighed down with the ignorance of the age he lived in, whose death happened anno 1216.

RALPH of COGSHALL in this county was first canon of Barnwell nigh Cambridge, and afterwards turn'd a Cistercian monk. He was a man "*incredibilis frugalitatis et parsimonie*;"* but withal of great learning and abilities. These qualities commended him to be abbot of Cogshall (the sixth in order after the first foundation thereof), where he spent all his spare hours in writing of chronicles, and especially of additions to Radulphus Niger. Afflicted in health, he resigned his place, and died a private person about the year 1230.

ROGER of WALTHAM was so called from the place of his nativity. I confess there be many Walthams in England, and three in Essex: but as in heraldry the plain coat speaks the bearer thereof to be the best of the house, whiles the younger brethren give their arms with differences; so I presume that

* Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iii. p. 250; and Pits, de Illustr. Ang. Etat. xiii. p. 274.

† Pits, de Scriptoribus Angliæ, anno 1218.

Waltham here, without any other addition (of Much-Waltham, Wood-Waltham, &c.) is the chief in that kind; viz. Waltham in this county, within twelve miles of London, eminent in that age for a wealthy abbey. The merit of this Roger being, saith Bale, “terse, nitidè, et eleganter eruditus,”* endeared him to Fulke Basset bishop of London, who preferred him canon of Saint Paul’s. He wrote many worthy works, flourishing under king Henry the Third, anno Domini 1250.

[S. N.] JOHN GODARD, wherever born, had his best being at Cogshall in this county, where he became a Cistercian monk.† Great was his skill in arithmetic and mathematics, a science which had lain long asleep in the world, and now first began to open its eyes again. He wrote many certain treatises thereof, and dedicated them unto Ralph abbot of Cogshall. He flourished anno Domini 1250.

AUBREY DE VERE, extracted from the right honourable earls of Oxford, was born, saith my authors,‡ in *Bonacleá villá Trenovantum*, three miles from Saint Osith, by which direction we find it to be Great Bentley in this county. Now, although a witty gentleman§ saith, that “Noblemen have seldom any thing in print, save their clothes;” yet this Aubrey so applied his studies, that he wrote a learned book of the eucharist. In his old age he became an Augustinian of Saint Osith’s, preferring that before other places, both because of the pleasant retireness thereof, and because his kindred were great benefactors to that convent; witness their donation *de septem libratis terræ* thereunto.|| This Aubrey, the most learned of all honourable persons in that age, flourished anno Domini 1250.

THOMAS MALDON was born at Maldon, no mean market town in this county, anciently a city of the Romans, called Camulodunum.¶ He was afterwards bred in the university of Cambridge, where he commenced doctor of divinity, and got great reputation for his learning, being a quick disputant, eloquent preacher, solid in defining, subtle in distinguishing, clear in expressing. Hence he was chosen prior of his own monastery in Maldon, where he commendably discharged his place till the day of his death, which happened 1404.

THOMAS WALDENSIS was son to John and Maud Netter, who, declining the surname of his parents, took it from Walden, the noted place in this county of his nativity;** so much are

* De Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. p. 302.

† Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. iv. num. 11. compared with Pits, in anno 1550.

‡ Bale, num. 13 and Pits, 1259.

§ Sir John Suckling’s verses on the right honourable and learned earl of Monmouth.

|| Mills’s Catalogue of Honour, p. 677. ¶ J. Bale, Pits.

** Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. vii. num. 84.

they mistaken, that maintain that this Waldensis's name was Vuedale, and that he was born in Hantshire.

In some sort he may be termed Anti-Waldensis, being the most professed enemy to the Wicklevites, who for the main revived and maintained the doctrine of the Waldenses. Being bred a Carmelite in London, and doctor of divinity in Oxford, he became a great champion of, yet vassal to, the Pope; witness his sordid compliment, consisting of a conjunction, or rather confusion and misapplication, of the words of Ruth to Naomi, and David to Goliah: "Perge, Domine Papa, perge quò cupis: et ego tecum ubicunque volueris, nec deseram, in autoritate Dominorum meorum incedam, et in armis eorum pugnabo."*

He was in high esteem with three succeeding kings of England; and might have changed his cowl into what English mitre he pleased, but refused it. Under king Henry the Fourth, he was sent a solemn ambassador, 1410, about taking away the schism, and advancing an union in the church; and pleaded most eloquently before the Pope, and Sigismund the emperor. He was confessor and privy councillor to king Henry the Fifth, who died in his bosom, and whom he taxed for too much lenity to the Wicklevites; so that we behold the breath of Waldensis as the bellows which blew up the coals, for the burning of those poor Christians in England under king Henry the Sixth. He was employed to provide at Paris all necessaries for his solemn coronation; and, dying in his journey thither, anno 1430, was buried at Rouen. He was sixteen years Provincial of his order throughout all England, and wrote many books against the Wicklevites.

Bale citeth four (all foreign) authors, which make him solemnly sainted; whilst Pits,† more truly and modestly, only affirmeth, that he died "non sine sanctitatis opinione." Indeed, as the Pagans had their Lares and Penates, *Dii minorum gentium*: so possibly this Thomas, though not publicly canonized, might pass for a Saint of the lesser size in some particular places.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS TUSSEER was born at Rivenhall in this county, of an ancient family, since extinct, if his own pen may be believed.‡ Whilst as yet a boy, he lived in many schools, Wallingford, Saint Paul's, Eton, whence he went to Trinity-hall in Cambridge; when a man, in Staffordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, London, and where not? so that this stone of Sisyphus could gather no moss. He was successively a musician, schoolmaster, serving-man, husbandman, grazier, poet; more skilful in all than thriving in any vocation. He traded at large in oxen, sheep, dairies, grain of all kinds, to no profit. Whether he bought or sold, he lost; and, when a renter, impoverished himself, and never enriched his landlord. Yet hath he

* In libro de Sacramentis, cap. 17. † De Angliæ Scriptoribus, in anno 1430

‡ In his History, at the end of his Book of Husbandry.

laid down excellent rules in his "Book of Husbandry and Housewifery" (so that the observer thereof must be rich) in his own defence. He spread his bread with all sorts of butter; yet none would stick thereon. Yet I hear no man to charge him with any vicious extravagancy, or visible carelessness, imputing his ill success to some occult cause in God's counsel. Thus our English Columella might say with the poet,

"————— Monitis sum minor ipse meis —"

none being better at the theory, or worse at the practice, of husbandry. I match him with Thomas Churchyard; they being marked alike in their poetical parts, living in the same time, and statured alike in their estates; both low enough, I assure you. I cannot find the certain date of his death, but collect it to be about 1580.

FRANCIS QUARLES, esquire, son to James Quarles, esquire, was born at Stewards, in the parish of Romford, in this county, where his son, as I am informed, hath an estate in expectancy. He was bred in Cambridge; and going over into Ireland, became secretary to the Reverend James Usher, archbishop of Armagh. He was a most excellent poet, and had a mind biased to devotion. Had he been contemporary with Plato (that great backfriend to poets), he would not only have allowed him to live, but advanced him to an office in his commonwealth.

Some poets, if debarred profaneness, wantonness, and satiricalness (that they may neither abuse God, themselves, nor their neighbours,) have their tongues cut out in effect. Others only trade in wit at the second hand, being all for translations, nothing for invention. Our Quarles was free from the faults of the first, as if he had drank of Jordan instead of Helicon, and slept on Mount Olivet for his Parnassus; and was happy in his own invention. His visible poetry (I mean his emblems) is excellent, catching therein the eye and fancy at one draught, so that he hath *out-Alciated* * therein, in some men's judgment. His verses on Job are done to the life, so that the reader may see his sores, and through them the anguish of his soul.

The troubles of Ireland, where his losses were great, forced his return hither, bearing his crosses with great patience; so that (according to the advice of Saint Hierome) "*verba vertebat in opera*;" and practised the Job he had described, dying about the year 1643.

JOSEPH MEDE was born in this county, a little east of Bishop-Stortford. Men in Scripture generally are notified by their fathers; as Johnadab the son of Rechab, Simon the son of Jonas. Some few are described by their sons, as Simon of Cyrene, the father of Alexander and Rufus,† wherein it is presumed that

* Alciati was a celebrated delineator of emblems.—ED.

† Mark xv. 2.

their sons were most eminent, and their branches not known by the root, but the root by the branches. Such the case here, where the parents, obscure in themselves, may hereafter be known for having Joseph Mede to their son.

He was bred in Christ's College in Cambridge, where he attained to great learning by his own industry. *R*, was Shibolet unto him, which he could not easily pronounce; so that a set speech cost him the double pains to another man, being to fit words as well to his mouth as his matter. Yet, by his industry and observation, he so conquered his imperfection, that, though in private discourse he often smiled out his stammering into silence, yet, choosing his words, he made many an excellent sermon without any considerable hesitation.

The first-fruits of his eminent studies was a written treatise, "De Sanctitate Relativâ," which he presented to bishop Andrews, who besteaded him with the king's favour, when his election into his fellowship met with some opposition. He afterwards became an excellent linguist, curious mathematician, exact textman; happy in making Scripture to expound itself by parallel places. He was charitable to poor people with his alms, and to all people with his candid censure.

Of one who constantly kept his cell, (so he called his chamber) none travelled oftener and farther over all Christendom. For things past he was a perfect historian; for things present, a judicious novilant; and for things to come, a prudential (not to say prophetical) conjecturer.

To his private friends he would often insist on the place of Scripture, Judges iii. 30, "and the land had a rest fourscore years;" which was the longest term of peace which he ever observed the church of God to enjoy; after which many troubles did ensue. And seeing the same lease of halcyon days was expired in England since the first of queen Elizabeth, he grievously suspected some strange concussion in Church and State, which came to pass accordingly. I confess, his memory hath suffered much in many men's judgments, for being so great a *fauter* of the fanciful opinion of the Millenaries. Yet none can deny but that much is found in the ancient Fathers tending that way. Besides, I dare boldly say, that the furious factors for the fifth monarchy hath driven that nail which Master Mede did first enter, farther than he ever intended it, and doing it with such violence, that they split the truths round about it. Thus, when ignorance begins to build on that foundation which learning hath laid, no wonder if there be no uniformity in such a mongrel fabric. He died in the fifty-third year of his age, anno Domini 1638, leaving the main of his estate to the college, about the value of £300; a large sum to issue out of the purse of a scholar.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

RICHARD BADEW, born of a knightly family at Great Badew

(commonly called Great Baddow, nigh Chelmsford), was bred in the university of Cambridge.* He so profited in literature, that by general consent, anno 1326, the scholars therein chose him their chancellor: in which year this Richard purchased two tenements in Milne street, and in their place erected a small college, by the name of University Hall, wherein scholars living under a Principal had their chambers gratis (a great favour in that age), though otherwise maintaining themselves on their own expences.

Sixteen years after, by a sad accident, this college was casually burnt down to the ground; whereupon Doctor Badew, with the consent of the university, resigned all his interest therein into the hands of Elizabeth countess of Clare, who fairly refounded this college; as in due place hereafter, God willing, shall be related.†

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

WALTER MILDMEY, knight, was born at Chelmsford in this county, where he was a younger son to Thomas Mildmey, esquire. He was bred in Christ's College in Cambridge, where he did not (as many young gentlemen) study only in compliment, but seriously applied himself to his book.

Under king Henry the Eighth and king Edward the Sixth, he had a gainful office in the Court of Augmentations. During the reign of queen Mary, he practised the politic precept, "*Bene vixit qui bene latuit.*" No sooner came queen Elizabeth to the crown, but he was called to state employment; and it was not long before he was made chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is observed, "that the Exchequer never fareth ill, but under a good prince;" such who out of conscience will not oppress their people; whilst tyrants pass not for what they squeeze out of their subjects.

Indeed queen Elizabeth was very careful not to have her coffer swelled with the consumption of her kingdom, and had conscientious officers under her, amongst whom Sir Walter was a principal.

This knight, sensible of God's blessing on his estate, and knowing that "*omne beneficium requirit officium,*" cast about to make his return to God. He began with his benefaction to Christ's College in Cambridge, only to put his hand into practice; then his bounty embraced the generous resolution (which the painful piety of St. Paul propounds to himself, viz.) "not to build on another man's foundation;" but, on his own cost, he erected a new college in Cambridge, by the name of Emanuel.

A right godly gentleman he was, though some of his back-friends suggested to the queen, that he was a better patriot than subject; and that he was over popular in parliaments, in-

* R. Parker, in *Sceletos Cantabrigiensis*, in MS.

† See Suffolk, in the title of BENEFACTORS.

somuch that his life did set *sub nubeculâ*, under a cloud of the royal displeasure. Yet was not the cloud so great, but that the beams of his innocence, meeting those of the queen's candour, had easily dispelled it, had he survived longer, as appeared by the great grief the queen professed for the loss of so grave a councillor; who, leaving two sons and three daughters, died anno Domini 1589.

DOROTHY PETRE, daughter to Sir William Petre, Secretary of State, and sister to John Lord Petre, was certainly born in this county; but uncertain whether at Thorndon, Writtle, or Engerstone, three fair houses in Essex of that wealthy family. Thus variety of habitations render the nativities of great persons doubtful, whilst we are led with more assurance to the cradles of meaner people.

She was married to Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield, in Somersetshire, esquire. We read of Ahab, that "he sold himself to work wickedness, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up:* but this worthy man gave himself over to all actions of bounty and charity, whom his wife, answering her name ("a gift of God" indeed) encouraged therein. He founded, she finished, both richly endowed, Wadham College in Oxford; by whose joint bounty it is become as rich as most, more uniform than any college in England.

THOMAS EDEN, D. L. was born in the south part of Sudbury, within this county, where his name and family are continued in a worshipful degree in Ballington Hall. He was bred fellow, and then master, of Trinity Hall, in Cambridge; a singular good advocate, chancellor of Ely, commissary of Sudbury and Westminster, professor of law in Gresham College, &c.

But, leaving his ability in his own profession to be praised by others, his charity here comes under our cognizance; who bestowed one thousand pounds on Trinity Hall, therewith purchasing lands to maintain wax candles in the chapel, an annual commemoration with a Latin speech, and other excellent benefactions. He died anno Domini 164 . . leaving a considerable estate, and making Mr. James Bunce, alderman of London, his executor (though an utter stranger unto him), on this occasion. The alderman repaired to him for his advice on a will, wherein he was executor, desiring from him the true meaning of a clause therein. The doctor returned, "that the passage in question was equally capable of two several senses." "But tell me," said Mr. Bunce, "what do you believe in your conscience was the very mind of the testator, being my resolution to perform it whatever it cost me." A speech which stayed

* 1 Kings ii. 25.

with the doctor after the speaker thereof was departed, making such impression in his spirit, that hence he concluded the alderman a conscientious person; and deputed him the executor to his own will. I am informed that, since the doctor's death, a match hath been made between their nearest relations.

MEMORABLE PERSONS.

MATILDA FITZ-WALTER, by some surnamed the fair, by others, the chaste, (qualities admirable when united), was daughter to that strenuous knight, Sir Robert Fitz-Walter, of Woodham Fitz-Walter, in this county, of whom before.*

Some would persuade us, that as the Trojan war was occasioned by Helena in revenge of her wantonness; so the Barons' war, in the reign of king John, by this Matilda, in reward of her chastity, which the king in vain did assault; though surely the same was too private and personal to cause a national engagement; especially the fact being only attempted, not effected.

The king banishing her father beyond the seas (in hope by his absence the easier to compass his desires) renewed his suit with more earnestness, and the same success. For Matilda still answered her anagram, "Tal Maid," both in stature and stoutness of her virtuous resolution; till at last the king, "quia noluit consentire, toxicavit eam,"† procuring one to poison her in a poached egg; meat which in the shell may safely be eaten after a sluttish (out of it) not after a malicious hand.

I much admire she was not made a saint (a dignity in those days conferred on some of less desert); and conceive she had surely been sainted if veiled, and found the less favour for being no votary, but a virgin at large. She was murdered 1213, and lieth buried betwixt two pillars in the choir of Little Dunmow church. I have nothing to add to this story, save to observe, that he who procured her poisoning in her meat, was poisoned in his own drink afterwards.

SIMON LYNCH, son of William Lynch, gentleman, was born at Groves, in the parish of Staple, in Kent, December 1562; bred a student in Queen's College, in Cambridge; and afterwards bishop Aylmere his kinsman bestowed on him a small living (then not worth above £40. per annum) at North Weale, nigh Epping, in this county; and pleasantly said unto him, "Play, cousin, with this awhile, till a better comes." But Mr. Lynch continued therein (the first and last place of his ministry) sixty-four years. The bishop afterwards preferred him to Brent-Wood-Weale, three times better than North-Weale, to whom Mr. Lynch (to use his own words) returned this answer, "that he preferred the *weal* of his parishioners' souls before any other

* In the title of SOLDIERS.

† Abstract of the Chronicle of Dunmow, in Biblioth. Cotton.

Weal whatsoever." He lived sixty-one years in wedlock with Elizabeth Seane his wife. He was an excellent house-keeper, and yet provided well for his ten children. He was buried at North Weale, anno Domini 1656.

LORD MAYORS.

1. William Edwards, son of William Edwards, of Hoton, Grocer, 1471.
2. Robert Basset, son of Robert Basset, of Billerikei, Salter, 1475.
3. John Shaa, son of John Shaa, of Rochford, Goldsmith, 1501.
4. Laurence Aylmer, son of Thomas Aylmer, of Allesham, Draper, 1507.
5. William Baily, son of John Baily, of Thackstead, Draper, 1524.
6. John Allen, son of Richard Allen, of Thackstead, Mercer, 1525.
7. Richard Martin, son of Thomas Martin, of Saffron Walden, Goldsmith, 1593.
8. Thomas Skinner, son of John Skinner, of Walden, Cloth-worker, 1596.
9. Richard Deane, son of George Deane, of Much Dunmow, Skinner, 1628.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING HENRY
THE SIXTH, 1433.

Ralph bishop of London, or his vicar-general (the bishop being absent beyond the seas), and John Earl of Oxford;—Henry Bouchier, chevalier, and John Tyrill, chevalier, (knights for the shire);—Commissioners to take the oaths.

Johannis Montgomery, chev.	Johannis Helyon, arm.
Nicholai Thorle, chev.	Thomæ Batyll, arm.
Maur. Bruyn, chev.	Thomæ Hevenyngham, arm.
Edmundi Benst, chev.	Johannis Godmanston, arm.
Johannis Fitz-Sim. chev.	Roberti Hunte, arm.
Willielmi Goldingham, chev.	Johannis Leventhorp, jun. arm.
Ludovici Joh. arm.	Thomæ Barington, arm.
Johannis Doreward, arm.	Thomæ Pynthon, arm.
Roberti Darcy, arm.	Thomæ Pykenham, arm.
Thomæ Terell, arm.	Galf. Robell, arm.
Edvardi Torell, arm.	Henrici Chaterton, arm.
Willielmi Loveney, arm.	Thomæ Storkedale, arm.
Thomæ Rolf.	Willielmi Senklere, arm.
Johannis Teye, arm.	Johannis Godeston, arm.
Thomæ Knevet, arm.	Rogeri Spyce, arm.
Henrici Langley, arm.	Thomæ Bendysh, arm.
Georgii Langham, arm.	Hugo Nayllingh, arm.
Richardi Fox, arm.	Thomæ Righedon.

Ricardi Priour.
 Johannis Green.
 Johannis Basset.
 Rogeri Deyncourt.
 Johannis Poynes.
 Johannis Santon.
 Johannis Malton.
 Thomæ Basset.
 Johannis Walchif.
 Edmund. Preston.
 Roberti Sudbury.
 Johannis Baryngton.
 Willielmi Ardale.
 Nicholai Mortimer.
 Henrici Aleyn.
 Roberti Weston.
 Johannis Chamber.
 Thomæ Chittern.
 Willielmi Aleyn.
 Johannis Beche.
 Roberti Priour, Ballivi Burgi
 Colcesteri.
 Richardi Beamond.
 Williel. Gorge, Balivi Burgi
 de Maldon.
 Roberti Simond de Hatfield.
 Thomæ Hardekyn.
 Thomæ Mullyng.
 Johannis Gale de Farnham.
 Johannis Stodehawe.
 Thomæ Aldres.
 Egidii Lucas.
 Johannis Stanford.
 Roberti Wade.
 Thomæ Blosme.
 Willielmi Gatton.
 Roberti Wright de Thurrok.
 Johannis Barowe.
 Roberti Brook de Dedham.
 Johannis Stephenede de El-
 mestede.
 Thomæ Andrew.
 Richardi Dykeleygh.
 Willielmi Cony.
 Johannis Rouchestre.
 Johannis Marlere.
 Roberti de Bury.
 Thomæ Stanes.

Joh. à Benham de Witham.
 Richardi Jocep.
 Johannis Brandefeld.
 Thomæ Brentys.
 Thomæ Selers.
 Johannis Boreham.
 Roberti Seburgh.
 Henrici Maldon.
 Johannis Caweston.
 Thomæ Mars. de Dunmow.
 Johannis Hereward de Thap-
 stede.
 Johannis fil. Will. Attee Fan.
 de eadem.
 Reg. Bienge de eadem.
 Walteri Goodmay.
 Willielmi Spaldyng.
 Hugonis Dorsete.
 Richardi Atte More.
 Radulphi Bonyngdon.
 Thomæ Barete.
 Radulphi de Uphavering.
 Johannis Gobyon.
 Willielmi Scargoyll.
 Johannis Shynnyng.
 Willielmi Higham.
 Johannis Riche.
 Johannis Veyle, senioris.
 Johannis Hicheman.
 Edmundi Botere.
 Johannis Westle.
 Willielmi Admond.
 Johannis Compion.
 Richardi Sewale.
 Walteri Tybenham.
 Joh. Marshant de Peldon.
 Richardi Eylotte.
 Johannis Baderok.
 Joh. Wayte de Branketre.
 Joh. Parke de Gestmyngthorp.
 Willielmi Manwode.
 Henrici Hoberd.
 Rogeri Passelwe.
 Willielmi Atte Cherche.
 Willielmi Reynold.
 Johannis Sailer.
 Richardi Billingham.
 Allani Bushe.

Johannis Wormele.
 Johannis Glyne.
 Roberti Ferthyng.

Martini Stainer.
 Roberti Beterythe.
 Roberti Smyth de Waltham.

OBSERVATIONS.

Some part of this county lieth so near London, that the sound of Bow-bell (befriended with the wind) may be heard into it; a bell that ringeth the funeral knell to the ancient gentry, who are more healthful and longer lived in counties at greater distance from the city.

R. Bishop of London being absent beyond the seas, was Robert Fitz-Hugh, who was twice sent ambassador into Germany, and once unto the Pope.*

John earl of Oxford was John de Vere, second of that name, and eleventh earl of Oxford; beheaded afterwards, anno 1462, in the fifth of king Edward the Fourth, for his loyalty to the house of Lancaster.

HENRY BOURCHIER.—Here additioned chevalier, appears by all proportion of time and place the self-same person who married Elizabeth, sister to Richard Plantagenet, duke of York, and who, by his nephew king Edward the Fourth, was created earl of Essex. He died, an aged person, 1483. I conceive that his father William Lord Bourchier (earl of Ewe in Normandy), was living when this Henry Bourchier was chosen knight for the shire; a place usually conferred on the eldest sons of peers in the life-time of their fathers.

JOHN TYRRELL, chevalier,—Was chief of that family, rich and numerous in this county, of exemplary note and principal regard. Great Thorndon was the place of their sepulture, where their monuments to the church, both ruinous. This name (if still alive) lies gasping in this county, but continuing healthful in Buckinghamshire.

JOHN MOUNTGOMERY, chevalier.—I find him supervisor to the will of Sir Robert Darcy, anno 1469; and conceive that surname since utterly extinct.

MAURICE BRUYN, chevalier.—He had his seat at South Okenton. From the two heirs-general of this family often married, Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, the Tirrels, Berners, Harleston, Heveninghams, and others, are descended. A branch of the heir-male removed into Hantshire, since into Dorsetshire, where they subsist in a right worshipful equipage.

WILLIAM GOLDINGHAM, chevalier.—Though the great

* Godwin, in his Catalogue of Bishops.

tree be blasted, a small sprig thereof still sprouteth in this county.

JOHN DOREWARD, Esq.—He lived at Bocking Dorewards in this county; and was patron of the rich parsonage therein, which no ingenious person will envy to the worthy incumbent, Doctor John Gauden. This John Doreward lieth buried in the church, with this inscription:

“Hic jacet Johannes Doreward, Armiger, qui obiit xxx die Januarii, anno Domini Mil. cccc. lxxv. et Blancha uxor ejus, quæ obiit die mens. . . . anno Domini Mil. cccc. lx. quorum animabus propitiatur Deus. Amen.

“Claviger Æthereus nobis sit Janitor almus.”

ROBERT DARCY, Arm.—An ancient name in this county, having Danbury (whilst living) for their residence; and the church in Maldon (when dead) for their sepulture, where there be many of their shamefully defaced monuments.

This Robert Darcy, afterwards knighted, by his will, made the fifth of October 1469, bequeathed his body to be buried in Allhallows-church in Maldon, before the altar, where his father lay in a tomb of marble. He willed that forty marks should be disposed for two thousand masses (four-pence a mass) to be said for his soul, and the souls of his relations, within six weeks after his decease; willing also that every priest in Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, should have a share of that money, &c. He made Elizabeth his wife and others his executors; the earl of Essex, the lord Dinham, Thomas Mountgomery, Thomas Terryll, supervisors of his will; beseeching them to help his son Thomas and all his children. He willed the earl of Essex and the lord Dinham should have a butt of malmsey, Sir Thomas Mountgomery and Sir Thomas Terryll, a pipe of red wine, for their pains. Thomas Darcy his son, esquire of the body to king Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth, married Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of John Harleton of Suffolk, esquire. He died 25th of September 1485, as appears by his epitaph on his tomb in the church aforesaid.

HENRY LANGLEY, Esq.—He lived at Langley-Wilebores, in the parish of Rickling, in the church whereof he lieth buried, with this inscription:

“Hic jacet Henricus Langley, Armiger, qui obiit xx Septemb. M. cccc. lviii.; et Margareta uxor ejus, una filiarum et hæredum Johannis Waldene, Armigeri, quæ obiit v. Martii, M. cccc. liii.”

There is in the same church a monument for his son, the more remarkable, because the last of his family:

“Here lyeth Henry Langley, Esq. and Dame Catherine his wife, which Henry departed this life ii. April, M. cccc. lxxxviii. and Dame Catherine died the year of our Lord God M. . .”

It is not usual for the wife of an esquire to be styled Dame, except she was daughter to an earl, or relict to a knight. This Henry left three daughters (portraited on his marble tomb), betwixt whom his inheritance was divided.

THOMAS HEVENINGHAM.—His family flourisheth in Norfolk.

JOHANNES LEVENTHORP, jun. Arm.—His posterity flourisheth in Hertfordshire.

THOMAS BARINGTON, Arm.—He lived at Barington Hall in the parish of Hatfield-Broad-Oak, and lieth buried in the church, with this inscription :

“Hic jacet Thomas Barington, Armig. et Anna uxor ejus, qui quidem Thomas obiit v. Aprilis M. cccc. lxxii. et Anna proximo die sequenti, quorum animabus propitiatur Altissimus.”

See here a sympathizing wife, dying the next day after her husband, of whom it may be said,

“He first deceased ; she for few hours tried
To live without him, liked it not, and died.”

The family is of signal nativity ; enriched with large possessions, in the reign of king Stephen, by the barons of Montfitchet ; and since received an accession of honour and estate, by marrying with Winifred, daughter and coheir of Henry Pole Lord Montague, son of Margaret Plantagenet countess of Salisbury, descended of the blood royal. At this day there is a baronet thereof, with other branches of good account.

THOMAS BENDYSH, Arm.—Bomsted in this county was, and is, the habitation of his family.

EGIDIUS LUCAS.—The name is honourable at this day, and hath a seat with fair possessions near Colchester ; but how related to this Giles I know not. Sure I am, that it appeareth on a window, in the north side of the church of Saxham Parva in Suffolk, that, anno Domini 1428, five years before this return of gentry, one Thomas Lucas, kneeling there with his wife in their coat-armours, was servant, secretary, and one of the council, to Jasper duke of Bedford and earl of Pembroke.

THOMAS BARRET was an esquire of signal note ; and the ensuing nameless manuscript* will acquaint us with the time of his death :

“Thomas Barryt, squyr to kyng Harry the Sixt, oftentimes employed in the French warrs, under the command of John duc of Bedford, as also John duc of Norfolk ; being alway trew leigeman to his sovereign lord the king ; having taking sanctu-

* Exemplified in Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 417.

ary at Westminstre to shon the fury of his and the king's eneyes, was from thense hayled forth, and lamentably hewyn a-peces: about whilke tym, or a lityl before, the Lord Skales, late in an evening, entrying a wherry-bott with three persons, and rawghing toowards Westminstre, there likewise to have taken sanctuary, was describe by a woman, where anon the wherryman fell on him, murthered him, and cast his mangled corpes alond by Saint Marie Overys."

As for the date of his death, we may learn it out of his epitaph on his tomb in the church of Saint Martin's in the Fields, London:

"Hic jacet Thomas Barret, prenobilis Armiger; qui quidem Thomas erat abstractus de sanctuario Beati Petri Westmonasterii, et crudeliter interfectus per manus impiorum, contra leges Angliæ, et totius universalis Ecclesie privilegia et jura, anno Domini 1461, et anno illustrissimi Regis Edwardi Quarti post Conquestum primo. Sub eodem quoque marmoreo lapide Johannes Barret ejusdem Thome primogenitus sepelitur, qui quidem Johannes obiit die anno"

This family of the Barrets received much wealth by the daughter and heir of Bellhouse, of Bellhouse (an ancient and fair seat in the parish of Averly in this county); and some few years since determined in Sir Edward Barret, knight, lord baron of Newburg in Scotland, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; a hospital housekeeper, and founder of an alms-house in Avely aforesaid. He adopted Lennard, esquire (son to the Lord Dacres by the daughter of the Lord North) heir to his estate, on condition he should assume the surname of Barret.

SHERIFFS

OF ESSEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

Anno	HEN. II.	Anno	
1	Rich. Basset, et Albericus de Verr.	28	Oto filius Willielm. for six years.
2	Rich. de Lucy.		
3	Mauricus.		RICH. I.
4		1	Oto filius Willielm.
5	Mauricus de Tireter, for five years.	2	Idem.
10	Tullus Bovilla.	3	Galf. filius Petri.
11	Nich. Decanus, for four years.	4	Galf. filius Petri, et Rich. Heriett.
15	Nich. Decanus et Steph. de Bell. Campo dimid. anno.	5	
16	Rob. Mantellus, for twelve years.	6	Galf. filius Petri, et Simon Pateshalla.
		7	Will. de Long. Campo, Canc. Dom. Regis.
		8	Reginall. de Argento.

Anno

- 9 Regind. de Argent. et
Hug. de Nevil, et
Hum. de Barton.
10 Hugo de Nevill, et
Johan de Nevill.

JOHAN.

- 1 Hugo de Nevill, et
Johan de Nevill.
2 Idem.
3 Rich de Montfitchet, et
Joh. de Cornheard.
4 Rich. de Montfichet.
5 Rich. de Montfitchet, et
Joh. de Cornheard.
6 Math. Mantell Com. for
four years.
10 Joh. Mantell.
11 Albic. Willielm. filius Ful-
conis.
12 Comes Albericus, et
Idem Willielm. for four
years.
16 Math. Mantell, et
Galf. Roinges.
17 Rob. Mantell fr. et
H. Matheus Mantell.

HEN. III.

- 1
2 Will. Marescallus, et
Joh. de Cornerd.
3 Walt. de Udon.
4 Rob. Mantell.
5 Steph. de Segne, et
Rad. filius Reginal.
6 Idem.
7 Steph. de Segne, et
Petr. de S^{to} Edward.
8 Rich. de Argentoem, et
Will. de Culcword, for
nine years.
17 Rob. de Walsh.
18 Will. de Hollewell.
19 Will de Coleworth.
20 Petr. de Tany, for four
years.
24 Bartr. de Crioll.

Anno

- 25 Joh. de Walton.
26 Idem.
27 Rich. de Munfichet, for
four years.
31 Will. filius Regind. for four
years.
35 Rich. de Whitsand.
36 Hen. de Helegton.
37
38 Idem.
39 Rad. de Ardene.
40 Idem.
41 Tho. de Dameden.
42 Hub. de Monte Cam.
43 Idem.
44 Rich. de Taney.
45 Rich. de Taney, et
Math. de la Mare.
46 Math. de la Mare.
47 Idem.
48 Idem.
49 Nich. le Epigornell.
50 Nich. de Sathrich.
51 Idem.
52 Idem.
53 Joh. de Kammell, et
Walt. de Essex.
54 Will. de Blunvill.
55 Idem.
56 Walt. de Essex.

EDW. I.

- 1 Walt. de Essex.
2 Idem.
3 Tho. de Sandivic.
4 Laur. de Scio.
5 Idem.
6 Idem.
7 Will. de San. Caro.
8 Regin. de Ginges, for five
years.
13 Idem, et
Will. de Lamburne.
14 Idem.
15 Hugo de Blound.
16 Idem.
17 Rad. de Boxstede.
18 Idem.

Anno

- 19 Hen. Grapnill.
- 20 Idem.
- 21 Will. le Grose.
- 22 Will. de Sutton.
- 23 Idem.
- 24 Idem.
- 25 Simon de Bradenham.
- 26 Idem.
- 27 Idem.
- 28 Joh. de Le.
- 29 Idem.
- 30 Will. de Harpden.
- 31 Joh. de Bassenburne.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Joh. de la Le.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Joh. de Harpessend.

EDW. II.

- 1 Wall. de Bauds.
- 2 Alanus de Goldingham.
- 3 Idem.
- 3 Gafr. de la Le, et
Joh. de la Hay.
- 5 Idem.
- 6 Joh. Aignell.
- 7 Joh. Ward de Hoo.
- 8 Rich. Perers, for four
years.
- 12 Johan. de Vouret, et
Rad. Giffard.
- 13 Idem.
- 14 Nich. Engayn.
- 15 Idem.
- 16 Adam Frances.
- 17 Tho. Gobium.
- 18 Rich. de Perers.
- 19 Idem.

EDWARD III.

- 1 Rich. Perers.
- 2 Will. Baud.
- 3 Rich. de Perers.
- 4 Idem.

Anno

- 5 Joh. de Wanton.
- 6 Joh. de la Hay, et
Joh. de Wanton.
- 7 Joh. de la Hay, et
Adam de Bloy.
- 8 Will. Baud et Adam Bloy.
- 9 Joh. de Coggeshall, for five
years.
- 14 Idem et Will. de Wanton.
- 15 Will. Atte Moore.
- 16 Hen. Gernet.
- 17 Idem.
- 18 Joh. de Cogeshall.
- 19 Idem.
- 20 Joh. de Cogeshall, for four
years.
- 24 Pet. de Boxstede.
- 25 Tho. Lacy.
- 26 Joh. de Cogeshall.
- 27 Idem.
- 28 Idem.
- 29 Hugo Fitz-Simond.
- 30 Will. de Enefeld.
- 31 Tho. de Chabham.
- 32 Idem.
- 33 Roger le Louth.
- 34 Idem.
- 35 Hugo Blount.
- 36 Will. de Leyre.
- 37 Guido de Boys.
- 38 Tho. Fittling.
- 39 Joh. Jernoun.
- 40 Tho. de Helpeston.
- 41 Joh. Oliver.
- 42 Tho. Chardlowe.
- 43 Joh. Heuxteworth.
- 44 Idem.
- 45 Tho. Basingborn.
- 46 Will. Baud.
- 47 Joh. de Broumpton.
- 48 Joh. Filiol.
- 49 Edw. Fitz Simond.
- 50 Joh. Battail.
- 51 Rob. Fitz Williams.

RICHARD I.

7. WILL. de LONGO CAMPO, CANCELLARIUS DOM. REGIS.—
This is that insolent bishop of Ely, our chroniclers having so
much anger at his pride, and no pity at his downfall. He seems

a riddle to me, who was lord chancellor of England (a Norman by birth), and could not speak a word of English.* It seems chancery-suits in that age were penned and pleaded in French.

KING JOHN.

1. HUGO de NEVIL, et JOHAN. de NEVIL.—Hugh was he who attended king Richard the First, and slew a lion in the Holy Land; a great benefactor to Waltham Abbey, in which church he was buried.† John was his son, to whom Matthew Paris‡ giveth this testimony, “Non ultimus inter Angliæ nobiles patris sui pedententim sequens vestigia.” These worthy persons in my “Ecclesiastical History” I mistook for the ancestors of (who were but the allies to) the honourable family of the Nevills; being since informed, that the issue-male of this Hugh and John is long since extinct.

EDWARD II.

1. WALTER de BAUD.—This ill-sounding surname is both ancient and honourable. Some§ do deduce it from *Baden*, a marquissate in Germany; and most sure it is, that they here have flourished twelve generations, as followeth: 1. Sir Simon Baud, or Bauld, knight, died in the Holy Land, 1174.|| 2. Sir Nicholas Baud, knight, died at Galicia in Spain, 1189. 3. Sir Walter Baud, knight, died at Coringham (in this county) 1216. 4. Sir William Baud, knight, died at Coringham, 1270. 5. Sir Walter de Baud, sheriff this year, died at Coringham, 1310. 6. Sir. William de Baud, died at Coringham, 1343. 7. Sir John de Baud, knight, died in Gascoigne, 1346. 8. Sir William de Baud, knight, died at Hadham Parva, 1375, thrice sheriff under king Edward the Third. 9. Thomas Baud (the first esquire of his line) died at Hadham aforesaid, 1420. 10. Thomas Baud, the second esquire, died at Hadham, 1449; he was sheriff in the 25th of king Henry the Sixth. 11. Sir Thomas Baud, knight, died in London, 1500. 12. John Baud, esq. died at Coringham, 1550.

The Bauds held land in this county of the dean and chapter of Saint Paul's, by paying a fee-buck and doe in their seasons. They were brought (alive, as I take it) in procession to the high altar in the church, where the dean and chapter met them, apparelled in copes (embroidered with bucks and does, the gift of the Bauds to their church) with garlands of roses on their heads; and then the keeper who brought them blowed their deaths, which was answered by the company of Horners in London resounding the same.¶ Other ceremonies were used, better befitting their mouths who cried out

* Godwin, in Ep. Elien. Anglicanæ linguæ omnino ignarus.

† Matthew Paris, anno 1222.

‡ Ad annum 1245.

§ Verstegan, in names of Contempt.

|| Weever's Funeral Monuments, p. 602.

¶ Stow's Survey of London, in Farringdon-ward.

"Great is Diana of the Ephesians,"* than the ministers of the Gospel. Some seemed to excuse it, as done in commemoration of the property of that place, altered to a Christian church, from a temple of Diana.† I suspect the Bauds extinct in Essex, and understand them extant in Northamptonshire.

SHERIFFS OF ESSEX AND HERTFORDSHIRE.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
1	Rob. Goldington. Arg. two lions passant Az.	
2	Joh. Fitz-Simonds. Arg. three escutcheons G.	
3	Edw. Bensted.	
4	Joh. Seawale. S. a chevron betwixt three gad-bees Arg.	
5	Will. Godmanston.	
6	Galf. de Dersham.	
7	Tho. Battaile. G. a griffin segreant within a border engrailed O.	
8	Joh. Walton. Arg. a flower-de-luce G.	
9	Galf. Brockhole.	
10	Joh. Rigwin.	
11	Idem.	
12	Hen. English.	
13	Walt. atte Lee.	
14	Galf. Michell.	
15	Will. Cogeshall, mil. . . Cogeshall. Arg. a cross between four escalops S.	
16	Adam Frances.	
17	Tho. Cogeshall . . . <i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Tho. Sampkin.	
19	Will. Bateman. S. three lions dormant Arg.	
20	Idem <i>ut prius.</i>	
21	Idem <i>ut prius.</i>	
22	Idem <i>ut prius.</i>	

HENRY IV.

- 1 Edw. Bensted.
- 2 Joh. Heward, et
Will. Marvy.
- 3 Helmingus Legett.
Erm. a lion rampant G.

* Acts xix. 28.

† Camden's Britannia, in Middlesex.

Anno	Name.	Place.
4	Tho. Swinborn.	
	G. three boars' heads coupé, and crusyle of crosses Arg.	
5	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Edw. Bensted.	
7	Gerar. Braibrooke.	
	Arg. six mascles conjoined, 3, 2, and 1, G.	
8	Elming. Legett	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Will. Loveney.	
10	Joh. Walden.	
11	Tho. Aston.	
	Per fess Arg. and S. in fess two flower-de-luces, lying each to other between three mullets counterchanged.	
12	Will. Cogeshall	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY V.

1	Joh. Tirrel	Heron.
	Arg. two chevrons Az. within a border engrailed G.	
2	Joh. Hayward, mil.	
3	Tho. Barre, mil.	
4	Lodovi. Johan.	
5	Regin. Malyns.	
6	Joh. Haward, mil.	
7	Rob. Darcy	Danbury.
	Arg. three cinquefoils G.	
8	Lodov. Johan.	
9	Idem, et	
	Will. Loveney.	

HENRY VI.

1	Joh. Tirrell	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Maur. Bruyn, mil. . . .	S. Okenton.
	Az. a cross moline O.	
3	Joh. Barley.	
	Erm. three bars wavy S.	
4	Joh. Doreward	Bocking.
5	Conandus Aske.	
6	Tho. Tirrell	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Hotoft.	
8	Nich. Rikhall.	
9	Hen. Langley	Rickling.
10	Nich. Thorley, mil.	
11	Joh. Durward.	
12	Rob. Whittington.	
13	Galf. Rokhill.	
14	Maur. Bruyn, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Edw. Tirrell.	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Rich. Alread.	
17	Rob. Whittington.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
18	Rich. Whitherton.	
19	Joh. Tirrell	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Rad. Astley.	
21	Nich. Morley.	
	Arg. a lion rampant S. crowned O.	
22	Joh. Hende.	
23	Tho. Tirrell	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Tho. Pigot.	
25	Tho. Baud	Coringham.
	G. three chevrons Arg.	
26	Joh. Hende, jun.	
27	Geo. Langham.	
	Arg. a fess G. and a label of three points Az.	
28	Galf. Rockhill.	
29	Phil. Bottiller	Wood-hall.
	G. a fess componé Arg. and S. betwixt six crosses crosslets O.	
30	Tho. Barington, arm. .	Barrington-hall.
	Arg. three chevrons G. a label of three points Az.	
31	Joh. Godmanston.	
32	Tho. Cobham, mil.	
33	Hum. Bahun.	
34	Rich. Bothe.	
35	Joh. Hende, jun.	
36	Lodovi. John.	
37	Rad. Darcy	<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Tho. Tirrell, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD IV.

1	Tho. Juce.	
2	Tho. Langley, arm.	
3	Idem.	
4	Joh. Clay, mil.	
5	Rog. Ree, arm.	
6	Lau. Rainford, mil.	
7	Hen. Barley, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Will. Firlon, mil.	
9	Walt. Writell, arm.	
10	Rad. Bamde, arm.	
11	Walt. Writell, arm.	
12	Rog. Ree, mil.	
13	Alur. Cornbrugh, arm.	
14	Joh. Sturgion, arm.	
15	Rich. Hant, arm.	
16	Hen. Langley, arm.	
17	Will. Green, arm.	
	Arg. a cross engrailed G.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
18	Alur. Cornburgh.	
19	Joh. Wode.	
20	Joh. Sturgion.	
21	Tho. Tirrell	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Joh. Fortescue, arm.	
	Az. a bend engrailed Arg. cotised O.	

RICHARD III.

- 1 Will. Say.
Quarterly, O and G.
- 2 Joh. Sturgeon.
- 3 Rob. Percy, mil. et
Joh. Fortescu, mil. . . . *ut prius.*

HENRY VII.

- 1 Joh. Fortescue, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Hen. Marny, arm.
G. a lion rampant gardant Arg.
- 3 Will. Pirton, mil.
Erm. on a chevron engrailed Az. three leopards' heads O.
- 4 Hen. Teye, arm.
Arg. a fess between three martlets in chief, and a chevron
in base Az.
- 5 Joh. Bottiler, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 6 Rob. Turberville DORSET.
Erm. a lion rampant G. crowned O.
- 7 Joh. Berdefeild, arm.
- 8 Hen. Marny *ut prius.*
- 9 Ri. Fitz-Lewis, mil. . . . Thorndon, E.
S. a chevron betwixt three trefoils Arg.
- 10 Rob. Plummer.
- 11 Will. Pulter Hitching.
Arg. a bend voided S.
- 12 Rob. Newport, arm. . . . Petha' Furnis.
- 13 Tho. Perient, arm. . . . Diggeswell.
G. three crescents Arg.
- 14 Joh. Verney, mil.
Az. on a cross Arg. five mullets G.
- 15 Rog. Wentworth, mil.
S. a chevron betwixt three leopards' heads O.
- 16 Hen. Teye, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 17 Will. Pirton, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 18 Hum. Torrell, arm.
G. three bulls' heads coupé O.
- 19 Will. Skipwith, arm. . . . LINCOLNSHIRE.
Arg. three bars G.; in chief a greyhound coursant S.
- 20 Idem. *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
21	Rob. Darcy, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Joh. Broket, arm.	Broket-hall.
	O. a cross patonce S.	
23	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Hum. Torell, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY VIII.

- 1 Joh. Levinthorpe, arm.
Arg. a bend gobonated G. and S. between two cotises of the second.
- 2 Will. Litton, arm. . . . Kebworth.
Erm. on a chief indented Az. three crowns ducal O.
- 3 Anth. Darcy, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Edw. Tirrell, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Joh. Seintler, arm.
- 6 Will. Fitz Williams.
Lozengée, Arg. and G.
- 7 Joh. Veer, arm.
Quarterly, G. and O.; in the first a mullet Arg.
- 8 Wist. Browne, mil.
- 9 Tho. Tirrell, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Joh. Cut, mil.
Arg. on a bend engrailed S. three plates.
- 11 Joh. Veer, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Tho. Bonham, arm.
- 13 Tho. Teve, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 14 Joh. Christmas, arm.
- 15 Hen. Barley, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 16 Joh. Veer, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 17 Tho. Leventhorp, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 18 Tho. Bonham, arm.
- 19 Edw. Tirrell, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 20 Egid. Capell, mil. . . . Hadham.
G. a lion rampant betwixt three crosses botonné fitché O.
- 21 Joh. Bollis, arm. . . . Wallington, H.
Arg. on a chevron betwixt three boars' heads coupéd S. as many scallops O. within a border V. bezantée.
- 22 Joh. Broket, arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 23 Joh. Smith, arm.
- 24 Phil. Butler, mil. . . . *ut prius.*
- 25 Bri. Tuke, mil.
Partie per fess indented Az. and G. three lions passant in pale O.
- 26 Will. West, mil.
- 27 Tho. Perient, sen. arm. . . . *ut prius.*
- 28 Hen. Parker, mil.
Arg. a lion passant G. between two bars S. thereon three

Anno	Name.	Place.
	besants; in chief as many bucks' heads cabossed of the third.	
29	Joh. Rainsford, mil.	
30	Joh. Smith, arm.	
31	Phil. Butler, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Joh. Mordant, mil.	BEDFORDSHIRE.
	Arg. a chevron inter three étoiles S.	
33	Rad. Rowlet, arm.	St. Alban's, H.
34	Joh. Bowles, et	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Joh. Sewstes.	
35	Joh. Wentwarth, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Anth. Cook, arm.	Gidy-hall, E.
	O, a chevron checky G. and Az. betwixt three cinquefoils of the last.	
37	Rob. Litton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Joh. Coningsby	South Mims.
	G. three conies seiant within a border engrailed Arg.	
	Edw. Broket	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDWARD VI.

- 1 Edw. Broket, arm. *ut prius.*
- 2 Joh. Cook, arm. *ut prius.*
- 3 Joh. Gates, mil. High Easter.
- 4 Geo. Norton, mil.
- 5 Hen. Tirrell, mil. *ut prius.*
- 6 Tho. Pope, mil.

Partie per pale O. and Az.; on a chevron between three griffins' heads erased, four flower-de-luces all counter-changed.

PHIL. ET MARY.

- 1 Jo. Wentworth, mil. *ut prius.*
- 2 Edw. Broket, arm. *ut prius.*
- 3 Will. Harris, arm. et
Tho. Sylesden, arm.

O. on a bend Az. three cinquefoils of the field.

- 4 Joh. Botler, mil. *ut prius.*
 - 5 Tho. Pope, mil. *ut prius.*
 - 6 Tho. Mildmay, arm. Chelmsford.
- Arg. three lions rampant Az.

ELIZ. REG.

- 1 Rad. Rowlet, mil.
- 2 Edw. Capell, mil. *ut prius.*
- 3 Tho. Golding, mil.

G. a chevron O. inter three besants.

- 4 Tho. Barington, arm. *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
5	Hen. Fortescu, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Will. Aylyffe, arm.	
	S. a lion rampant O. collared G. between four crosses patée of the second.	
7	Rob. Chisler, arm.	
8	Joh. Buket, arm.	

SHERIFFS OF THIS SHIRE ALONE.

ELIZ. REG.

9	Geo. Tuke, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Tho. Lucas, esq.	Colchester.
	Arg. a fess betwixt six annulets G.	
11	Tho. Golding, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Jam. Altham, esq.	Mark-hall.
	[See his Arms, p. 371.]	
13	Edw. Barret, esq.	Bell-house.
14	Tho. Mildmay, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Arth. Harris, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Edw. Pirton, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Joh. Peter, knt.	Writtle.
	G. a bend between two escalops Arg.	
18	Wistan Brown, esq.	
19	Gab. Pointz, esq.	
	Barry of eight, O. and G.	
20	Ed. Huddleston, esq.	CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
	G. frettée Arg.	
21	Henry Capell, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Tho. Barington, knt. et.	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Tho. Darcy, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Joh. Wentworth	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Thomas Tay, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
25	Tho. Lucas, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Hen. Apleton, esq.	
	Arg. a fess engrailed betwixt three apples G. slipped V.	
27	Bria. Darcy, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Arth. Harris, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
29	Rob. Wroth, esq.	Loughton.
	Arg. on a bend S. three leopards' heads erased of the first, crowned O.	
30	Edm. Hudleston, knt.	<i>ut prius.</i>
31	Gabr. Poyns, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Rad. Wiseman, esq.	
	S. a chevron Erm. betwixt three cronels of spears Arg.	
33	Rich. Warren, esq.	
34	Joh. Wentworth, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
35	Hum. Mildmay, esq.	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Will. Ayloff, esq.	Braxted.
	Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>	

Anno	Name.	Place.
37	Edw. Saliard, esq.	
38	Geo. Harvey, esq.	
39	Tho. Mildmay, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
40	Will. Harris, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
41	Jer. Weston, esq.	
	O. an eagle displayed S. the head regardant.	
42	Tho. Meade, knt.	
	G. a chevron Erm. betwixt three trefoils Arg.	
43	Hen. Smith, esq.	
44	Rich. Franke, esq.	
45	Hen. Maynard, knt.	
	et 1 Jac. . . .	Easton.
	Arg. a chevron Az. betwixt three hands G.	

JAC. REX

- 1 Hen. Maynard, knt. . . . *ut prius.*
- 2 Tho. Rawlins, esq.
S. three swords bar-ways, blades Arg. hilts O.
- 3 Joh. Sammes, knt.
O. a lion rampant S. vulnerated in the mouth.
- 4 Gam. Capel, knt. . . . *ut prius.*
- 5 Hen. Maxey, knt.
G. a fess betwixt three talbots' heads erased Arg.
- 6 Rog. Apleton, esq. . . . *ut prius.*
- 7 Tho. Mildmay, knt. . . . *ut prius.*
- 8 Joh. Dean, knt.
S. a fess Erm. betwixt three chaplets Arg.
- 9 Tho. Wiseman, knt. . . . *ut prius.*
- 10 Hen. Leigh, knt.
- 11 Ro. Worth, mort. et
Edr. Elrington, esq. . . . *ut prius.*
Arg. a fess dancetté S. bezanty, between five Cornish
choughs, three above, two below.
- 12 Har. Grimston, knt. . . Bradfield.
Arg. on a fess S. three spur-rowels O.
- 13 Will. Smith, esq.
- 14 Tho. Lucas, esq. . . . *ut prius.*
- 15 Pau. Bayning, k. et b. . . Bentley.
- 16 Tho. Bendish, bar. . . . Bumsted.
Arg. a chevron betwixt three rams' heads erased Az.
- 17 Will. Smith, knt.
- 18 Will. Pert, esq.
Arg. on a bend Az. three mascles O.
- 19 Ste. Soame, knt.
- 20 Tho. Gourney, knt.
- 21 Caro. Prat, esq.
- 22 Edr. Botelar, esq. . . . *ut prius.*

CAR. REX.

Anno	Name.	Place.
1	Arth. Harris, knt. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Hug. Everard, esq. . .	Much-Waltham. Arg. a fess wavy between three stars G.
3	Tho. Nightingale, esq. .	Newport-P. Erm. a rose G.
4	Hen. Mildmay, knt. . .	Graces. Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>
5	Edr. Allen, bar. . . .	Hatfeld Pri. S. a cross potent O.
6	Tho. Bendish, bar.	Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Meade, knt. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Hen. Smith, esq.	
9	Ric. Saltonstall, knt.	
10	Cran. Harris, knt. . . .	Woodham-Mortimere. Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>
11	Hum. Mildmay, knt. . .	Danbury. Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>
12	Joh. Lucas, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Will. Lucking, bar. . .	Waltham. S. a fess indented betwixt two leopards' heads O.
14	Will. Wiseman, bar. . .	Canfield-hall. Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>
15	Marl. Lumley, esq. . .	Bardfield M.
16	Rob. Luckin, esq. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Rob. Smith, esq.	
18		
19	Tim. Middleton, esq.	
20	Rich. Everard, bar. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Ri. Harlakenden, esq.	Az. a fess Erm. betwixt 3 lions' heads erased O.
22	Joh. Pyot, esq.	Az. on a fess O, a lion passant G.; in chief three bezants.

HENRY VI.

29. PHILIP BOTTILLER.—He was son to Philip Bottiller, knight, who lieth buried in Walton church in Hertfordshire, with the following inscription :

“Hic jacet corpus Domini Philippi Butler, Militis, quondam Domini de Woodhall, et hujus Ecclesie Patroni, qui obiit in Festo Sancti Leonardi, anno Domini m.cccc.xxi. et Regis Henrici Quinti post Conquestum ultimo. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.”

These Butlers are branched from Sir Ralph Butler, baron of Wem in Shropshire, and his wife, heir to William Pantulfe, lord of Wem, soon after the entry of the Normans ; and still flourish in deserved esteem, at Woodhall in Hertfordshire.

HENRY VII.

2. HENRY MARNY, Arm.—Till disproved with clear evidence to the contrary, this Henry Marny, esquire, shall pass with me for him who was then servant, afterwards executor, to the king's mother, the Lady Margaret, countess of Richmond; the very same who afterwards was knighted, made chancellor of the duchy, and created Lord Marny, by king Henry the Eighth; and whose daughter and sole heir, Elizabeth, was, with a fair inheritance, married to Thomas Howard, Viscount Bindon.

HENRY VIII.

6. WILLIAM FITZ WILLIAMS, Arm.—I cannot exactly design his habitation; but conceive it not far from Waltham Abbey, in the south-west part of this county; because he bequeathed fifty pounds to mend the highways betwixt Chigwell and Copers-hall.* He was afterwards knighted by king Henry the Eighth, on a worthy occasion; whereof hereafter, in his Sheriffalty of Northamptonshire, in the fifteenth of king Henry the Eighth. He bequeathed one hundred pounds to poor maids' marriages; forty pounds to the university, &c.; and delivering a catalogue of his debtors into the hands of his executors, he freely forgave all those over whose names he had written "*Amore Dei remitto.*"†

14. JOHN CHRISTMAS, Arm.—Such will not wonder at his surname, who have read the Romans cognominated Januarius, Aprilis, &c. Yea, Festus himself is well known in Scripture,‡ probably so called from being born on some solemn festival; the occasion, no doubt, of this sheriff's surname at the first.

If the name be extinct in Essex, it remaineth in other counties; and the city of London, where ——— Christmas, esquire (a great promoter of my former and present endeavours) must not by me be forgotten.

25. BRIAN TUKE, Knight.—He was treasurer of the chamber to king Henry the Eighth (as appears by his epitaph); and dying anno 1536, lieth buried with Dame Grissel his wife (deceasing two years after him) under a fair tomb in the north aisle of the choir of St. Margaret's in Lothbury, London. Leland giveth him this large commendation, that he was "*Anglicæ linguæ eloquentiâ mirificus.*" Bale § saith, that he wrote observations on Chaucer: as also against Polidore Vergil, for injuring the English; of whom, then still alive, he justly and generously demanded reparations; though since, his irresponsible memory can make us no satisfaction.

* Stow's Survey of London, p. 90.

† Idem, *ibidem*.

‡ Acts xxiv. 27.

§ In his book entitled "*Scriptores nostri temporis.*"

EDWARD VI.

3. **SIR JOHN GATES.**—He was descended from Sir Geffry Gates, knight, who, as appears by his epitaph in the church of High Eastern, bought the Manor of Garnets, in that parish, of one Koppenden, gentleman. This Sir Geffry was six years captain of the Isle of Wight, and marshal of Calais; “and there kept with the Pikards worshipful Warrys” (reader, it is the language of his epitaph); and died anno Domini 1477.

As for this Sir John Gates, knight, descendant from the said Sir Geffry, he is heavily charged with sacrilege in our histories; and, engaging with John Dudley duke of Northumberland in the title of queen Jane, he was beheaded the 22nd of August, the first of queen Mary, 1553.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1. **RALPH ROWLET, Knight.**—He married one of the learned daughters of Sir Anthony Cook, sister to the wives of the lord chancellor Bacon and treasurer Cecil.* His family is now extinct; one of his daughters marrying into the then worshipful (since honourable) family of the Maynards, and with her devolved a fair inheritance.

12. **JAMES ALTHAM, Esq.**—His arms (casually omitted in our list) were, Paly of six, Erm. and Az.; on a chief G. a lion rampant O. His namesake, and direct descendant, now living at Mark-hall, made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles the Second, addeth with his accomplished civility to the honour of his ancestors.

KING JAMES.

1. **HENRY MAYNARD, Knight.**—He was father to William Maynard, bred at Saint John’s College in Cambridge (where he founded a logic professor); created baron of Wicklow in Ireland, and Easton in this county; whose son William lord Maynard hath been so noble an encourager of my studies, that my hand deserveth to wither, when my heart passeth him by without a prayer for his good success.

15. **PAUL BAYNING, Knt. and Bar.**—No doubt the same person who afterwards was created viscount Bayning of Sudbury.† His son was bred in Christ-church, of most hopeful parts (descended from the Sackvils by the mother’s side) and promising high performance to his country; but, alas! cut off in the prime of the prime of his life. He left two daughters, which (though married) left no issue;‡ so that his large estate

* Camden’s Elizabeth, in anno 1576.

† In 1627.—Ed.

‡ Sir Paul Bayning died in 1640. His widow was the only daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Naunton.—Ed.

will be divided betwixt the children of his four sisters, wives to the marquis of Dorchester, viscount Grandison, the lord Dacres of the south, and Henry Murray, esquire of the bedchamber to king Charles.

KING CHARLES.

12. JOHN LUCAS, Esq.—This worthy person, equalling his extraction with his virtues, was at Oxford made baron by king Charles the First. I understand he hath one sole daughter (to whom I wish a meet consort, adequate to her birth and estate); seeing the barony, begun in this lord, is suspicious in him to determine.

THE BATTLES.

Though none in this county (the heart of the eastern association), yet the siege (anno 1648) of Colchester must not be forgotten. Know then that the remnant of the royalists, routed in Kent, with much difficulty recovered this county, the parliament's forces pursuing them. March much farther they could not, such their weariness and want of accommodation: bid battle to their numerous foes they durst not, which was to run in the jaws of ruin; wherefore they resolved to shelter themselves for a time in Colchester.

Reader, pardon a digression. Winchester castle was by the Long Parliament ordered to be made *untenable*; but the over-officious malice of such who executed the order (wilfully mistaking the word) made it *untenantable*. To apply the distinction to Colchester; all men beheld it as tenantable, full of fair houses; none as tenable in an hostile way for any long time, against a great army.

But see what diligence can do. In a few days they fortified it even above imagination. Indeed the lining of the wall was better than the facing thereof, whose stone outside was ruinous, but the inside was well filled up with earth, which they valiantly maintained. Nor was it general Fairfax they feared so much, as general famine (that grand conqueror of cities); having too much of the best sauce, and too little of the worst meat; inso-much that they were fain to make mutton of those creatures which kill sheep, and beef of cattle which never wore horns, till they were forced to submit to the worst (but best they could get) of conditions.

Here these two worthy knights, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle (the one eminently a whole troop of horse, the other a company of foot) were cruelly sentenced, and shot to death; whose bodies have since had a civil resurrection, restored to all possible outward honour, by public funeral solemnities.

THE FAREWELL.

I wish the sad casualties may never return, which lately have happened in this county; the one, 1581, in the hundred

of Dengy,* the other, 1648, in the hundred of Rochford and Isle of Foulness (rented in part by two of my credible parishioners, who attested it, having paid dear for the truth thereof); when an army of mice, nesting in ant-hills, as conies in burroughs, shaved off the grass at the bare roots, which withering to dung was infectious to cattle. The March following, numberless flocks of owls from all parts flew thither, and destroyed them, which otherwise had ruined the country, if continuing another year. Thus, though great the distance betwixt a man and a mouse, the meanest may become formidable to the mightiest creature by their multitudes; and this may render the punishment of the Philistines more clearly to our apprehensions, at the same time pestered with mice in their barns, and pained with emerods in their bodies.†

* Stow's Chronicle, anno citat.

† 1 Sam. vi. 11.

WORTHIES OF ESSEX WHO HAVE FLOURISHED SINCE THE
TIME OF FULLER.

Thomas COOKE, miscellaneous writer; born at Braintree 1797.

Sir William DAWES, archbishop of York; born at Lyons 1670.

Mary Wollstonecraft GODWIN, author of "Rights of Women;" born 1759; died 1798.

John HARRIOTT, agricultural author and experimentalist; born at Great Stanbridge 1745.

Sir Richard JEBB, physician; born at Stratford 1729.

Smart LETHIEULLIER, antiquary; born at Aldersbroke 1701; died 1760.

John MASON, author of "Self Knowledge," dissenting divine; born at Dunmow 1706; died 1763.

Margaret duchess of NEWCASTLE, voluminous writer; born at St. John's near Colchester; died 1673.

Henry WINSTANLEY, architect (destroyed with his light-house at Eddystone 1703).

* * Since the time of Fuller, this county has been fertile in historians. We have Histories of Essex, by the Rev. N. Tindal, the Rev. P. Morant (1768), P. Muilman (1770), and Eliz. Ogborne (1814). There have also been published Dale's History of Harwich and Dover-court, &c. (1730); Farmer's History of Waltham Abbey (1735); Strutt's History of Colchester (1789); and Gough's History of Pleshy (1803).—ED.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE hath Worcester and Warwick-shire on the north, Oxford and Wilt-shire on the east, Somersetshire on the south, Herefordshire, with the river Wye, on the west; extending from her South to North Avon 48 miles; but lessened in her broadest part, from east to west, to twenty-eight. The Severn runneth through it, entering this county as a river, increasing in it to an estuary, and becometh little less than a sea before it departs out of it.

Some affirm that this county was anciently like the land of Gerar,* wherein Isaac sowed and reaped an hundred fold † (the greatest proportion of increase which the good ground in the parable brought forth. ‡) But the same men seem to insinuate that this shire, tired out with its over-fruitfulness, hath become barren in these later times. True it is, as lions are said to be tamed by watching, not suffering them to take any sleep, so the most generous and vigorous land will in time be embarrassed, when always pinched with the plough, and not permitted to slumber at all, and lie fallow some competent time; otherwise, with moderate respite and manuring, some tillage in this county is as fruitful as in any other place. As for pasturage, I have heard it reported from credible persons, that such the fruitfulness of the land nigh Slimbridge, that in spring time, let it be bit bare to the roots, a wand laid along therein over night will be covered with new grown grass by the next morning.

NATURAL COMMODITIES.

TOBACCO.

This lately grew in this county, but now may not. It was first planted about Winchcomb, and many got great estates thereby, notwithstanding the great care and cost in planting, replanting, transplanting, watering, snailing, suckering, topping, cropping, sweating, drying, making, and rolling it. But it hath been prohibited of late by Act of Parliament, as hindering our English plantation in the West Indies, abating the revenues of

* From whom Mr. Camden, in his *Britannia*, doth dissent.

† Genesis xxvi. 12.

‡ Matthew xiii. 8.

the state in customs and impost, and spoiling much of our good ground, which might be employed for corn or cattle. As for the praise of tobacco, with the virtues thereof, they may better be performed by the pens of such writers whose palates have tasted of the same.

OAK.

England hath the best in the world, not for fineness, but firmness. Indeed outlandish oaks have a smaller grain, and therefore fitter for wainscot; and whilst they make the best linings, our English oak is the substantial outside.

The best in England is in Dean Forest in this county, and most serviceable for shipping; so tough that, when it is dry, it is said to be as hard as iron. I have read,* that, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the Spaniard sent an ambassador over purposely to get this wood destroyed (by private practices and cunning contrivances): who, had he effected his embassy, deserved a good reward at his return. It is suspicious, if not timely prevented, carelessness and waste will gratify the Spaniard with what then he could not accomplish.

STEEL.

It is eldest brother of iron, extracted from the same ore, differing from it not in kind, but degree of purity, as being the first running thereof. It is more hard and brittle (whilst iron is softer and tougher), useful for the making of English knives, sithes, scissars, shears, &c.; but fine edges cannot be made thereof, as lancets for letting of blood, incision knives, dissecting knives, razors, &c. I have been informed that Sir Basil Brooke (the great steel maker in this county) his patent to prohibit the importing of foreign steel was revoked on this account, because that no artist could make the aforesaid instruments of English steel, but must have it from Damascus, Spain, Flanders, &c. As for iron, though plentiful in this, it may be treated of in another county with more conveniency.

MANUFACTURES.

CLOTHING.

As good as any in England, for fineness and colour, is wrought in this county, where the clothiers have a double advantage. First, plenty of the best wool growing therein on Cotswold hills; so that whereas clothiers in some counties fetch their wool far off, with great cost, it is here but the removing it from the backs of the sheep into their workshouses. Secondly, they have the benefit of an excellent water for colouring their cloth, being

* Hartlib's Legacy, p. 49.

the sweet rivulet of Stroud, which, arising about Branfield, runneth across this shire into the Severn.

Now no rational man will deny occult qualities of perfection in some above other waters (whereby Spanish steel, *non naturalis tinctura*, becomes more tough than ours in England), as the best reds (a colour which always carried somewhat of magistracy therein) are dyed in Stroud-water. Hence it is that this shire hath afforded many wealthy clothiers, whereof some may seem in their looms to have interwoven their own names into the clothes, called Webb's cloth and Clutterbuck's, after the names of the first makers of them, for many years after.

MUSTARD.

The best in England (to take no larger compass) is made at Tewkesbury in this county. It is very wholesome for the clearing of the head, moderately taken; and I believe very few have ever surfeited thereof, because not granted time, but demanded present payment for the penalty of excess, turning Democritus himself presently to Heraclitus, as the husbandman poet doth observe,

“Seque lacessenti fletum factura sinapis.”*

It is generally used in England; and the jest is well known, of two serving men contesting about superiority, “My master,” saith the one, “spends more in mustard than thine does in beef.” Whereunto the other returned, “The more *saucy* men his followers.”

But seriously, this should raise our gratitude to God for the plentiful provisions of flesh and fish spent in this land; when mustard, a mere compliment to both, amounteth to more thousands of pounds by the year than will be believed.

WINE.

This formerly grew in this county, but now doth not; witness the many places therein still called vineyards, whereof one most eminent nigh Gloucester, the palace of the bishop. And it appears by ancient records, that some towns in this shire paid rent-wines in great proportions; so that England, though it doth not *ferre vinum*, is *ferax vini*, capable (especially in a hot summer) to produce it to good perfection. But, in later ages, this commodity hath been disused; partly because better and cheaper may be procured from beyond the seas, and partly because experience proveth other native liquors more healthful for our English bodies.

CIDER.

We must not forget cider, anciently a native of this, since a

* Columella, in Hortulo.

free denizen of all other counties, made of apples, here grown in hedge-rows (which both fence and feed) in great abundance. Such who deduce cider* from the Latin *sicera*, as that from the Hebrew שֵׁכָר (signifying any liquor which immoderately taken doth intoxicate), make a more proper allusion therein, than true deduction thereof. The Portuguese call it *Vinho contrafeyto*; and surely much claret and white is vended in England, which grew in no other grapes than what apple trees afford. Some maintain, that the coldness and windiness, easily correctable with spice, is recompensed by temperate looseness, caused by the moderate drinking thereof. But the staple use of cider is at sea, where it queneth thirst better than other liquor; and, if subject to corrupt in hot countries, quickly purgeth itself to a pure constitution.

THE BUILDINGS.

The abbey (since cathedral) church of Gloucester is a beautiful building, advanced by several successive abbots. It consisteth of a continued window work; but hath the loudest praises from the whispering-place therein. Take its manner from that learned author, who, though it seems never seeing it, hath, by his steady aim in philosophy, better guessed and described it than I, who have been an ear and eye witness thereof:

“There is a church at Gloucester (and, as I have heard, the like is in some other places) where, if you speak against a wall softly, another shall hear your voice better a good way off, than near hand. Enquire more particular of the fame of that place. I suppose there is some vault, or hollow, or isle behind the wall, and some passage to it, towards the farther end of that wall, against which you speak; so as the voice of him that speaketh slideth along the wall, and then entereth at some passage, and communicateth with the air of the hollow; for it is preserved somewhat by the plain wall, but that is too weak to give a sound audible, till it hath communicated with the back air.”†

The church, in all the siege of the city, and our civil wars, was decently preserved; which I observe to his commendation, who was the governor thereof. Since, I have read that, by act of parliament, it was settled on the city to maintain and repair, and hope their practice hath proved precedential to other places in the same nature.

As for civil structures in this county, our late wars laid a finger on Berkley, their arm on Sudley Castle (seated where the vales and wolds meet), and the fair clasp to join them together being in part plucked down. But their loins have been laid on Cambden-house, one of the newest and neatest in England, built

* J. Minshew, in his Dictionary, on the word.

† Sir Francis Bacon, in his Natural History, Cent. ii. num. 145.

by Baptist Hickes Viscount Cambden, pressed down to the very foundation.

THE WONDERS.

There are frequently found, at Alderley in this county, oysters, cockles, and periwinkles of stone. Such who conceive these were formerly real shell-fish, brought so far by some accident into the land, engage themselves in a sea of inextricable difficulties. Others more probably account them to be *lusus nature*: and know, that as "the foolishness of God is wiser than men, and the weakness of God is stronger than men:"* so the disportings of the God of nature are more grave than the most serious employment of men: for such riddles are propounded on purpose to pose those profound shallow Rabbies, counting themselves of the cabinet, when they are scarcely of the common council, of Nature; so unable to read such riddles, that they cannot put the letters thereof together with any probability.

THE HIGRE.

Men as little know the cause of the name, as the thing thereby signified. Some pronounce it the *Eagre*, as so called from the keenness and fierceness thereof. It is the confluence or encounter, as supposed, of the salt and fresh water in Severn, equally terrible with its flashings and noise to the seers and hearers; and oh, how much more than to the feelers thereof! If any demand why the Thames hath not an Higre as well as the Severn, where we find the same cause, and therefore why meet we not with the same effects? I re-demand of them why is there not an Euripus with the same reciprocation of tides, as well about the other Cyclides, as Eubœa alone? Thus, in cases of this kind, it is easier to ask ten than answer one question with satisfaction. But hear how the poet describeth this Higre:†

" ————— Until they be imbrac't
In Sabrin's sovereign arms: with whose tumultuous waves,
Shut up in narrower bounds, the Higre wildly raves;
And frights the stragling flocks, the neighbouring shores to fly,
Afar as from the main it comes with hideous cry.
And on the angry front, the curled foam doth bring
The billows 'gainst the banks, when fiercely it doth fling,
Hurls up the slimy ooze, and makes the scaly brood
Leap madding to the land, affrighted from the flood;
O'eturns the toiling barge, whose steersman doth not launch,
And thrusts the furrowing beak into fier ireful paunch.
As when we haply see a sickly woman fall
Into a fit of that which we the mother call;
When from the grieved womb she feels the pain arise,
Breaks into grievous sighs, with intermixed cries,
Bereaved of her sense; and struggling still with those
That 'gainst her rising pain their utmost strength oppose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touses, and sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls:

* 1 Cor. i 25.

† Michael Drayton, in his Polyolbion.

But that the horrid pangs torments the grieved so,
One well might muse from whence this sudden strength should grow."

All that I will add is, that, had this been known to the Roman poet,* when he thus envied against his she-friend,

*Tu levior cortice, et improbo
Iracundior Adriâ———*

"Thou art more light, more angry than
The cork, and uncouth Adrian ;"

I say, had it been known, he would have changed *Adria* into *Higrea*, the former being a very calm in comparison of the latter.

We will conclude all with that, which at first was a wonder's-fellow, until the strangeness thereof abated by degrees. There is a kind of bird, as yet not known by any proper name, which cometh in great companies, but seldom in this county, yet oftener than welcome; in bulk not much bigger than a sparrow, which may seem to carry a saw, or rather a sithe, on his mouth; for, with his bill, which is thwarted crosswise at the end, he will shave or cut an apple in two at one snap, eating only the kernels thereof, spoiling more than he doth devour. They come about harvest-time, when apples begin to be ripe; so that these birds may be said to drink up many hogsheads of cider, as destroying them in their causes, and preventing the making thereof. The like have been seen in Cornwall, where at first they were taken (saith my author)† for a forbidden token; understand him for a presage of ill success.

PROVERBS.

"As sure as God's in Gloucestershire."]

This proverb is no more fit to be used than a toad can be wholesome to be eaten, which can never by mountebanks be so dieted and corrected, but that still it remains rank poison. Some, I know, seek to qualify this proverb, making God eminently in this, but not exclusively out of other counties; where such the former fruitfulness thereof, that it is said to return the seed with increase of an hundred fold.‡ Others find a superstitious sense therein, supposing God, by his gracious presence, more peculiarly fixed in this county, wherein there were more and richer mitred abbeys than in any two shires of England besides. But, when all is done, the best use of this proverb is, totally and finally to banish it out of the mouths and minds of all mankind.

"You are a man of Duresley."]

It is taken for one that breaks his word, and faileth in performance of his promises; parallel to *Fides Græca*, or *Fides Punica*. Duresley is a market and clothing town in this county, the inhabitants whereof will endeavour to confute and

* Horace.

† Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.

‡ William of Malmesbury, in his Book of Bishops.

disprove this proverb ; to make it false now, whatsoever it was at the first original thereof.

Besides, the worst places, in the midst of epidemical viciousness, have afforded some exceptions from the wicked rule therein. "The Cretans are always liars,"* was the observations of a poet, and application of the apostle ; yet we find some Cretans whom the Holy Spirit alloweth for "devout men."† Thus, sure I am, there was a man of Duresley, who was a man of men, Edward Fox by name, a right godly and gracious prelate, of whom hereafter.‡ However, the men of Duresley have no cause to be offended with my inserting this proverb ; which if false, let them be angry with the author, the first man that made it ; if true, let them be angry with the subject, even themselves who deserve it.

"It is long in coming as Cotswold barley."]

It is applied to such things as are slow but sure. The corn in this cold county on the Wolds, exposed to the winds, bleak and shelterless, is very backward at the first ; but afterwards overtakes the forwardest in the county, if not in the barn, in the bushel, both for the quantity and goodness thereof.

"He looks as if he had lived on Tewksbury mustard."]

It is spoken partly of such who always have a sad, severe, and tetric countenance ;

"Si, ecastor, hic homo sinapi victitet,
Non censeam tam tristem esse posse."§

Partly on such as are snappish, captious, and prone to take exceptions, where they are not given, such as will *crispare nasum*, in derision of what they slight or neglect.

"The Tracies have always the wind in their faces."]

This is founded on fond and false tradition ; which reporteth, that, ever since Sir William Tracy was most active amongst the four knights which killed Thomas Becket, it is imposed on Tracies for miraculous penance, that whether they go by land or by water, the wind is ever in their faces. If this were so, it was a favour in a hot summer to the females of that family, and would spare them the use of a fan. But it is disproved by daily experience, there being extant at this day in this county two houses, the one honourable, the other worshipful, growing from the same root ; so that we see it is not *now*, and therefore believe that it was *never*, true. If any say that, after so many generations, this curse at last is antiquated ; know that, according to popish principles, it deserved rather to be doubted of late, seeing no gentile family in England, since the Reformation, have more manifested their cordial disaffection to Popery by their sufferings and writings, as hereafter will appear.

* Titus i. 12.

† Acts ii. 5-11.

‡ In the title of PRELATES.

§ Plautus, in Truculento.

PRINCES.

I cannot discover any prince who took his first hansel of life in this county. Let not my unhappiness discourage the industry of others in their inquiry herein.

SAINTS.

KENELME, son of Kenwolfe king of Mercia, succeeded his father therein, being a child but of seven years old; so that his harmless years had not attained to any worldly guile, and his virtuous inclination promised great hopes, when Quenrid, his ambitious sister, caused him to be killed, as standing in her way to the crown.

Solomon saith, "Curse not the king," (much less kill him) "no not in thy thought; for a bird in the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wing shall tell the matter;"* that is, a discovery shall surely and swiftly be made, by remote, unsuspected, and improbable means; whereby it is thought the murder of this infant king was revealed.

But I cannot believe what the Golden Legend relates, how a white dove (which, belike, had seen the deed done) got it engrossed in parchment, and, posting to St. Peter's in Rome, laid it on the high altar to be read, where, in the Saxon character, it was thus found.

"At Clenc, in cow-pasture, Kenelme the king's child lieth beheaded under a thorn."

Others say (agreeing in all other particulars) the discovery was made by an angel;† and for fear they should fall out, it may be thus accommodated, that the angel was in a dove-like apparition. As for his sister Quenrid, she was so far from getting the crown, that she is said to have lost her eyes, which fell out of her head, and bloodied her primer (a woman's book, as it seems in that age), whilst her brother's corpse was solemnly buried at Winchcomb, and had in holy veneration.

MARTYRS.

JAMES BAYNAM, Esquire, son to Sir Alexander Baynam, Knight, was born at in this county,‡ bred in learning and knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongues. He afterwards became a student of the law in the Middle Temple; and, when a pleader, was charitable to the poor in giving, to the rich in moderating, his fees; and, what was the crown of all the rest, a true lover of the Gospel, in the dawning of Reformation.

Saint Paul saith, "It is appointed for all men once to die;"§ and yet the same apostle saith of himself, "in deaths often,"||

* Eccles. x. 20. † English Martyrology, in the 17th of July.

‡ Fox, Acts and Monuments, p. 1027. § Heb. ix. 27.

|| 2 Cor. xi. 23.

so many and great his pains and perils. And truly our Baynam encountered often with death, so that a little Book of Martyrs might be made of his sufferings.

First, Sir Thomas More sent for him to Chelsea; and, tying him to a tree in his garden (called by him the Tree of Truth), caused him to be most cruelly scourged, to make him renounce his opinion. This not succeeding, Sir Thomas himself saw him cruelly racked in the Tower, till at last he was persuaded to abjure, and solemnly carried a torch and a faggot in the church of St. Paul's.

Hereby he rather exchanged than escaped the fire; finding such a fire in his own conscience, he could not be at quiet, till, in the church of St. Augustine's, the next parochial church to St. Paul's (that the antidote might be brought as near as he could conveniently to the place of the poison), he publicly recanted his recantation: for which he was afterwards kept a fortnight in stocks in the bishop of London's coal-house, with irons upon him, chained again by Sir Thomas More to a post two nights, cruelly handled for a seven-night at Fulham, scourged for a fortnight in the Tower, and at last sent to a second tree of truth—I mean, to the stake; whereat he was burned in Smithfield, April 30, 1532.

Here Mr. Fox* reports a passage, which I cannot with credit insert or omit; but take it as I find it. When his arms and legs were half consumed in the fire, he spake these words:

“O ye Papists, behold ye look for miracles, and here now you may see a miracle; for in this fire I feel no more pain, than if I were in a bed of down; but it is to me as sweet as a bed of roses.”

Soft and sweet both, to please the touch and smell; a double wonder. I believe it might be a falsehood, but no lie, in the author reporting it, who possibly might be abused in his intelligence. Secondly, it is possible that this good man, feeling so much pain before, might, through God's goodness, have none at his death. Thirdly, this story may be kept on the deck, to counterpoise the scales, against that of father Briant, a popish priest, who reported himself cruelly racked in the Tower, and yet “*se nihil quicquam doloris sensisse*,” (that he felt not any pain at all.)† Lastly, though our Saviour justly taxeth those who were *βραδέως τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ πιστεύειν*‡ (slow in heart to believe) such things as were revealed in the Scripture, yet neither God nor man will be offended with the incredulous in such reports, attested only with human suspicious authority.

PRELATES.

TIDEMAN de WINCHCOMBE was born in this county, at the

* Page 1030.

† Sanders, de Schismate Anglicanâ, in his Diary, anno 1581, month of March.

‡ Luke xxiv. 25.

market-town formerly famous for a rich abbey, now for plenty of poor therein. He was preferred first abbot of Beule,* then bishop of Llandaff, and lastly of Worcester, by king Richard the Second's importunity to the Pope, notwithstanding one John Green was fairly elected thereunto. This Tideman was the king's physician, and very well skilled in that faculty.

Be it observed by the way, that I am daily more confirmed in my opinion, that, till the last two hundred years, physic in England was not a distinct profession from divinity, and the same persons physicians and confessors to princes. Say not these functions were inconsistent, the former usually departing, the latter commonly coming to dying men: for the several professions did not jostle, but succeed one another; so that, when potion did end, unction did begin; a practice continued by Popish priests in England at this day, gaining commodity and concealment by being such pluralists in their profession, having the most, best, and last privacy with their patients. This Tide-man died anno Domino 1400.

JOHN CHEDWORTH was born in this county,† and bred in King's College in Cambridge, being the third scholar‡ that came thereinto by election from Eton school, though some (I confess) for a short time make him admitted into Merton College in Oxford. He afterwards was the third provost of King's College, possessing the place six years, till at last he was elected bishop of Lincoln. He was joined in commission, by king Henry the Sixth, with bishop Wainfleet of Winchester, to revise and regulate the statutes of Eton and King's colleges. He sat bishop about eighteen years; and, dying 1471, lies buried in his own cathedral, under a marble monument.

JOHN CARPENTER was (as my author§ rationally collecteth) born at Westbury in this county; bred in Oriel College in Oxford, whereof he became provost, and chancellor of the university; thence preferred prefect of Saint Anthony's in London, and at last bishop of Worcester. He was so indulgent to Westbury, the place of his nativity, that of a mean he made it a magnificent convent, more like a castle than a college; walling it about with turrets; and making a stately gate-house thereunto. He had a humorous intent to style himself and successors (in imitation of Bath and Wells) bishops of Worcester and Westbury; which title (though running cleverly on the tongue's end) never came in request, because therein *impar conjunctio*, the matching of a collegiate and cathedral church together. He died anno Domini 1475; and was buried in his native town of Westbury. His tomb since his death (I will use my

* Beaulieu.—Ed.

† Hatcher's MS. in anno 1444.

‡ Godwin, in the Bishops of Lincoln.

§ Godwin, in his Bishops of Worcester.

author's words,* hoping their ignorance, if alive, understands no Latin); "*à stolidis quibusdam nebulonibus pudendum in morem mutulatur.*" As for the college of Westbury, it is the inheritance of the right worshipful and hospital housekeeper, Ralph Sadler, esquire; and was, in these civil broils, unhappily burnt down; though those, who esteemed themselves judicious in war, apprehended neither necessity thereof, nor advantage thereby.

THOMAS RUTHALL, born at Cicester in this county; bred in Cambridge, where he commenced doctor of the laws, was by king Henry the Seventh, for his great abilities, preferred to be bishop of Durham. King Henry the Eighth made him of his privy council, notwithstanding the hatred which cardinal Wolsey bare unto him.

It happened king Henry employed him as a politic person to draw up a breviare of the state of the land, which he did, and got it fairly transcribed. But it fell out that, instead thereof, he, deceived with the likeness of the cover and binding, presented the king with a book containing an inventory of his own estate, amounting to an invidious and almost incredible sum of one hundred thousand pounds.† Wolsey, glad of this mistake, told the king, "he knew now where a mass of money was, in case he needed it." This broke Ruthall's heart, who had paid the third part of the cost of making the bridge of Newcastle-over-Tyne, and intended many more benefactions, had not death (1523) on this unexpected occasion surprised him.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

EDWARD FOX was born in Duresley in this county;‡ bred first in Eton, then in King's College in Cambridge, whereof he was chosen provost, which place he kept until his death. He was afterwards almoner to king Henry the Eighth. He first brought doctor Cranmer to the knowledge of the king; which doctor first brought the king to the knowledge of himself, how he stood in matter of marriage with the widow of his brother.

This doctor Fox was after bishop of Hereford, and was (saith my author) "*Reformationis ecclesiasticæ illius tempore cœptæ clanculùm fautor.*"§ Let me add, he was the principal pillar of the Reformation, as to the managery of the politic and prudential part thereof; being of more activity, and no less ability, than Cranmer himself. Martin Bucer dedicated unto him his "*Comment on the Gospels;*" yea, this bishop wrote many books, whereof that "*De differentiâ utriusque Potestatis*" was his master-piece. He was employed by the king on seve-

* Godwin, in the Bishops of Worcester.

† Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Durham.

‡ Dr. Hatcher's MS. Catalogue of the Masters and Fellows of King's College.

§ Godwin, in his Catalogue of the Bishops of Hereford.

ral embassies into France and Germany; and died, to the great loss of God's church, May 8, 1538.

STATESMEN.

Sir RALPH BUTLER, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Sudeley in this county, was lord treasurer of England about three years; viz. from the seventh of July in the 22nd year of king Henry the Sixth, being the year of our Lord 1544, until the 25th year of that king's reign. This lord built Sudeley castle in this county, which of subjects' castles was the most handsome habitation, and of subjects' habitations the strongest castle. King Edward the Fourth sent for him with such summons, that this lord conjectured, and that truly enough, that it was but a preface to his imprisonment: whereupon, going to London, and resting himself on a hill, whence he did behold his own castle; "It is thou, Sudeley, it is thou," said he, "and not I, that am a traitor;" and so resigned the same at last into the hand of the king, to procure his own liberty. So true it is, what Solomon saith, "The ransom of a man's life are his riches, but the poor heareth not rebuke."* I find not the certain date of his death.

CAPITAL JUDGES, AND WRITERS ON THE LAW.

ANTHONY FITZ-HERBERT, for a long time justice of the Common Pleas, was, as a good antiquary† will have it, born about Dean Forest in this county; but is by another‡ (no whit his inferior) on better evidence referred to Derbyshire, where formerly we have placed his nativity.

Yea, I have been informed from excellent hands, the natives of this county, that no capital judge of the three great courts (though many of the Marches) was ever born in this county: yet are they here as litigious as in other places. Sure I am, that Gloucestershire did breed, if no judge, yet a plaintiff and defendant of the primest quality, which betwixt them, with many alternations, traversed the longest suit that ever I read in England; for a suit was commenced betwixt the heirs of Sir Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, on the one party, and the heirs of ——— Lord Barkley, on the other, about certain possessions lying in this county, not far from Wotton-under-Edge; which suit, begun in the end of king Edward the Fourth, was depending until the beginning of king James, when (and was it not high time?) it was finally determined.§

But the long barrenness of this county in judges may be recompensed with fruitfulness at last, the rather because Gloucestershire at this day sheweth two eminent ones, Mr. Justice Atkins and Mr. Justice Hale, which grace the court of the Common Pleas|| with their known ability and integrity.

* Prov. xiii. 8. † David Powel, in his History of Wales.

‡ Camden's Britannia, in Derbyshire.

§ Camden's Britannia, in Gloucestershire.

|| Sir Matthew Hale and Sir Edward Atkins were both made Barons of the Exchequer in 1660.—Ed.

EDWARD TROTMAN, son of Edward Trotman, esquire, was born at Cam nigh Duresley in this county; bred a student of the law till he became a benchers in the Inner Temple. He wrote an abridgment of Sir Edward Coke's eleven volumes of Reports, for the benefit of those who had not money to purchase or leisure to peruse them at large. Yea, such as have both may be profited thereby: for in my own profession, and in the Book of books, even those who are best acquainted with the chapters make also use of the contents. This gentleman, in his title-page, ingeniously wisheth that his compendium might not prove dispendium to the reader thereof. And I verily believe he hath had his desire; being informed that his endeavours are well esteemed by the learned in that profession. He was buried in the Temple church,* May 29, anno Domini 1643.

SOLDIERS.

Sir WILLIAM TRACY, of Toddington in this county, was a gentleman of high birth, state, and stomach, much in favour with king Henry the Second, on whom he was a daily attendant. One fact hath made his memory, call it famous or infamous, because he was the first and forwardest of the four knights, who, at the encouragement, if not command, at leastwise at the connivance, if not encouragement, of the aforesaid king, imbrued their hands in the blood of Thomas Becket.

In his old age he went into Devonshire, where he had large possessions, as may appear by so many towns bearing his surname: 1. Wollocomb-Tracy. 2. Bovi-Tracy. 3. Nimet-Tracy. 4. Bradford-Tracy, &c.

It is reported that he intended a penitential pilgrimage to Jerusalem; but, setting to sea, was ever crost with adverse winds. He is conceived to lie buried in the parish church of Mort in Devonshire, dying about the year of our Lord 1180.

SEAMEN.

This is scarcely a maritime shire; rather bordering on the Severn than on the sea, having therein no considerable haven (Bristol being beheld as a city entire of itself); and therein eminent seamen cannot be expected: yet one family herein hath been most fortunate in such voyages, having their chief seat at Lydney, in the forest of Dean; which hath afforded,

WILLIAM WINTER, Knight, and Vice-admiral of England, famous in his generation for several performances.† 1. Anno 1559, being then but *Machinarum classicarum prefectus* (English it as you please), he frightened the French in Edinburgh Frith, assaulting their fort in the Island of Inchkeith. 2. Anno 1567, he was sent with Sir Thomas Smith, with the sound of the trumpet, and shooting of some canons, to demand the resti-

* Register of the Burial, in the Temple.

† See Camden's Elizabeth, in these respective years.

tution of Calais of the French king. 3. Anno 1568, he conducted a great treasure of the Genoan merchants safely into the Netherlands, in despite of the French opposing him. 4. Anno 1576, he, with Robert Beale, clerk of the council, was employed into Zealand, to demand the restitution of our ships, which they had either taken, or did detain. 5. Anno 1588, he did signal service in the station appointed him, coming in, though not in the heat, in the cool of the day, when the Spanish fleet was fallen towards the shore of Zealand, and were sadly sensible of his valour.

I conceive him not to survive long after, because, if in life, he would have been in action; and, if in action, I should have found him in Camden's Elizabeth: and therefore, from no mention, I conclude no motion, that about this time he departed; besides others of this family unknown to me, and justly referred to this county, as their chief habitation. And were the phrase as proper of men sailing, as fishes swimming in the sea, I should say that Lydney house hath brought forth a shoal of mariners; so happy have they been in sea-voyages. One wondering how the English durst be so bold as to put to sea in all weathers, it was returned, "that they were provided to sail in all seasons, having both Winters and Summers on their side."* The more the pity, that this worthy family of the Winters did ever leave the element of water, to tamper with fire, especially in a destructive way to their king and country.†

WRITERS.

OSBERNUS CLAUDIANUS, or Osbern of Gloucester, was bred a Benedictine monk in the famous convent in that city. He was learned, saith Leland, *præter illius ætatis sortem*, (above the standard of that age.) He was a good linguist, philosopher, divine; he used to give clearness to what was obscure, facility to what was difficult, politeness to what was barbarous. Nor wanted he a becoming facetiousness in his dialogues. He wrote many books, dedicating them to Gilbert Foliot bishop of Hereford; as "A comment on the Pentateuch, dialogue-wise;" as also "On the incarnation, nativity, passion, and resurrection of our Saviour." He wrote also a book called "Pan-Ormia," dedicating the same to Hamelin abbot of Gloucester.‡

The title of this book minds me of a pretty passage in Tully.§ At a public Plea in Rome, Sisenna, an orator who defended his client, affirmed, "that the crimes laid to his charge were but *crimina sputatilia*:" to whom Rufius (the orator who managed

* Sir George Summers, of whom in Dorsetshire.

† This remark probably alludes to Thomas Winter, who was concerned in the Popish plot, in the reign of James the First.—ED.

‡ Bale, de Scriptoribus Britannicis, Cent. ii. num. 78, et Pits, in anno 1140.

§ In his book De Claris Oratoribus, otherwise called Brutus, towards the latter end.

the accusation) rejoined, that he feared some treachery in so hard a word—"quid *Sputa* sit scio, quid *Tilica* nescio."

But I am at a worse loss in this uncouth word, though knowing both the parts thereof. I know what *pan* is, (*all*); what *ormia* is, (a line or hook); but of what subject *Pan-ormia* should treat, is to me unknown. But well fare the heart of J. Bale, who (I believe out of Leland) rendereth it a Dictionary, or Vocabulary, hooking all words, it seems, within the compass thereof. This Osbern flourished, under king Stephen, anno 1140.

ROBERT of GLOUCESTER, so called because a monk thereof. He is omitted (whereat I wonder) both by Bale and Pits, except disguised under another name, and what I cannot conjecture. They speak truly, who term him a rhymer; whilst such speak courteously who call him a poet. Indeed such his language, that he is dumb in effect to the readers of our age, without an interpreter, and such a one will hardly be procured. Antiquaries (amongst whom Mr. Selden) more value him for his history than poetry; his lines being neither strong nor smooth, but sometimes sharp, as may appear by this tetrastic, closing with a pinch at the paunch of the monks, which coming from the pen of a monk is the more remarkable;

"In the cite of Bangor a great hous tho was,
And ther vndyr vij cellens* and ther of ther nas,†
That C. C. C. moncks hadde othur mo
And alle by hure travayle lyvede; loke now if they do so."

He flourished some four hundred years since, under king Henry the Second; and may be presumed to have continued till the beginning of king John, 1200.

ALAN of TEWKESBURY, probably born in this country, though bred at Canterbury, where he became first a monk of Saint Saviour's, and afterwards prior thereof. Very intimate he was with Thomas Becket, having some reputation for his learning. In his old age, it seems, he was sent back with honour into his native country; and for certain was made abbot of Tewkesbury, when Stephen Langton so much endeavoured, and at last accomplished, the canonizing of Thomas Becket. Four authors‡ were employed (Becket's Evangelists) to write the history of his mock-passion and miracles; and our Allan made up the *quaternion*. He flourished, under king John, anno 1200.

ALEXANDER of HALES was bred up in the famous monastery of Hales, founded by Richard king of the Romans. After his living some time at Oxford, he went over to Paris, it being fashionable for the clergy in that (as for the gentry in our) age,

* Cells, or portions. † Ruler, or governor; sed quære?

‡ Bale, de Scriptoris Britannicis, Cent. iii. num. 46. and Pits, in anno 1200.

to travel into France; that clerk being accounted but half-learned, who had not studied some time in a foreign university. But let Paris know, that generally our Englishmen brought with them more learning thither, and lent it there, than they borrowed thence.

As for this our Alexander, as he had the name of that great conqueror of the world, so was he a grand captain and commander in his kind: for, as he did follow Peter Lombard, so he did lead Thomas Aquinas, and all the rest of the schoolmen. He was the first that wrote a comment on the sentences, in a great volume, called "*The Summe of Divinity*," at the instance of Pope Innocent the Fourth, to whom he dedicated the same. For this, and other of his good services to the church of Rome, he received the splendid title of *Doctor Irrefragabilis*. He died anno Domini 1245; and was buried in the Franciscan church in Paris.

THOMAS de la MORE was, saith my author,* born of a knightly family, "*patriâ Gloucestrenci*," (a Gloucestershireman by his country); for which his observation I heartily thank him, who otherwise had been at an utter loss for his nativity. He thus further commendeth him:

Pacis et armorum vir artibus undique clarus.

"A man whose fame extended far
For arts in peace, and feats in war."

Indeed he was no carpet knight; as who brought his honour with him out of Scotland on his sword's point, being knighted by king Edward the First for his no less fortunate than valiant service therein. Nor less was his fidelity to his son Edward the Second, though unable to help him against his numerous enemies. But, though he could not keep him from being deposed, he did him the service faithfully to write the manner of his deposition, being a most rare manuscript extant in Oxford library. This worthy knight flourished anno Domini 1326.

THOMAS of HALES came just a hundred years after Alexander of Hales in time; but more than a thousand degrees behind him in ability, and yet following his footsteps at distance. First, they were born both in this county, bred Minorites in Hales monastery; whence for a time they went to Oxford, thence to Paris, where they both proceeded doctors of divinity, and applied themselves to controversial studies, till this Thomas, finding himself not so fit for that employment, fell to the promoting positive or rather fabulous points of Popery, for the maintenance of purgatory. He flourished under king Edward the Third, anno Domini 1340.

* Pits, de Illustribus Angliæ Scriptoribus, anno 1326.

THOMAS NEALE was born at Yate, in this county;* bred first in Winchester, then New College in Oxford; where he became a great Grecian, Hebritian, and public professor of the latter in the university. He translated some Rabbins into Latin, and dedicated them to cardinal Pole. He is charactered a man "*naturæ mirum in modum timidæ*,"† (of a very fearful nature); yet always continuing constant to the Roman persuasion. He was chaplain (but not domestic, as not mentioned by Mr. Fox) to Bishop Bonner, and resided in Oxford. In the first of queen Elizabeth, fearing his professor's place would quit him, for prevention he quitted it, and built himself a house over against Hart-hall, retaining the name of Neal's House many years after. Papists admire him for his rare judgment, and Protestants for his strange invention, in first feigning the improbable lie of Matthew Parker's consecration at the Nag's-head in Cheapside, since so substantially confuted.‡ He was living in Oxford 1576; but when and where (here or beyond the seas) he died, is to me unknown.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

RICHARD TRACY, Esquire, born at Todington in this county, was son to Sir William Tracy, confessor, of whom before. He succeeded to his father's zeal; in the defence whereof he wrote several treatises in the English tongue; and that most remarkable, which is entitled, "*Preparations to the Cross*."§ This he wrote experimentally, having suffered much himself in his estate for his father's reputed heretical will: as also he wrote prophetically, anno 1550, few years before the beginning of queen Mary; many being fore-warned, and so fore-armed, by his useful endeavours.

It must not be forgotten, how, during my abode in Cambridge, on Midsummer-eve, 1626, a book was found in the belly of a cod (brought into the market to be sold), containing therein three treatises; whereof the first and largest was entitled, "*A Preparation to the Cross*." It was wrapped about with canvass, and probably that voracious fish plundered both out of the pocket of some shipwrecked seamen. The wits of the university made themselves merry thereat, one making a long copy of verses thereon, whereof this distich I remember:

"If fishes thus do bring us books, then we
May hope to equal Bodlyes library."||

But, whilst the youngsters disported themselves herewith, the graver sort beheld it as a sad presage: and some, who then little looked for the cross, have since found it in that place. This book was thereupon reprinted; and the prefacer¶ thereunto entitleth John Frith the author thereof. But no such book

* New College Register, anno 1540.

† Mason, de Monasteriis Angliæ.

|| Thomas Randolph.

‡ Pits, de Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 770.

§ Bale, de Scrip. Brit. Cent. ix. num. 58.

¶ Page 18.

appears in Bale (though very accurate to give us a catalogue of his writings.*). Whereby we conclude, it was the same made by this Richard Tracy, to which another treatise was annexed, "To teach one to die," made likewise by our Tracy, who himself died about a hundred years since.

Sir THOMAS OVERBURY, Knight, son to Sir Nicholas Overbury, one of the judges of the Marches, was born at Bourton on the Hill in this county; bred in Oxford, and attained to be a most accomplished gentleman, which the happiness of his pen, both in poetry and prose, doth declare. In the latter he was the first writer of characters of our nation, so far as I have observed.

But, if the great parts of this gentlemen were guilty of insolency and petulancy, which some since have charged on his memory, we may charitably presume that his reduced age would have corrected such juvenile extravagancies.

It is questionable, whether Robert Carre, earl of Somerset, were more in the favour of king James, or this Sir Thomas Overbury in the favour of the earl of Somerset, until he lost it by dissuading that lord from keeping company with a lady (the wife of another person of honour), as neither for his credit here, or comfort hereafter.

Soon after, Sir Thomas was by king James designed ambassador for Russia. His false friends persuaded him to decline the employment, as no better than an honourable grave. Better lie some days in the Tower, than more months in a worse prison—a ship by sea, and a barbarous cold country by land. Besides, they possessed him, that, within a small time, the king should be wrought to a good opinion of him. But he who willingly goes into a prison out of hope to come easily out of it, may stay therein so long till he be too late convinced of another judgment.

Whilst Sir Thomas was in the Tower, his refusal was represented to the king as an act of high contempt; as if he valued himself more than the king's service. His strict restraint gave the greater liberty to his enemies to practise his death, which was by poison performed.

Yet was his blood legally revenged, which cost some a violent, and others a civil death, as deprived of their offices. The earl was soon abated in king James's affection (oh, the short distance betwixt the cooling and quenching of a favourite!); being condemned and banished the court. The death of this worthy knight did happen anno Domini 1615.

RICHARD CAPEL was born, as I am informed, in the city of Gloucester, whereof his father was alderman, and left him a good temporal estate. He was bred fellow of Magdalen Col-

* Cent. viii. num. 71.

lege in Oxford, where he had many pupils of good quality ; and among the rest Mr. William Pemble, whose books he set forth, and, as I remember, finished his imperfect "Comment on Zachary."

Leaving the college, he was presented by Mr. Stephens to a good benefice in this county, where he made his excellent book, "Of Temptations ;" full fraught with practical piety : so that what judicious person soever readeth it, will experimentally say unto him, as once the lawyer to our Saviour, "Master, thou hast well spoken : " it carrieth in it such a truth by the confession of his conscience.

One thing he hath irrefragably proved, that there is no temptation which a man is subject to, but what might be suggested by our own corruption, without any injection of Satan. We have an English expression, "The devil he doth it, the devil he hath it ;" where the addition of devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to "he doth it not, he hath it not." My opinion is, if the phrase took not the original from, yet is it applicable to, our common and causeless accusing of Satan with our own faults, charging him with those temptations, wherein we ourselves are always chiefly, and sometimes solely, guilty.

When the reading of the Book of Sports on the Lord's-day was pressed upon him, he refused the same, as not comporting with his conscience : and willingly resigned his benefice, living afterwards on his temporal means, and preaching gratis in neighbouring congregations. He died anno Domini 165 . .

JOHN SPRINT was bred a student in Christ Church in Oxford ; and was afterward beneficed at Thornbury in this county ; a grave and godly divine, but for a long time much disaffected to the ceremonies of the Church. It happened that Mr. Burton, archdeacon of Gloucester, his collegiate and contemporary, took him to task, persuading him seriously to study the point ; which he promised, and performed accordingly. He put in the one scale the woe pronounced to such who preach not the gospel ; and desert their flocks on pretended scrupulosity : in the other the nature of ceremonies, when things indifferent are enjoined by lawful authority.

Weighing both exactly in the balance of his judgment, he found the former to preponderate, concluding it unlawful for any on such account to leave or lose the exercise of his ministerial function.

Hereupon he not only conformed for the future, but also wrote a book (dedicated to archdeacon Burton) called "Cassander and Anglicanus," to persuade others to conformity. He died, as I am informed, about thirty years ago.

JOHN WORKMAN was born about Lasbury in this county, where his father was a servant to Sir Thomas Escourt. He was

bred in Oxford, and afterwards became for many years the pious and painful preacher at Gloucester, being conformable to church discipline, both in judgment and practice, and in very deed. It happened that some pressed super-canonical ceremonies, and such sesqui-conformists made Mr. Workman turn first but a semi-conformist, and then by degrees to renounce all conformity.

He was prosecuted by G. G.* his diocesan, for preaching to the disparagement of the blessed Virgin Mary, though he pleaded his words were only these: "That the papists painted her more like a courtesan than a modest maid." Hereupon he was silenced, and not suffered to teach school; seeing sheep and lambs differ not in kind, but age. At last (his good friend Dr. Baud furnishing him with instructions) he turned physician: and, if unable to preserve his patients in life, he could well prepare them for death. He died about the year 1636.

We have put them in parallels,† not so much because living at the same time in the same county, as because the one from disliking came to approve, the other from approving to dislike, conformity; though both, no doubt, did follow the dictates of their consciences.

BENEFACTORS TO THE PUBLIC.

KATHARINE CLYVEDON, better known by the name of Dame KATHARINE BERKLEY, was daughter unto Sir John Clyvedon, richly landed in this county. She was first married to Sir Peter le Veale, and after to Thomas, third of that Christian name, baron of Berkley, whom she survived, living a constant widow for four and twenty years; great her inheritance, augmented with a large jointure, and yet she expended the profits thereof in hospitality and pious uses; amongst which, the founding of the fair school of Wootton-under-Edge was most remarkable.‡

I have sometimes wondered with myself, to see the vast donations which the family of the Berkleys bestowed on monasteries: so that there was no religious house within twenty miles of their castle (besides others at greater distance) which did not plentifully partake of their liberality. All these now are lost and extinct, whilst the endowment of Wootton school doth still continue; whereof I render this private reason to my own thoughts, because monks were not of God's planting, whilst teaching of youth is *jure divino*, by a positive precept, "teach a child in the trade of his youth, and he will remember it when he is old." I behold Wootton school as of great seniority; after Winchester, but before Eton, in standing. John Smith, late of

* Godfrey Goodman, prebendary of Westminster, and canon of Windsor, who obtained the deanery of Rochester in 1620; became bishop of Gloucester 1624; and died a Papist in 1655.—ED.

† Viz. JOHN SPRINT and JOHN WORKMAN: the notices of whom are here printed in common paragraphs.—ED.

‡ Patent. 7 Rich. II. part 2. memb. 2.

Nibley, esquire, was effectually instrumental in recovering the lands to this school, which since hath been happy in good schoolmasters, as they in pregnant scholars. This lady died March 13, 1385; and is buried by her husband in Berkley church, in a monument grated about with iron bars.

Sir WILLIAM HAMPTON, son to John Hampton, was born at Minchen-Hampton in this county; bred a fishmonger in London, where he thrived so well, that he became lord mayor thereof, anno 1472. He was the first that set up stocks in every ward, for the punishment of vagabonds and strumpets: on which account I enter him a public benefactor; for a house of correction is a kind of alms-house, it being as charitable a work to reclaim the wicked, as to relieve the wanting; and, were it not for prisons, all the land would be but a prison.

SINCE THE REFORMATION.

THOMAS BELL, born in this county, was twice mayor of the city of Gloucester, and raised his estate by God's blessing on his industry and ingenuity, being one of the first that brought the trade of capping into the city. Hereby he got great wealth, sufficient to maintain the degree of knighthood, which king Henry the Eighth (as I take it) bestowed on him. He bought, from the crown, Blackfriars, by the south gate in this city, and reformed the ruins thereof into a beautiful house for himself; and hard by it erected an alms-house, and endowed it with competent revenues. His daughter and sole heir brought a fair estate into the families of Dennis. This Sir Thomas died in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

EDWARD PALMER, Esquire, (uncle to Sir Thomas Overbury) was born at Leamington in this county, where his ancestry had continued ever since the Conquest. Of his breeding I can give no exact account; for, as the growing of vegetables towards perfection is insensible; so (for want of particular information) I cannot trace his gradual motions, but find him at last, answering the character given by Mr. Camden,* "a curious and a diligent antiquary."

Great his store of coins, Greek and Roman, in gold, silver, and brass; and greater his skill in them.

His plentiful estate afforded him opportunity to put forward the ingenuity impressed in him by nature for the public good; resolving to erect an academy in Virginia; in order whereunto he purchased an island, called Palmer's Island unto this day; but, in pursuance thereof, was at many thousand pounds expence (some instruments employed therein not discharging their trust reposed in them with corresponding fidelity). He was

* In his Description of Gloucestershire.

transplanted to another world, leaving to posterity the memorial of his worthy but unfinished intentions.

He married one of his own name and neighbourhood, the daughter of Palmers of Compton Schorfin, esquire.

“Palmero Palmera nubit: sic nubilis amnis
Auctior adjunctis nobilitatis aquis.”

By her he had many children, but most of them deceased; amongst whom, Muriel married to Michael Rutter of this county, esquire, inheriting her father's parts and piety, left a perfumed memory to all the neighbourhood. This Edward Palmer died at London about the year 1625.

HUGH PIRRY was born in Wootton-under-Edge, a known market-town in this county; bred a merchant in London, whereof he was sheriff anno Domini 1632. He brought the best servant that ever hath or will come to the town of Wootton; I mean, the water, which in his lifetime, on his own cost, he derived thither, to the great benefit of the inhabitants.

He had read how “Job had warmed the poor with the fleece of his sheep;”* and observed what sheep Job had left, he lost; and what he had laid out, was left him; that wool only remaining his, which he had expended on the poor. Master Pirry, therefore, resolved on pious uses; but, prevented by death, bequeathed a thousand pounds and upwards for the building and endowing of a fair alms-house in Wootton aforesaid; which is performed accordingly. God hath since visibly blessed him in his fair posterity, four daughters; the eldest married to the lord Fitz-Williams of Northampton; the second to Sir of Glamorgan; the third to Sir Robert Benlowes of Lancaster; and the youngest (the relict of viscount Camden's second son) to Sir William Fermoure of Northamptonshire. He died anno Domini 163 . . .

LORD MAYORS.

1. Will. Hampton, son of John Hampton, of Minchen Hampton, Fishmonger, 1472.
2. John Brug, or Bruges, son of Tho. Brug, or Bruges, of Dymmock, Draper, 1520.
3. Leon. Holliday, son of William Holliday, of Redborough, Merchant-Taylor, 1605.
4. Richard Ven, of Wootton-under-Edge.
5. Thomas Viner, son of Thomas Viner, Goldsmith, 1653.

THE NAMES OF THE GENTRY OF THIS COUNTY,

RETURNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF KING
HENRY THE SIXTH.

The Keeper of the Spiritualities of the Bishopric of Worcester, *sede vacante*;—James de Berkeley, James Greyndore, and Robert Stanshaw (knights for the shire);—Commissioners for taking the oaths.

* Job. xxxi. 19.

Guidonis Whittington.	Galfred. Hide.
Richardi Norman.	Johan. Solers.
Johannis Hurtesley.	Johan. Hampton.
Thomæ Hoke.	Thome Leyney.
Johannis Joce.	Joh. Kendale.
Johannis Anne.	Henrici Clifford.
Johannis Panncefote, cheva- lier.	Johan. Trye.
Johannis Cassy.	Thome Harsefeld.
Edwardi Brugge.	Edmundi Rodebergh.
Rob. Whittington.	Thome Stanton.
Willielmi Boteler.	Thome Sky.
Willielmi Moryn.	Richardi Venables.
Johannis Stoughton.	Johan. Poleyn.
Roberti Vobe.	Roberti Volpenne.
Johannis Morvan.	Joh. Lingescote.
Clementis de Mitton.	Joh. Stanre.
Johannis Moryn.	Thome Ocle.
Johannis Sewell.	Thome Bamvile.
Willielmi Pendock.	Roberti Clavile.
Johan. Gifford, chevalier.	Thome Skey.
Reginaldi Machyn.	Johan. Roddely.
Walteri Frennsh.	Thome Berkeley de Glouces- tria.
Thome Sloughter.	Roberti Frompton.
Nicholai Eynesham.	Roberti Stronge.
Radulphi Bottiller, chevalier.	Richardi Richards.
Johannis Grennell.	Mauricii Berkeley de Uley, chevalier.
Baldewini Rouse.	Nicholai Poyntz.
Willielmi Somervile.	Joh. Kemmys.
Johannis Harewel.	Joh. Coderington.
Walteri Eode.	Nicholai Stanshaw.
Rob. Bushel.	Nicholai Alderley.
Willielmi Ashton.	Johan. Blunt.
Richardi Grevell.	Thome Bradston.
Willielmi Tracy, jun.	Johan. Westow.
Mauricii Berkeley de Bever- ston, chev.	Johan. Burnel, junioris.
Johannis Langley.	Willielmi Fourde.
Egidii Brugge.	Thome Tanner de Dorfoleye.
Johannis de la Mare.	Johannis Basset de Nayles- worth.
Will. Prelat.	
Johannis Lymeck.	

SHERIFFS.

Anno	HENRY II.	Anno
1	Milo de Gloucester.	6
2	Walter de Hereford.	7 Idem.
3	Will. de Bello Campo.	8 Idem.
4		9 Idem.
5	Idem.	10 Will. Pypard for four years.

Anno

- 14 Gilb. Pypard, for four years.
 18 Rad'us filius Stephan.
 Will. *frater ejus*.
 19 Idem, for fifteen years.

RICHARD I.

- 1 Will. filius Stephani.
 2 Will. Marescallus.
 Rich. de Muegros.
 3 Idem.
 4 Will. Marescallus.
 Nich. de Avenel.
 5 Idem.
 6 Idem.
 7 Herbertus filius Herberti.
 8 Idem.
 9 Idem, et Will. de la Po-
 meray.
 10 Herbertus filius Herberti.

REX JOHAN.

- 1 Comes Will. Marescallus.
 Johan. Avenell.
 2 Idem.
 3 Will. Marescallus, et
 Tho. de Rochford.
 4 Idem.
 5 Idem.
 6 Will. Marescallus, et
 Rich. de Haseburn.
 7 Idem.
 8 Rich. de Muegros.
 Reginald Pintevolt.
 9 Idem.
 10 Gerard. Atia.
 Rich. Burgies.
 11 Engeldard. de Cicomato.
 Rich. Burgies.
 12 Idem, for five years.

HENRY III.

- 1
 2 Rad'us Musard, for four
 years.
 6 Rad'us Musard.
 Petrus Egeward.
 7 Rad'us Musard.
 8 Idem.

Anno

- 9 Idem.
 10 Will. Putot, for seven years.
 17 Hen. de Bada.
 18 Idem.
 19 Will. Talbot.
 Petrus de Egeward.
 Tho. de Sancto Martino.
 20 Idem.
 21 Will. Talbot.
 22 Thurstan. de Despenser.
 23 Idem.
 24 Johan. filius Galfri.
 Galfri de Derhurst.
 25 Johan. filius Galfri.
 Marsdatus Canoni.
 26 Johan. filius Galfri, for
 five years.
 31 Rob. de Valeram.
 Galf. de Derherst.
 32 Rob. de Valeram.
 Nic'us de Monte Acuto.
 33 Rob. Valeram.
 Reginald de Eide.
 34 Rob. Valeram.
 35 Johan. de Fleminge.
 36 Idem.
 37 Adam de Hittested, for
 four years.
 41 Will. de Lesseberowe.
 42 Idem.
 43 Rob. de Maysy.
 44 Johan. de Brun.
 45 Idem.
 46 Idem.
 47 Matheus Werill.
 48 Idem.
 49 Idem.
 50 Regin. de Acle et Roger.
 de Chedney, Pet. de
 Chavent.
 51 Idem, for five years.

EDWARD I.

- 1 Petrus de Chavent.
 Walt. Bockking, cl'icus.
 2 Reginald. de Acle.
 3 Adam de Buttiller, for
 five years.

Anno

Anno

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8 Rich. de Ripariis. | 2 Idem. |
| 9 Walter de Stuchesley, for
four years. | 3 Idem. |
| 13 Rogerus de Lakington. | 4 Will. Gamage, et
Tho. Rodberg. |
| 14 Idem. | 5 Tho. Berkeley de Cob-
berly. |
| 15 Idem. | 6 Idem. |
| 16 Galfrid. de Mandriacre. | 7 Rich. de Foxcot, for five
years. |
| 17 Idem. | 12 Tho. Berkeley de Cuberley.
Rich. de Foxcot. |
| 18 Fulco de Locy. | 13 Tho. de Berkeley. |
| 19 Idem. | 14 Idem. |
| 20 Fulco de Locy.
Tho. de Gardinis. | 15 Walter Dastin. |
| 21 Idem, for six years. | 16 Simon Basset, for nine
years. |
| 27 Johan. de Langley. | 25 Walt. Dastin, et
Ph. Mareschall. |
| 28 Rich. Talebot. | 26 Johan. de Weston. |
| 29 Idem. | 27 Idem. |
| 30 Johan. de Novo Burgo. | 28 Will. de Ledene. |
| 31 Tho. de Gardinis, for five
years. | 29 Tho. de Berkeley, de Cob-
berly, et
Will. Ledene. |

EDWARD II.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Johan. Langley. | 30 Tho. de Berkeley, de Cob-
berly. |
| 2 Nich. de Kingston, et
Johan. de Aunesley. | 31 Rob. de Herdesle, for four
years. |
| 3 Idem. | 35 Thomas Moygne. |
| 4 Johan. Aunesley, et
Johan. de Acton. | 36 Idem. |
| 5 Idem. | 37 Idem. |
| 6 Will. Mannsel, et
Rob. Darcy. | 38 Johan. Tracy, for five
years. |
| 7 Idem. | 43 Johan. Points. |
| 8 Rich. de la River, for four
years. | 44 Idem. |
| 12 Johan. de Hampton, for
four years. | 45 Johan. Tracy. |
| 16 | 46 Johan. Clifford. |
| 17 Johan. Besmaunsel, et
Will. Tracy. | 47 Tho. de Ocle. |
| 18 Idem. | 48 Johan. Joce. |
| 19 Idem. | 49 Nich. de Berkeley. |
| | 50 Petrus de Veel. |
| | 51 Johan. Joce. |
| | Petrus de Chavent. |

EDWARD III.

- 1 Tho. de Rodberg.

EDWARD I.

9. WALT. de STUCHESLY.—The king directed his letters to this sheriff, enjoining him to take an exact account of the number and names of all the villages, within the several hundreds of

the county, with the persons, the present possessors thereof, and return his collection with speed and safety into the Exchequer, according to this tenor :

“Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie, et Dux Aquitanie, Vicecomiti Glouc. salutem. Quia, quibusdam certis de causis certiorari volumus, qui et quot hundredi sunt in ballivâ tuâ, et quorum sunt; et que et quot civitates, burgi et ville sunt in quolibet hundredorum illorum, et qui sunt Domini eorundem : Tibi precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quòd, modis et viis omnibus quibus plenius ac diligentius poteris, te informes de premissis. Ita quòd super proxim. fafr. tentum apud scaccarium nostrum, thesaurarium et barones nostros de eodem scaccario possis plenius informare; et tu ipse, in propriâ personâ tuâ, sis ad dictum scaccarium, super prox. fafr. tentum ex hâc causâ, nisi tunc licentiam à nobis habueris absens esse; et tunc per illum quem super perfr. tuum per te mittes ad scaccarium predictum, thesaurarium et barones predictos de premissis plenius facias informare. Ita quod in te, vel in ipso quem pro te ad dictum scaccarium sic mittes, defectus aliquis non inveniatur, per quod ad te graviter capiamus. Et habeas ibi tunc hoc breve. Teste meipso, apud Clypston, quinto die Martii, anno Regni nostri nono.”

In obedience to the king's command, this sheriff vigorously prosecuted the design, and made his return accordingly, on the same token that it thus began : “Nulla est civitas in comitatu Gloucestrie,” (there is no city in the county of Gloucester.)

Whence we collect, that Gloucester in that age (though the seat of a mitred abbey) had not the reputation of a city, until it was made an episcopal see by Henry the Eighth. The like letters were sent to all other sheriffs in England; and their returns made into the exchequer, where it is a kind of Domesday-book junior, but commonly passeth under the name of *Nomina Villarum*. I have by me a transcript of so much as concerneth Gloucestershire (the reason why this letter is here exemplified), communicated unto me with other rarities, advancing this subject, by my worthy friend Mr. Smith of Nibley.

It must not be omitted, that though the aforesaid catalogue of *Nomina Villarum* was begun in this year, and a considerable progress made therein; yet, some unexpressed obstacles retarding, it was not in all particulars completed until 20 years after, as by this passage therein may be demonstrated; “Bertona Regis juxta Gloucester, et ibidem Hundredum, et Hundr. Margarete Regine Anglie.” Now this Margaret queen of England, daughter to Philip the Hardy, king of France, and second wife to this king Edward the First, was not married unto him until the 27th of her husband's reign, anno 1299.

EDWARD III.

5. **THO. BERKELEY de COBBERLEY.**—He is commended in our histories* for his civil usage of king Edward the Second, when prisoner at Berkeley Castle, at this day one of the soats of that right ancient family.

And right ancient it is indeed, they being descended from Robert Fitz-Harding, derived from the kings of Denmark, as appeareth by an inscription on the college gate at Bristol:† “*Rex Henricus secundus et Dominus Robertus filius Hardingi filii Regis Dacie, hujus Monasterii primi fundatores extiterunt.*”

This Robert was entirely beloved of this king, by whose means his son Maurice married the daughter of the lord of Berkley, whereby his posterity retained the name of Berkley. Many were their mansions in this county, amongst which Cobberley accrued unto them by matching with the heir of Chandos. Their services in the Holy War, alluded unto by the crosses in their arms, were many; and many their benefactions (whereof in my “Church History”) as signified by the mitre in their crest.

Of this family was descended William Lord Berkley, who was honoured by king Edward the Fourth with the title of Viscount Berkley, created by king Richard III. earl of Nottingham, and, in the right of his wife, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk. Henry the Seventh made him Marquis Berkley, and marshal of England. He died without issue.

At this day there flourisheth many noble stems sprung thereof; though George Lord Berkley, Baron Berkley, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, Bruce, be the top branch of this family; one who hath been so signally bountiful in promoting these, and all other, my weak endeavours, that I deserve to be dumb, if ever I forget to return him public thanks for the same.

43. **JOHN POINTS.**—Remarkable the antiquity of this name and family, still continuing in knightly degree in this county; for I read in Domes-day-book, “*Drugo filius Ponz tenet de rege Frantone. Ibi decem hide geldant de hoc manerio.*” And again, “*Walterus filius Ponz tenet de rege Lete. Ibi decem hide geldant.*”

I behold them as the ancestors of their family, till I shall be informed to the contrary; though I confess they were not seated at Acton in this county until the days of king Edward the Second, when Sir Nicholas Points married the daughter and heir of Acton, transmitting the same to his posterity.

* Stow's Annals, pag. 327.

† Camden, in Somersetshire.

SHERIFFS.

RICHARD II.

Anno	Name and Arms.	Place.
1	Tho. Bradwell.	
2	Johan. Tracy	Toddington.
	O. a scallop S. between two bends G.	
3	Radulph. Waleys . . .	Sodbury.
	Az. six mullets O.	
4	Tho. Bradewell.	
5	Joh. de Thorp, mil.	
	Arg. a fess nebulé S. between three trefoils G.	
6	Tho. Fitz Nichol.	
7	Rad'us Waleys	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Tho. Berkeley	Cobberley.
	G. a chevron betwixt ten crosses formée Arg.	
9	Tho. Burgg.	
	Az. three flowers-de-luce Erm.	
10	Tho. Bradewell	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Tho. Berkeley	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Laur. Seabrooke.	
13	Tho. Burgg	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Maur. de Russell . . .	Derham.
	Arg. on a chief G. three bezants.	
15	Hen. de la River.	
16	Joh. de Berkeley . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
17	Gilbertus Denis.	
	G. a bend engrailed Az. between three leopards' heads	
	O. jessant flower-de-luces of the second.	
18	Will. Tracy	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Maur. Russel	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Rob. Poyns	Acton.
	Barry of eight, O. and G.	
21	Johan. Berkeley	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Johan. Bronings.	

HENRY IV.

- 1 Hen. de la River.
- 2 Maur. Russel, et
Rob. Sommerville . . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Rob. Whittington.
G. a fess checky O. and Arg.
- 4 Will. Beauchamp, mil.
- 5 Idem.
- 9 Johan. Grendore.
Per pale O. and V. twelve guttées or drops counterchanged.
- 7 Maur. Russel *ut prius.*
- 8 Rob. Whittington . . . *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
9	Rich. Mawrdin.	
10	Alex. Clivedon.	
11	Will. Wallwine.	
	G. a bend within a border Erm.	
12	Joh. Grendore, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>

HENRY V.

1	Will. Beauchamp	Powkes.
2	Joh. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Joh. Grevel	<i>ut prius.</i>

O. on a cross engrailed within the like border S. ten annulets of the first, with a mullet of five points in the dexter quarter.

4	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Will. Tracy	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Will. Bishopston.	
7	Joh. Brugg, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Joh. Willecotts.	
9	Idem.	

HENRY VI.

1	Joh. Panfote.	
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G. three lions rampant Arg.

2	Joh. Blacket, mil.	
3	Steph. Hatfield, mil.	
4	Joh. Grevil, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Joh. Panfote	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Guido Whittington	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Rob. Andrew.	

S. a saltire engrailed Erm. on a chief O. three flower-de-luces of the first.

8	Egidius Brigge.	
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Arg. on a cross S. a leopard's head O.

9	Maur. Berkeley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Steph. Hatfield.	
11	Joh. Towerton.	
12	Guido Whittington	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Joh. Panfote	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Maur. Berkeley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Joh. Beauchamp, mil.	
17	Will. Stafford	Thornbury.

O. a chevron G.

18	Joh. Stourton, mil.	
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S. a bend O. between three fountains proper.

19	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Joh. Botiller.	
21	Rob. Leversey.	

Anno	Name.	Place.
22	Will. Tracy	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Will. Gifford.	
25	Joh. Botiller.	
26	Hen. Clifford	Frampton on Severn.
	Checky O. and Az. on a bend G. three lioncels rampant of the first.	
27	Joh. Trye.	
	Arg. a buck's head G.; O. a bend Az.	
28	Joh. Gise	Elmor.
	Lozengy Vairy and G. on a canton O. a mullet of six points S.	
29	Will. Tracy	<i>ut prius.</i>
30	Jac. Clifford	<i>ut prius.</i>
31	Joh. Vele.	
	Arg. on a bend S. three calves O.	
32	Egidius Brigge . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
33	Joh. Gise	<i>ut prius.</i>
34	Wal. Devereux, mil.	
	Arg. a fess G.; in chief three torteaux.	
35	Joh. Barre, mil.	
36	Edw. Hungerford, mil.	
	S. two bars Arg.; three plates in chief.	
37	Nich. Latymer.	
	G. a cross patonce O.	
38	Tho. Hungerford . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

EDW. IV.

1	Joh. Grivel, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Maur. Denis	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Maur. Berkley, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Ed. Hungerford, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Joh. Huggford, arm.	
7	Joh. Newton, arm.	
8	Joh. Grivel, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Rob. Poynts, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Joh. Cassy, arm.	
	Arg. a chevron betwixt three griffins' heads erased G.	
11	Ri. Beauchamp, mil.	
12	Idem.	
13	Humph. Forster.	
14	Joh. Botiller, mil.	
15	Tho. Whittington, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Tho. Norton, arm.	
17	Rob. Paines	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Tho. Baynam, arm.	

O. a chevron betwixt three bulls' heads Arg.

Anno	Name.	Place.
19	Edw. Langley.	
	O. a cross saltire G.	
20	Walt. Denis	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Jo. St. Lowe, mil.	
22	Rob. Poyntz, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

RICHARD III.

1	Alex. Baynam	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. Hudleston, arm.	
3	Will. Berkley, mil. et	<i>ut prius.</i>
	Rob. Poynts	<i>ut prius.</i>

HEN. VII.

1	Rob. Poyntz, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Joh. St. Low, mil.	
	Joh. Welsh, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3		
4	Tho. Moreton	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Chri. Throgmorton . .	Tortworth.

G. on a chevron Arg. three bars gemelle S.

6	Tho. Hungerford, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Rich. Pole, arm.	

Az. semée de flower-de-luces O. a lion rampant Arg.

8	Rob. Miles.	
9	Walt. Denis, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Edw. Berkley, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Joh. Whittington, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Rob. Poynts, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
13	Rich. Pole, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Alex. Baynam, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Egidius Brugge, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Joh. Huddleston, mil.	
17	Rob. Poynts, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
18	Alex. Baynam, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Idem	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Egidius Genel.	
21	Joh. Butiller, arm.	
22	Edw. Tame, arm.	
23	Joh. Panneffot	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Anth. Poyntz, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

HEN VIII.

1	Maur. Berkley, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Tho. Poyntz, arm. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Christ. Baynam, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
4	Rob. Morton, mil.	
5	Will. Tracy, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
6	Will. Kingston, mil. . .	Misterden.

Az. a plain cross between four leopards' heads O.

Anno	Name.	Place.
7	Maur. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Alex. Baynam, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Chris. Baynam, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
10	Joh. Whittington, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
11	Will. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Egidius Tame, mil.	
13	Tho. Poyntz, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Tho. Berkley, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
15	Anth. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
16	Edw. Tame, mil.	
17	Edw. Wadham, mil.	

G. a chevron betwixt three roses Arg.

18	Joh. Walsh, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
19	Will. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
20	Anth. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
21	Will. Throgmorton, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
22	Joh. Walsh, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
23	Edw. Wadham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
24	Walter Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
25	Anth. Kingston, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
26	Rich. Legon, mil.	

Arg. two lions passant G.

27	Joh. Walsh, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
28	Joh. St. Lo, mil.	
29	Edw. Tame, mil.	
30	Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
31	Nich. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
32	Joh. Walsh, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
33	Edw. Wadham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
34	Edw. Tame, mil.	
35	Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
36	Geo. Baynham, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
37	Nich. Poyntz, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
38	Nich. Wikes, arm.	

Az. a lion rampant checky Arg. and G.

EDWARD VI.

1 Milo Petrich, mil.

Checky Arg. and S. on a bend G. three escalops O.

2 Arth. Porter, arm. Newark.

G. five marlions' wings in saltire Arg.

3 Tho. Briges, mil. *ut prius.*

4 Anth. Kingston, mil. *ut prius.*

5 Walt. Denis, mil. *ut prius.*

6 Hugo Denis, arm. *ut prius.*

PHIL. et MAR.

M. 1 An. Hungerford, mil. *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
1, 2	Nich. Wikes, arm.	<i>ut prius.</i>
2, 3	Walt. Denis, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>
3, 4	Nich. Pannefort	<i>ut prius.</i>
4, 5	Nich. Brayne, arm.	Little De.
	Az. a boar's head G. on a fess betwixt three hunters' horns Arg.	
5, 6	Th. Throgmorton, mil.	<i>ut prius.</i>

ELIZ. REG.

- 1 Rich. Arnold, mil.
- 2 Rich. Tracy, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 3 Nich. Walsh, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 4 Geo. Huntley, arm. . Frowcester.
- Arg. on a chevron between three stags' heads coupé
S. as many bugles stringed of the first.
- 5 Will. Read, arm.
Az. a griffin rampant O.
- 6 Rich. Berkley, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 7 Egidius Pole, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 8 Will. Palmer, arm.
- 9 Will. Hungerford, arm. *ut prius.*
- 10 Rob. Brane, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 11 Nich. Poynts, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 12 Rich. Baynam, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 13 Tho. Smith, arm.
- 14 Joh. Bigford, arm.
- 15 Rob. Strange, arm.
- 16 Tho. Porter, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 17 Tho. Wye, arm.
- 18 Walt. Campton, arm. . Harthry.
- 19 Tho. Chester . . . Almondsbury.
- 20 Joh. Tracy, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 21 Will. Read, arm. . . *ut prius.*
- 22 Rich. Pate, arm.
- 23 Tho. Porter, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 24 Tho. Baynham, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 25 Tho. Smith, arm. . . Nibley.
- S. on a chevron engrailed betwixt six crosses patée
fitchée O. three flowers-de-luce Az. each charged on the
top with a plate.
- 26 An. Hungerford, arm. . *ut prius.*
- 27 Joh. Higford, arm. . . Dixton.
- 28 Paul. Tracy, arm. . . Stanway.
- 29 Th. Throgmorton, mil. . *ut prius.*
- 30 Hen. Pole, mil. . . *ut prius.*
- 31 Tho. Lucy, arm.
- 32 Will. Dutton, arm.
- Quarterly Arg. and G.; in the second and third quarter a fret O.
- 33 Joh. Poyntz, mil. . . *ut prius.*

Anno	Name.	Place.
34	Will. Chester, arm.	
35	Joh. Davers, mil. . .	Cirencester.
	G. a chevron inter three mullets O.	
36	Joseph Benham, arm.	
37	Hen. Winston, mil.	
38	Joh. Chamberlain, arm.	Prestbury.
	G. an inescutcheon Arg.; an orle of mullets O.	
39	Joh. Hungerford, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
40	Edw. Winter, mil. . .	Lidney.
	Checky O. and S. a fess G.	
41	Geo. Huntley.	
42	Th. Throgmorton, mil. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
43	Will. Dutton, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
44	Tho. Baynham, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>

JACOB.

1	Hen. Pole, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
2	Egid. Read, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
3	Tho. Seymer, mil. . .	Button.
	G. two wings conjoined O. within a border gobonated Arg.	
4	Will. Norwood . . .	Leckhampton.
	Erm. a cross engrailed G.	
5	Tho. Estcourt, mil. . .	Lasbury.
	Erm. on a chief indented G. three stars.	
6	Rob. Woodroff, mil.	
	Will. Guyes, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
7	Joh. Tracy, mil. . . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
8	Paul. Tracy, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Rob. Bathurst, arm. .	Lechlade.
10	Joh. Carter, arm. . .	Charlton.
11	Will. Kingston, arm. .	<i>ut prius.</i>
12	Rich. Brent, arm.	
13	Hen. Finch, arm.	
14	Rad'us Cotton, arm.	
	Az. a chevron between three cotton-wicks Arg.	
15	Tho. Chester, arm. . .	Knolle.
16	Rich. Hill, mil.	
17	Ph. Langley, arm. . .	Mangotsfield.
	Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>	
18	Tho. Baker, mil.	
19	Tho. Thynn, mil. . .	WILTSHIRE.
	Barry of ten, O. and S.	
20	Tho. Hodges, arm. . .	Shipton.
21	Rich. Rogers, mil. . .	Eastwood.
22	Joh. Dowle, arm.	

CAROL. I.

1	Will. Sandys, mil. . .	Misterden.
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Anno	Name.	Place.
2	Tho. Nicholas, arm. . .	Prestbury.
3	Will. Masters, mil. . .	Greoucester.
4	Rich. Tracy, mil. et bar.	<i>ut prius.</i>
5	Hen. Dennis, arm. . .	Paule Ch.
	Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>	
6	Rad'us Dutton, mil. . .	Standish.
	Arms, <i>ut prius.</i>	
7	Geo. Winter, mil.	
8	Hen. Poole, arm. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
9	Egid. Fetiplace, mil. . .	Coln Alin.
	G. two chevrons Arg.	
10	Edw. Stephens, arm. . .	L. Sodbury.
11	Will. Leigh, arm.	
12	Rich. Ducey, bar. . .	Frowcester.
	O. two lions passant G.	
13	Joh. Poyntz, mil. . .	<i>ut prius.</i>
14	Rob. Codrington, arm. . .	Coderington.
	Arg. a fess embattled S. between three lions passant G.	
15		
16		
17	Fr. Creswick, arm. . .	Bristol.
18		
19		
20		
21		
22	Will. Brown, arm. . .	Hasfield.
	O. on a fess G. three chess-rooks of the first; as many martlets in chief S.	

HENRY VIII.

6. WILLIAM KINGSTON, Mil.—I read, in an industrious author,* that Sir William Kingston was created by king Henry the Eighth knight of the Garter, which I humbly conceive to be a mistake, having several exact catalogues of all admitted into that order, amongst whom he doth not appear; yet was he lieutenant of the Tower, and captain of the guard to king Henry the Eighth, by whom he was much trusted and employed. Cardinal Wolsey had it given him in advice, to beware of Kingston;† which he mistook for the market town in Surrey well known, and therefore declined going thither, though many miles his nearer way, in passage to the court. But at last he found this our Sir Anthony's formidable and fatal Kingston, when sent to fetch him out of the north, with some of the guard. And, though he treated the cardinal most courteously, saluting him on his knees,‡ yet the sight of him went to his heart, dying within few days after.

* Burton, in his Description of Leicestershire, p. 320.

† Lord Howard, in his Defensative against Prophecies, fol. 130.

‡ Lord Herbert, *ut prius.*

EDWARD VI.

4. ANTHONY KINGSTON, Mil.—This was that terrible provost marshal of the king's army in the execution of the western rebels, whose memory I find accused by Sir John Heywood* for his cruelty, and defended by Mr. Carew.† This Sir Anthony, so frightful to all guilty persons, fell himself into the same fear, in the reign of queen Mary, on this occasion. Some were said to have a design to raise war against the queen; and resolved to provide the sinews before the bones of war, money before men. In order whereunto, their design was, to rob the Exchequer, then furnished with £50,000. This being discovered, many were accused as plotters, more as privy; amongst whom Sir Anthony Kingston, being sent for to come up, he died, for fear of death, some suppose, in his way to London.‡

THE FAREWELL.

I congratulate the felicity of this county in the return of the episcopal see to the chief city thereof; the rather, seeing some questioned its charter, and would have had it uncited, because unbishoped in our civil wars; though, with their leave, by the courtesy of England, once a city and ever a city. May the same hereafter ever remain there, to take away all suspicion in that kind for the future!

WORTHIES OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE WHO HAVE FLOURISHED
SINCE THE TIME OF FULLER.

Right Hon. C. B. BATHURST, statesman; born at Cleve Hall; died 1831.

Sir Robert ATKYNS, historian of the county; born at Saperton 1646; died 1711.

Clement BARKSDALE, author of "Nympha Libethris;" born at Winchcomb 1609; died 1687.

James BRADLEY, astronomer royal; born at Sherborne 1692; died 1762.

Edward CHAMBERLAYNE, author of "Angliæ Notitia;" born at Oddington 1616; died 1703.

Thomas CHATTERTON, poet of superior talents, but brief and melancholy career; born at Bristol 1752; died 1770.

Edward COLSTON, distinguished philanthropist; born at Bristol 1636; died 1721.

John CORBET, historian; born at Gloucester 1620; died 1671.

Sir William DRAPER, antagonist of Junius; born at Bristol 1721; died 1787.

Richard GRAVES, author of "The Spiritual Quixote," born at Mickleton 1715; died 1807.

* In his Life of King Edward the Sixth.

† In his Survey of Cornwall.

‡ Holinshed, in the fourth of Queen Mary, p. 1132

Sir Mathew HALE, upright chief justice ; born at Alderley 1609 ; died 1676.

Edward JENNER, physician, and discoverer of vaccination ; born at Berkeley 1749 ; died 1823.

John KYRLE, Pope's "Man of Ross," Whitehouse ; born at Dymock 1637 ; died 1754.

John LEWIS, divine, biographer, antiquary, and topographer ; born at Bristol 1675 ; died 1746.

Rev. D. LYSONS, author of the "Environs of London," &c. ; born at Hempsted Court ; died 1834.

Samuel LYSONS, author of the "Magna Britannia ;" born at Rodmarton 1763 ; died 1819.

John MOORE, Abp. of Canterbury ; born at Gloucester ; died 1804.

Mrs. Hannah MORE, dramatic and moral writer ; born at Stapleton 1744 ; died 1836.

Robert RAIKES, establisher of Sunday schools ; born at Gloucester 1735 ; died 1811.

Samuel SEYER, divine, and historian of his native place ; born at Bristol ; died 1831.

Robert STEPHENS, historiographer royal, born at Eastington ; died 1732.

Joseph TRAPP, divine, poet, translator of Virgil ; born at Cherington 1679 ; died 1747.

George WHITFIELD, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists ; born at Gloucester 1714 ; died 1770.

Sir Nath. W. WRAXALL, politician, and miscellaneous author ; born at Bristol 1751 ; died 1831.

* * Various topographical Works relative to the county of Gloucester have made their appearance since the time of Fuller, the productions of different authors, viz. by Sir Robert Atkyns (1712) ; by S. Rudder (1779) ; by Ralph Bigland (1792) ; by the Rev. J. Rudge (1803) ; and by S. Lysons. The Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke has also produced Histories of the city of Gloucester (1819) ; of Berkley (1821) ; and of Cheltenham (1826). Among the principal local histories may be enumerated the *Bibliotheca Gloucestriensis* ; Histories of Bristol, by W. Barrett (1789), and J. Cory (1816) ; Griffith's Cheltenham (1826) ; History of Cirencester (1800) ; Account of Fairford (1791) ; Histories of Tewkesbury by W. Dyde (1798) ; and J. Bennet (1830), &c.—Ed.

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