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719 **Smith** (William, *Rouge Dragon*) THE PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND, with the Portratures of Certaine of the Cheiftest Citties and Townes, 1588; from the MS. in the Brit. Mus., edited by Wheatley and Ashbee, *illuminated map and armorial title*, 17 *plates (230 coats) of arms of the nobles, sees, towns, etc., of England*, BEAUTIFULLY TINCTURED, *plans or bird's eye views of 15 cities, all highly COLOURED*. 4°, *original half morocco*, *Subscribers only*, 1879

Most important to students of Elizabethan England, the plan of Bristol is dated 1568 and is probably the earliest Smith drew—as in other cases, it is also the earliest known. The herald actually visited and drew the towns, on the spot. His arms of the peers are historical, including all former holders of the titles.

WILLIAM SMITH'S DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.

250 COPIES.

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THE
PARTICULAR DESCRIPTION
OF

1588.

WITH VIEWS OF SOME OF THE CHIEF TOWNS AND
ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF NOBLES AND BISHOPS.

BY
WILLIAM SMITH,

EDITED, FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION, BY HENRY B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A.,
AND EDMUND W. ASHBEE, F.S.A.

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MDCCCLXXIX.

HERTFORD
PRINTED BY STEPHEN AUSTIN AND SONS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE book which is here reproduced appears to have been almost entirely overlooked, in spite of its unique interest. The early history of the MS. is not known, but we learn from a note on the fly-leaf at the beginning of the book that it was given to Sir Hans Sloane by Sir Paul Methuen. It came into the possession of the nation when the British Museum was founded by the purchase of Sloane's Collections.

The Manuscript is mentioned by Noble in his History of the College of Arms, who says, "He (Smith) wrote a description of this kingdom; embellishing it with drawings of its chief towns" (p. 218).

It may seem strange to some that a work containing carefully drawn views of London, Cambridge, Bristol, Bath, &c., made in Elizabeth's reign, should not have attracted notice, but nothing will surprise those who know what treasures lie hidden in the MS. collections of our country.

In 1876, when one of us (H. B. W.) was compiling a notice of Norden's Map of London for Mr. Furnivall's edition of Harrison's Description of England (New Shakspeare Society), his attention was drawn by Mr. Furnivall to a note in Rye's *Foreigners in England*, where mention was made of the view of London. The MS. was then examined and its value at once seen. Mr. Furnivall caused woodcuts to be made of the views of Canterbury and Cambridge for publications of the Chaucer and Early English Text Society. We (Mr. Ashbee and H. B. W.) consulted on the best means of reproducing the book, and the former undertook to superintend the reproduction of the coloured plates.

A Prospectus was issued and subscribers' names received; but when the work was put in hand, it was found that more labour was necessary in the tracing of the views, etc., than was expected: hence the delay in production. It is hoped that now the work is finished it will give satisfaction to those who have patronized the venture.

Permission to print the MS. and facsimile the plates was obtained from the Trustees of the British Museum, through the kindness of Mr. Bond, then Keeper of the Manuscripts, now Principal Librarian. The outlines of the views and arms are in exact facsimile, but it was not thought desirable to follow the rough colouring

closely. The written portion has been printed exactly as it appears in the MS., contractions only being filled out in italic. These italics must not be confused with the names of places, which are also printed in italic for the purpose of distinction.

The materials for the history of the author are not numerous, and they consist chiefly of notices of the work done by him, which was not inconsiderable. The names William Smith have been borne by so many men that it is not always easy to eliminate the facts relating to a particular one.

Our William Smith was a younger son of Randle Smith, of Oldhaugh, in the parish of Warmincham, in Cheshire, and his wife, Jane, daughter to Ralph Bostock, of Norcroft in the same County. The Smiths of Oldhaugh were a numerous and respectable family who sprang from the house of Smith of Cuerdley, Co. Lancaster, and bore the same Arms with a crescent for difference. We do not know when William Smith was born, but from other facts we may fix the date as somewhere about the year 1550. He appears to have been educated at Oxford, but Ant. à Wood was unable to find out to which house he was attached. Wood thinks it probable that he studied at Brasenose, and as that College was founded by a collateral ancestor, this is highly probable. Wood writes: "One Will. Smyth was admitted bach. of arts, 8 Feb. 1566, another Will. Smith was admitted to that degree 15 Oct. 1568, being the same, as it seems, who was admitted of that faculty 17 May 1572. And another Will. Smith was admitted bach. 10 of June 1572, but whether either of these was the author I am now speaking of, I cannot tell."

The first authentic date which we have to guide us in our researches into the history of William Smith is the death of his mother in March, 1561-2. Six years afterwards, he visited Bristol, as appears by the inscription attached to the view of that town in this book, which is as follows: "Measur'd and laid in platform by me Wm. Smith at my being at Bristow the 30 & 31 of July An^o Dm. 1568."

For some years we lose sight of Smith, and as we know that he settled for a time in Nuremberg, it is fair to believe that he was there in 1578, when he wrote his *Genealogies of the Different Potentates of Europe*, 1578. This MS. formerly belonged to Peter Le Neve, and is now among the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

If, however, the date given by Brydges, in the *British Bibliographer*, to a MS. of the Description of London, be correct, Smith was a citizen of London and member of the Haberdashers' Company as early as 1575.

There were many Smiths in Germany, and our William may have gone over there at the invitation of some kinsmen. He kept an inn at Nuremberg with the sign of the Goose, and about 1580 he married Veronica, daughter of Francis Altensteig, of that place, and in the same year he drew up his *Angliæ Descriptio*, which is dedicated to Christopher Flurer. In 1581 his first child William was born, and in the following year he wrote a small tract, entitled, "How Germany is devyded." This is stated to have been written at Nuremberg on the 20 Dec. 1582. In 1583 his daughter Jane was born, and in 1584 he wrote a little book of 76 leaves entitled, "The Armes & Discent of the Dukes, &c."

On 6 Oct. 1584, his father, Randle Smith, of Oldhaugh, died; and it seems probable that about this time William returned to England, which he does not appear to have left again, although he is sometimes styled, for purposes of identification, Smith of Nuremburg. In 1585 he was in Cheshire, and in his *Treatise on the History and Antiquities of Cheshire* in 1588, are views of Chester signed and dated Sept. 7, 1585, and a large coloured map of the county, dated Sept. 9, 1585. In 1586 his daughter Frances was born, and in the same year he compiled *The Image of Heraldry*, which is among the Rawlinson MSS. In 1587 he produced his first *Baronagium*, and about this time he must have been occupied with the *Description of England*, for the plan of Canterbury is dated "Oct. 10, 1588," and the title-page of the book contains the same date, which is the year attached to the *Description of London*, a MS. of which is also in the British Museum.

In Brydges' *British Bibliographer* (vol. i. p. 539) there is a notice of an earlier edition of this book, dated 1575, in which the lists of mayors and sheriffs are continued by another hand as late as 1633. Added to this is the XII Worshipfull Companies, dated 1605, another copy of which is in the Bodleian Library and was or is to be issued in facsimile by Messrs. Price & Co.

This last work is imperfect, as appears by the following note: "These be all [the arms] that be yet come to my handes. If any desyre to know who were the rest lett hym spend but half so much tyme in searching for them (as I have done for these), and he shall either light on them or ells not find them at all."¹

In the same year (1588) he prepared a copy of his "Vale Royal of England" and his son Paul was born. In 1590 his daughter Hester was born, and about 1594 he prepared his *Description of Noremberg*, which is now in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Library at Lambeth Palace. In 1597 he produced another *Baronagium Anglie*, and also a small MS. "Names of all the Knights, &c."

Early in life Smith seems to have turned his attention to Heraldry and Genealogy, and he evidently long looked forward to obtaining a footing in the College of Arms;—with this object he made friends. On October 23, 1597, he was created Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, an office for which, according to Noble, he was a suitor for two years. He was recommended by Sir George Carey, Knight Marshal, and by many officers of the College. "The Society of Arms, finding by many that he was honest and of a quiet conversation and well-languaged, joined in the supplication, signed by Dethick, Garter; Lee, Clarenceux; Paddy, Lancaster; Segar, Somerset; Thomas, Chester; Brooke, York; Raven, Rouge Croix; Lant, Portcullis; and Treswell, Blue Mantle. So respectable a recommendation gained him this office."² In an abstract of James the First's revenue, etc., attached to *Truth brought to light*, which contains the fees of the Heralds and Pursuivants, occurs the following entry: "To William Smith, alias Rougedragon, £10."

He never rose to any higher office, and this may have been the result of the

¹ *British Bibliographer*, vol. i. p. 543.

² Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, 1805, p. 217.

ill-nature which made him prone to say disagreeable things of his fellow officers.¹ But in spite of this fault he appears to have been thought well of. Wood says that Camden had a respect for him, from which fact he draws the just inference that Smith must have been eminent in his profession. Between the years 1598 and 1605 he appears to have been busily occupied in his heraldic undertakings. In 1607 he accompanied Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter, to France in attendance on the ambassador, the Marquis of Northampton. From this date to the time of his death we have little or nothing to record. He died on the 1st October, 1618, and Wood is of opinion that he was buried in the churchyard of St. Benedict, near Paul's Wharf, in which parish part of the College of Arms is situated, but the registers of this church do not commence before the following year.

A few remarks only will be required upon the book which is here produced. Although the date, 1588, and the Royal Arms of Elizabeth with the initials "E. R.," are on the title-page, there is internal evidence to show that the book was not completed until the reign of James. Thus on page 9 is a list of "Manor places belonging to the King," and on page 25, Hampton Court is described as "the fayrest howse that the king hath." Part of the book, however, was evidently written previous to the date on the title, as may be seen from allusions to the Queen, and from the fact that, on page 37, Kenilworth is said to be in the possession of the Earl of Leicester, who died in 1588.

The coloured Plates, which consist of Coats of Arms and views of towns, are very carefully drawn, and do great credit to Smith's skill. There are Arms of the chief towns, of Archbishops and Bishops, and of the chief noble families, arranged under the titles they have possessed. These Arms are spread about the MS., but it has been found necessary to gather them together upon separate pages, and their position is marked in the letterpress.

The views consist of profile sketches of Chester, Colechester, Coventry, Lichfield, Oxford, Salisbury, Stafford, and Winchester, which are of little topographical value, and bird's-eye views of London, Bath, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Norwich, and Rochester, which are of the greatest interest. It appears to have been Smith's intention to give views of the chief cities (as his title implies), but he was forced to leave many spaces vacant for plans which he never obtained. Bristol is dated 1568, and Salisbury and Canterbury, 1588. Bristol, as he tells us, was planned by himself. This town has always been one of great importance, and has found several delineators. One of the earliest views of the place was taken about the year 1479,² and Ames³ mentions a map by Geo. Hoefnagel, dated 1575.

Smith appears to have copied the plans of such cities as he could find to his hand, and only himself to have done those that he could not obtain otherwise.

¹ See Noble, p. 218: "Sir Christopher Barker, Garter (Henry VIII.). Smith, Rouge Dragon, who was not disposed to speak well of any one, pretended to say his abilities were not great, but he could only have it from hear-say, and the collection of arms made by him refutes the calumny."—*Noble*, p. 142. "Smith, Rouge Dragon, said that neither he (Richard Lee, Clarenceux, 1594), nor Cooke could write or speak true Latin, true French or true English."—*Noble*, p. 171.

² See Ricart's Kalendar, Camden Society, 1872.

³ *History of Printing*, p. 538.

The view of Cambridge seems to be taken from that by Richard Lyne from the work of Caius, edited by Archbishop Parker (*De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiae libri duo*; Londini, J. Day, 1574). This very rare view is much larger than Smith's, and if the two were not taken from a common original, there can be little doubt that Smith reduced and slightly altered the work of Lyne. Ralph Agas, the supposed author of the Map of London, published a plan of Cambridge, three feet by four feet, but no copy is now known to exist. Walpole fixes its date at about 1578, and Ames at 1589.

In the Crace Collection of London Maps, etc., exhibited at South Kensington, is "A view of Old London copyd from an ancient Drawing" (No. 374), said to be by William Stuckley, the original being "supposed to be by Anthony von Finden, 1560." The view is signed W. S. f., which initials would do as well for William Smith as for William Stuckley. The two views are identical.

As the early Maps of London are so few, one that has been unregistered hitherto cannot but be of the greatest interest. The north bank of the river in this view is rather confused, but the churches appear to be drawn with care, and the various landing stairs and wharves are well represented. The Palace of Whitehall and Westminster Abbey are laid down very clearly, but the distinguishing feature of the view is the space devoted to Southwark, Bankside, and Lambeth, in the foreground of the picture.

The relative importance of the various towns and cities is shown by the size of the different views; thus most of the places are well represented in single leaves, Norwich is a double leaf, and London is folded into three. Of York, the second city in the kingdom at the time this book was written, there is no view.

In passing from a notice of the plans to that of the letterpress, it may be remarked, that although there is nothing of any great importance in the *Description*, yet the information is given in a racy manner, and the interesting points are numerous. Huntingdonshire is said to be "four-cornered lyke a diamond upon a payre of cardes;" and of the Isle of Wight, we are told that "in forme it representeth an egg." We learn from the account of Bristol that "there is no dunghill in all the cittie, nor any sinck that cometh from any howse, but all convoid under the ground; neither use they any cartes in their streetes, but all sleades." (p. 34.)

"Bromicham (comonly called Bermicham) is a proper towne, with a high spyre steple, where great store of knyves are made, ffor almost all the townes men are cutlers or smithes." (p. 38.)

Of Chester, we read, "The howses are builded in such sort, that a man may go from one place of the cittie to another and never come into the streetes, which manner of building I have not hard of in any other place of Christendome." (p. 44-45.)

"York is the greatest cittie in all England next to London, which for greatnes & scituation (as some wryte) may be compared to Rome, as I have hard Winchester compared for scituation to Jerusalem." (p. 47.)

Smith gives a list of what he considers to be the seven wonders of England, and

adds London as the eighth (p. 6). He is also careful to give lists of castles, forests, and moors in the various counties.

The total number of members in the Commons' House when Smith compiled his text was 439, made up as follows: Knights 90, Citizens 46, Burgesses 289, "Barons of the Portes" 14. (pp. 62-64.)

There is a full and curious list of the principal fairs held in England, from which it appears that one was held on Ash Wednesday at five different places, nine towns held their fair on Ascension Day; and on five Sundays fairs were held in various parts of the country, viz. first Sunday in Lent, third Sunday after Easter, Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, and Sunday after St. Bartholomew's Day.

The work is concluded with a list of highways from town to town, which is somewhat like the one in Harrison's Description of England, but differs in several particulars. The distances are the same in both, and this resemblance between the two opens up a very curious question respecting the relative length of the measured and the reckoned miles, which deserves more attention than has hitherto been directed to it. Dr. Pearson made some remarks on this point at the Annual Meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on the 28th May, 1879, and the following is a report of his views taken from *The Academy*:—

"Many years ago, in opening Leland's *Itinerary*, composed about the year 1540, the writer found the distance from Cambridge to St. Neots given as twelve miles, it being actually seventeen. This led him to think that old English miles were longer than the present statute mile: and on consulting Holinshed a few months back, he found that all the distances given by that author differ from the modern measurement nearly in the same proportion. It is not easy to account for the discrepancy between the actual measured distances and the popular reckoning. Ogilvy, in 1675, recognises it; and without actually referring to Holinshed, specifies the difference between the two modes of estimating the distance from London to Berwick at one-third more than the old measure. Holinshed gives in his edition of 1577 a specimen measure of half an English foot, differing from the present statute measure by only the tenth of an inch: and adds a table of length identical with our own. He also gives another mode of reckoning a mile, by the turns of a waggon wheel, which would make a mile less than 1,700 yards. A Scotch mile is 1,978 yards, an Irish mile 2,240; and a common English mile of the sixteenth century must have been at least as long as the latter; but there is no trace of the English perch having ever been like the Irish one, seven yards instead of five and a half. Possibly the explanation may be this. A league of three miles may have (theoretically) represented an hour's walk. But as a man will generally make four miles in an hour, the popular estimation of considerable distances would underrate them in the proportion of four to three, which will answer very nearly to the acknowledged discrepancy in the recorded results."

This discrepancy in the lengths of the different miles is frequently found in writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; for instance, Evelyn describes his birth-place, Wotton in Surrey, as little more than twenty miles from London, while it is in fact a little more than twenty-six measured miles.

LIST OF WILLIAM SMITH'S WORKS.

THIS list, although ample, must not be considered an exhaustive one, and it is not improbable that there may be other MSS. by Smith lying unknown or unnoticed in both public and private collections. Our best thanks are due to Mr. G. E. Cokayne, F.S.A., Lancaster Herald, who has most kindly furnished us with information respecting Smith's MSS. in the College of Arms.

1579. Genealogical Tables of the Kings of England and Scotland, and the Sovereigns of Europe, to the years 1578-9, with their arms in colours; by William Smith.
On fol. 3 is the Author's motto painted in white capitals upon a black ground, "Silentio et spe." Belonged to Peter Le Neve in 1703. folio.
Rawlinson MSS. B. No. 141. Macray's Catalogue, p. 498.
1580. 1580 Angliæ Descriptio. Quæ paucis complectitur omnium in hac Regione prouinciarum nomina, situs, limites, et alia, quæ ad eandem cognoscendas sunt necessaria.
Dedicated: "Amplissimo Viro, D. Christophoro Fhurero, Reipub. Noribergenss. Senatori Prudentiss." Signed: "Wilhelmus Smith Anglus" and dated "xxvi^o Aprilis An^o 1580."
British Museum Add. MS. 10,620. Sm. 8vo. 24 leaves.
1582. How Germany is deuyded into 10 Kreises, that is to say Circutes, And the names of all such Estates, as dwell in ech of them particulerly. Also the yearly Contribution that euery member of the Romain Empire payeth for deffence against the Turk, which contribution is called in their language Turkstewr. Written in Nurnberg, y^e 20 Decemb. 1582. p W. S.
This small 8vo. manuscript consists of 20 leaves written within printed borders.
B. M. Harl. MS. 994.
1584. The Armes & Discents of all y^e Dukes, Marquesses, Erles, Viscountes & Lordes, that haue bin created in England, since y^e tyme of W. Conqueror, vntill this present yeare of our Lord, 1584.
[Royal Arms in colours, with the motto "Semper Eadem."]
Elizabeth Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regina. Fidei Defensatrix, &c.
This manuscript occupies 76 leaves 4to. It is neatly written, and contains about 340 coloured Coats of Arms.
B. M. Harl. MS. 6099.
1585. The Vale Royall of England, or Countie Palatine of Chester; containing a geographical description of the said countrey or shyre, with other things thereunto apartayning. Collected and written by Wm. Smith, 1585. *Wm. Smith Rouge Dragon*, 1597. Sm. 4to.
A MS. containing 121 leaves, which formerly belonged to Sir Robert Cotton, and was given by his son, Sir Thomas Cotton, to Roger Norton. This is the copy that was printed in 1656 and is fouled by the printer's hands. Elias Ashmole bought it from Morgan, the Arms-painter.
Ashmolean MS. No. 765 (Oxford); Black's Catalogue, col. 383.
Ant. à Wood gives the following description of the MS.: "It begins with a catalogue of the kings of Mercia, and afterwards follows the description itself, beginning thus: 'This County Palatine of Chester,' &c. It ends with

an alphabetical catalogue of the arms of the gentry of Cheshire, among which are the arms of this Will Smith, the author, of Oldhough, viz. parted per pale or, and gules, three Flower de Lucés counterchanged of the Field (quartering those of Oldhough of Oldhough) with a cressant for a difference, to distinguish that family from the eldest or first house living at Cuerdley in Lancashire, where Sir Tho. Smith about that time lived. A copy of this book coming afterwards into the hands of Daniel King of Cheshire, was by him published in fol. at Lond. 1656, together with another book on the same subject, entit. also *The Vale Royal of England*, &c. pen'd by Will. Webb, sometimes a clerk in mayor's court at Chester."—Wood's *Athene Oxoniensis*, ed. Bliss 1815, vol. ii. coll. 233-4.

1585. A Description of the Countie Pallatine of Chester; a work deserving to be better handled, but want of cunning in the author was the cause. Collected and sett down by W. Smith, citezen of Noremberg.

The list of mayors and sheriffs of Chester ends with the year 1585.

Contains coloured folding map of the county, two folding views of the city, and a small one of Haulton. The last page bears the arms of Bostock (with twelve quarterings), of Swenter, and of Smith (with crest and motto "Silentio et spe") marshalled with those of Altensteig. 4to.

Rawlinson MSS. B. No. 282. Macray's Catalogue, p. 579.

1586. Another copy. Folio, in a volume containing other MSS.

Rawlinson MSS. B. No. 283. Macray's Catalogue, p. 582.

Another copy in the Harleian Collection.—See 1588.

1586. Various heraldic tracts and miscellanies, collected by William Smith, Rouge Dragon pursuivant, to which the following title is prefixed:—

The Image of Heraldrye: shewing divers secrett matters and secrettes touching Heraldrye: wherein is described the true path-waye to obtaine that excellent science: fitt for to be knowne and readde of all those whiche are desirous to searche therein. Written año Domini 1586 et anno regni Reginae Elizabethæ vicesimo nono.

A collection of 28 pieces by various authors, which formerly belonged to Anstis, who has written the following note at the beginning: "This was wrote by William Smith, Rouge Dragon, a very industrious officer in the College of Arms, temp. Eliz. Reg."

Rawlinson MSS. B. No. 120. Macray's Catalogue, p. 489.

1587. Baronagium Angliæ. Magnatum, scilicet, illius regni stemmata recentiora: ad consanguinitates affinitatesq; per intermixta connubia discernendas delineata. Adictis unicuiq; familie peculiare suum ac gentile insigne simul cum timbro seu Crista, galea in ornamentum posito. 1587.

This appears to be written by Smith.

Harl. MS. 806. folio.

1588. A Brief Description of the famous Cittie of London, Capital Cittie of this Realme of England, &c. Ann^o 1588.

In the Author's autograph.

Harl. MS. 6363. 4to.

1588. The Particuler Description of England, with Portratures of certaine of the cheiffest Citties and Townes.

B. M. Sloane MS. No. 2596.

1588. A Treatise on the History and Antiquities of Cheshire in 1588.

This MS. is by Smith; and has a large coloured Map of the County, signed and dated Sept. 9, 1585; a coloured bird's-eye view of Chester; a long view of Chester, signed and dated Sept. 7, 1585; two small sketches of Haulton town, and castle, and of Beeston Castle; and 126 Coats of Arms in trick.

Harl. MS. 1046, ff. 122—168.

1591. German Coats collected by William Smith, of London, during his abode in Germany. 1591. folio.
 [Philipot's Press, College of Arms, marked ⁴²_{P.b.}]
- 1594 (*circa*). "A breef description of the famovs Cittie of Norenberg in High Germany," written by W. Smith about the year 1594.
 There are three dedicatory epistles addressed respectively to Sir George Carey, Knt. Marshall of the Household, Captain and Governor of the Isle of Wight; to Edward Lord Zouch, Cantelope and St. Maur; and to the Rt. Hon. Sir William Cicell Lord Burghley.
 The MS. contains arms, with maps of the city and territory of Nuremberg.
 Lambeth MS. No. 508. Described in Kershaw's Art Treasures of the Lambeth Library, 1873 (p. 86).
1597. The Names of all the Knights in England in euery particuler Shyre, that serued [in Scotland] in the time of K. Edward the first: w^t the Blason of their Armes.
 Apparently in Smith's autograph. Eleven leaves, the last three of which contain various heraldic memorandums.
 Harl. 4628. Leaf 261 in pencil.
1597. Baronagium Angliæ. Magnatum scilicet illius Regni Stemmata recentiora, ad Consanguinitates Affinitatesq; per intermixta Connubia discernendas delineata. Adiectis unicuiq; familiæ peculiare suum ac gentile Insigne, simul cum timbro seu crista galea, in ornamento positus, 1597.
 The above title is within an outline border, similar in design to the title-page of the "Description of England, 1588."
 The autograph "Wm. Smith, Rougedragon," is on the 2nd fly-leaf.
 Harl. MS. 1160. Sm. folio.
1598. The Visitacion of Lancashire &c. Made in Anno 1567. Añoq; 9^o R. Eliz.
 Visitacio iste Lancastriæ, transcripta et augmentata fuit in An^o 1598 p me Wm. Smith (a^{ts}) Rougedragon Prosecutorem ad Arma.
 This manuscript is in large folio, and has an ornamental title-page with coloured Coats of Arms, bearing the above title.
 It contains a large coloured Map of Lancashire, which occupies a double page.
 Harl. MS. 6159.
1599. A Book of Miscellaneous Pedigrees, a^o 1599, collected by Wm. Smith, R.D.
 [Philipot's Press, College of Arms, marked ¹³_{P.b.}]
1600. Stemmata Magnatum. Liber Guilielmi Smith, a^{ts}, Rougedragon, Prosecutoris ad Arma.
 A fine MS. of Pedigrees and Arms, written and painted by Smith, so entitled. It has an ornamental coloured title-page containing in the centre, a full-length figure of a herald, bare-headed, and dressed in the tabard. (Qy. Is it intended for a portrait?) In the four corners are coloured coats of arms of Smith, Altensteig, Bostock, and Swenter: and on leaf 3*b*. is a Map of England.
 This MS. afterwards belonged to J. Philpot, Rougedragon.
 Harl. MS. 6156. A large folio.
1600. Orders for the Feast of Saint George. Written first by Rob. Cooke, alias Clarencieux King of Armes, who exercised the roome of Garter, durante sede vacante dicti Garterii 1585. Transcript [et magnopere augmentatus] per W. Smith, alias Rougedragon, Anno Domini 1600.
 Copied from a "MS. in 4^o penes Ed. Walker, mil."
 Ashmolean MS. No. 1168 (49a. 58-77). Black's Catalogue, col. 727.
1602. The Book of Coates & Crests. Promptuarium Armorum. Begonne the 28 of May 1602. P Wm. Smith Rougedragon.
 In this MS. on f. 73. Smith gives the Arms of Rafe Smith, of Oldhaugh, in Cheshire; which are identical with his own. They are the same as those of Sir Thos. Smith, of Cuerdley in Lancashire, quartered with those of Oldhaugh.
 Harl. MS. 5807. folio.

1604. A large Alphabet in Blazon, beginning with the letter B.
 "This is said to have been copied by William Smith, Rouge Dragon afore-
 said, A.D. 1604, and perhaps may be the foundation of his larger Alphabet;
 of which a fair transcript is now at Wympole."
 It is not written by Smith, but has additions by him.
 B. M. Harl. MS. 2092, f. 20.
1604. W. Smith's Alphabet of Arms.
 "Finis p̄ W. Smith Roughe (*sic*) Dragon 28 Jul. 1604." Sm. folio, pp. 393.
 MS. King's College, Cambridge, given to the College by Dr. Richard
 Roderick, of Christ Church, Oxford, brother of the Provost (Charles Roderick,
 1689-1712).
 A transcript of this MS. was made by the Rev. William Cole, in 1744, which
 is now in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 5798).
 Brooke, Somerset Herald, states in his notice of W. Smith, that he saw this
 transcript in Cole's Library at Burnham, on 3rd May, 1777, and that "another
 copy is in my possession." This Ordinary by Smith and Philipot, a thin folio,
 is in the College of Arms, marked E.D.N., 72.
 Harl. MS. 6184 was also a MS. of Smith's Alphabet, but this was missing
 out of the collection as early as 1824.
1605. The XII. Worshipfull Companies or Misteries of London, with the Armes of
 all of them that have bin L. Mayors for the space almost of 300 yeares of every
 Company pticularly. Also most part of the Sheriffes and Aldermen.
 MS. Bodleian Library.
 In Moule's *Bibliotheca Heraldica* (p. 104), mention is made of a MS. then,
 1822, in the possession of T. Willement.
1612. The Visitation of Dorset-shire. Transcript p̄ Wm. Smith, Rougedragon.
 An^o 1612.
- s. a.* The Armes & Discents, of all the Kinges of England. Since the tyme it was
 named England (To say from K. Egbert the first Monarch therof) vntill our
 Souereigne Lady, Quene Elizabeth.
- What worldly wealth, what glorious state,
 Can here on earth endure,
 But Death doth make an end therof,
 To liuing wights most sure.
 Only one thing doth flourish still,
 Though Diuell do disdain,
 And that is Vertu which for ay,
 Immortall shall remaine.—W. S.
- It consists of 22 leaves, and contains 43 coloured Coats of Arms.
 B. M. Add. MS. 27,438.
 In the Catalogue, and on the back, it is ascribed to Wm. Segar; but this
 is a mistake, as it is really by Smith.
- s. a.* Stemmata Varia. Folio. Contains many miscellaneous pedigrees written
 by Wm. Smith, Rouge Dragon.
- [Philipot's Press, College of Arms, marked ¹⁶⁻¹⁰²/_x.]
- Rawlinson MS. B. No. 113 is a volume containing six MSS. viz.: 1. Catalogue of the Kings
 of England. 2. Names of Dukes, &c. 3. Arms of Episcopal Sees, &c. Con-
 tinued to the year 1634.
- Some few insertions are written in red ink, to which the following
 memorandum, on a scrap inserted in the volume, appears to apply, "Smith,
 Rouge Dragon, the hand in red." Folio. Macray's Cat. p. 486.
- Harl. MS. 2221 (British Museum), which contains Arms of Bishops' Sees, Cities, Abbeys,
 Priors, 1591, is said to be by Smith, but does not appear to be so. A list
 in his autograph is inserted, headed "Abbeys, whose names are not in this
 booke."

In Harl. MS. 6601 are miscellaneous memorandums by Wm. Smith, among which, on leaves 4*b*. and 8*b*. is the following list :—

“THE TITLE OF ALL SUCH BOOKES, AS I HAVE MADE.

- in folio Reg. Regum Principumq; Christiani orbis Terrarū ferè omnium genealogia.
- in Quarto. The armes & discents of all ye Kings of England (since ye tyme it was named England) to say from K. Egbert the first monarch therof: vntill ou^r soueigne Lady Q. Elizabeth.
- in quarto The armes & discentes of all ye Dukes, Marqueses, Erles, Viscounts & Lordes, that haue bin created in England, since the tyme of W. Conqueror, to say from the yeare of our Lord 1066 vntill this present yeare.
- in octauo. *Breuis Angliæ Descriptio, Quæ paucis complectit omnium in hac Regione prouinciarū nomina, situs, limites, et alia, quæ ad easdem cognoscendas sunt necessaria.*
- in 4^o A particular discription of all ye Shyres in England wth the portrature of ye cheiffest Citties therein.
- in 4^o A description of the Roiall Cittie of London Capitall Cittie of this Realme of England.
- in 4^o The Vale Roiall of England or Countie Pallatine of Chester. Contayning a geographicall description of ye said Shyre or Countrey, wth other thinges therto apartayning.
- in folio How Germany is devided into X. Circuites wth the names & armes of euy^r pticuler member of ye whole Romish Empire.
- in folio. A Booke of Sheildes & Healmes of ye nobility & gentlemen in Germany.
- in 4^o A particuler description of ye Cittie of Norimberg in Germany, w^{ch} is accompted, & Right well worthy one of ye goodliest Citties in Europa, wth the order of the pollecey, rule, & goument of ye same.
- The Armes of the nobilyty & cheiffest gentlemen in Polonia.
- Certaine mappes of Countreis & Citties.”

LIST OF PLATES.

* * * *The names and titles in this list are given as they are in the original MS.*

FRONTISPIECE—Map of England.

ILLUMINATED TITLE-PAGE.

PLATE I.

Arms of London, Dover, Hastings, Kingston, Southampton, Exeter, Ipswich, Bedford, Northampton, Buckingham, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Duchy of Lancaster.

PLATE II.

Arms of York, Leicester, Lincoln, Bishopric of Durham, Nottingham, Shrewsbury, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Durham, Newcastle, Cheshire, York, Yorkshire.

PLATE III.

Arms of Archbishops and Bishops,—Canterbury, York, London, Winchester, Norwich, Ely, Worcester, Salisbury, Lincoln, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Chichester, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Peterborough, Rochester, Gloucester, Bristol.

PLATE IV.

Arms of Bishops,—Oxford, St. Davids, St. Asaph, Llandaff, Bangor, Durham, Chester, Carlisle.

Earls of Pembroke.

1. Walter Gifford.
2. Ric. Strongbow.
3. Wm. Marshall.
4. Wm. Valence.
5. John Hastings Erle of Penbrok.
6. Wm. De la poole Duke of Suffolk & Erle of Penbrok.
7. Humfrey Duke of glocester, & Erle of Penbrok.
8. Jasper Duke of Bedford, & Erle of Penbrooke.
9. Wm. Herbert.
10. Wm. Herbert.

PLATE V.

Erles of Kent.

1. Tofty brother to K. Harold Erle of Kent Before The Conquest.
 2. Odo Bishopp of Baieux half brother to Wm. Conquerer, E. of Kent.
 3. Hubert de Burgo Erle of Kent. an^o 1228.
 4. Edmund of Woodstock Sonne to K. E. I. an^o 1328.
 5. Thomas Holland Erle of Kent, 1397.
 6. William Neuill. L. Faconbridge Erle of Kent. an^o 1444.
 7. The L. gray of Ruthin now Erle of Kent.
-
8. Roger Comin.
 9. Walden.
 10. Roger Mowbray.
 11. The L. Percy now Erle of North-überland.
-
12. Rob. Beament.
 13. Simon Montford.
 14. Rob. Ferrers.
 15. Edmund of Lancaster.
 16. Rob. Dudley.

PLATE VI.

1. William Warren Erle Warren & Surrey.
2. Hamelin Plantagenet Erle Warren & Surrey.
3. John Plantagenet Erle Warren & Surrey.
4. Thomas Holland Duke of Surrey & Erle of Kent.
5. John Mowbray Erle Warren & Surrey.

6. The L. Howard Erle Warren & Surrey.

7. Wm. Fitzallen Erle of Arundell.

Erls of Warwick.

8. Turquent
9. Henry Newborow.
10. John de Placentis.
11. Wm. Mandrid.
12. Wm. Beauchamp.
13. Ric. Nevill.
14. Edward Plantagenet.
15. Joh. Sutton (alias) Dudley.

PLATE VII.

1. Reinold Erle of Bristow and Cornwall.
2. Cadur Erle of Cornwall beffore the Conquest.
3. Richard Plantagenet Erle of Cornwall, & K. of Romains.
4. Piers Gaveston.
5. John of Eltham.
- 6, 7, 8, Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Erle of Chester.

Erls of Southampton.

9. Stigand^d Archb. of Cāterbury & Erle of Southampton.
10. Wm. Gobion Erle of Southampton.
11. Wm. Fitz William Erle of Southampton.
12. The L. Wriothesley Erle of Southampton.

13. Hugh Beauchamp Baron of Bedford.
14. Ingram Courcy Erle of Bedford.
15. John Duke of Bedford Regent of France.
16. Jasper Duke of Bedford & Erle of Penbroke.
17. The L. Russell, now Erle of Bedford.

PLATE VIII.

1. Camber King of Wales.
2. Edward, Prince of Wales, &c.
3. Lewillen Prince of Wales. [tric.
4. Algart Erle of Chester & Coven-
5. " " "
6. Hugh Lupus. " "
7. Hugh Kifeliock.
8. Ranulph Bohun.
9. Edward Erle of Chester, Eldest Sonne to King Henry y^e third.

10, 11, 12. Edward Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall & Erle of Chester.

Erls of Winchester.

13. Cliton Erle of Winchester.
14. Roger Quincy Erle of Winchester.
15. Hugh Spencer, Erle of Winchester.
16. The L. Groithuse Erle of Winchester.
17. Wm. Pawlet Marques of Winchester & Erle of Wiltshire.

PLATE IX.

Erls of Lincoln.

1. Wm. Romare.
2. Ranulph Erle of Chester & Lincoln.
3. Rob. Quincy.
4. John Lacy.
5. Henry of Bollinbrok.
6. John De la Poole.
7. Edward Clinton, now Erle.
8. Ursois de obtot.
9. Wm. Beauchamp.
10. Thom^a Percy.
11. John L. Tiptoft.
12. Wm. L. Somerset, now Erle.

Erls of Wiltshire.

13. Wm. Scrope.
14. James Butler.
15. Henry Stafford.
16. Thom^a Bullen.
17. Wm. Pawlet.

PLATE X.

Erls of Essex.

1. Wm. Maundeville.
2. Wm. Say.
3. Humfrey Bohun.
4. Henry Bouchier.
5. Thom^a Cromwell.
6. Wm. Parr.
7. Walther Devereux.

Erls of Northampton.

8. Waldern, Erle of Northampton.
9. Simon Longchamp.
10. Wm. Bohun.
11. Thomas of Woodstock D. of Gloc: Erle of Buck: Northāptō, & Essex.
12. Wm. Parr, Marques of Northampton.

Erles of Salesbury.

13. Wm. Crispin.
14. Wm. Longespè.
15. Wm. Montacute.
16. Ric. Nevill.
17. Margret Countess of Salesbury.

PLATE XI.

Erles of Devonshire.

1. Armer Erle of Devoñ in ye Conquest tyme.
2. Wm. Courtney Erle of Devonshire.
3. Wm. Rivers Erle of Devonshire & Excester.

-
4. John Beauford Marques Dorcet.
 5. Thomas Grey Marques Dorcet.
-
6. Walter Constable. Erle of Hereford.
 7. Humfrey Bohun Erle of Hereford.
 8. Henry of Bollinbroke Duke of Hereford.
 9. Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

Erles of Carlile.

10. Marcat^a Erle of Carlile.
 11. Ric. D. of Gloucester & Erle of Carlile.
 12. Andrew Harklow Erle of Carlile.
-
13. Edgar Adeling, Erle of Oxford.
 14. Edward Vere, now Erle of Oxford.
-
15. Roger Montgomery Erle of Arundell & Shrewsbury.
 16. The L. Talbot, now Erle of Shrewsbury.

PLATE XII.

1. Reinold de Mohun Erle of Somerset.
 2. Edmund Beauford Duke of Somerset.
 3. Henry Fitzroy Duke of Richmond & Somerset.
 4. Edward Semer Duke of Somerset.
-
5. Waldern Erle of Northūbland Huntington & Northampton.
 6. Henry Erle of Huntington, sonne to David K. of Scotts.

7. The L. Hastings now Erle of Huntington.
8. Wm. Clinton Erle of Huntington.
9. John Holland Erle of Huntington.

Dukes of Norfolk.

10. Thomas a Brotherton Erle of Norfolk, Sonne to K. E. I.
11. Margret Segrave Duchess of Norfolk.
12. Thomas Mowbray Duke of Norfolk.
13. John Howard Duke of Norfolk.

PLATE XIII.

1. Edmund of Langley Duke of York & Erle of Cambridge.
 2. Richard (sonne to ye said Edmund) Erle of Cambridge.
-
3. Robert Stafford Erle of Stafford.
 4. Humfrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham & Erle of Stafford.
-
5. Walter Gifford Erle of Buckingham & Penbrook.
 6. Thomas of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester & Erle of Buckingham.
 7. Humfrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham.

Erles of Bath.

8. Thirkill Erle of Bath In ye Conquest tyme.
 9. John Bouchier, now Erle of Bath.
-
10. John Holland Duke of Excester and Erle of Huntington.
 11. Thom^a Beauford Duke of Excester & Marques Dorcet.
 12. Henry Courtney Marques of Excester and Erle of Devoñ.

-
13. Uttred de Raby Erle of Westmerland.
 14. The L. Nevill Erle of Westmerland.
-
15. Raff, Erle of Estalnge & Norwiche.
 16. Randulph Bigod Erle of Norwiche.

PLATE XIV.

1. Edward Semer Erle of Hartford.
2. Reinold Erle of Bristow & Cornwall.

Erles of Darby.

3. Walter Ferrers.
4. Edmund of Lancaster.
5. Henry L. Stanley, now Earle of Darby.
6. Henry of Lancaster.

PLATE XV.

Erles of Gloucester.

1. Morviens.
 2. Wm. Passy.
 3. Rob. Fitzhamon.
 4. Rob. Consull.
 5. Gilbert Clare.
 6. Piers Gaveston.
 7. Hugh Audley.
 8. Hugh Spencer.
 9. Thomt of Woodstock Duke of Gloucester.
 10. Humfrey Duke of Gloucester.
 11. Richard Duke of Gloucester
-
12. Roger Glanvile Erle of Suffolk.
 13. Robart Uiford Erle of Suffolk.
 14. Henry Gray Duke of Suffolk.
 15. William De la Poole Duke of Suffolk.
 16. Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk.

PLATE XVI.

Erles of Nottingham.

1. Wm. Peverell.
 2. John Mowbray.
 3. Wm. Barkley.
 4. Henry Fitz Roy.
-
5. Cospatrick Erle of Cumberland.
 6. Raff. Meschems Erle of Cumberland.
 7. The L. Clifford now Erle of Cumberland.

Erles of Rutland.

8. Edward Duke of Aumale, & Erle of Rutland.

9. George Duke of Clarence & Erle of Rutland.

10. Thomas Manners, now Erle of Rutland.

-
11. Allen Fergant Erle of Brittain & Richmond.

12. Joh. of Gaunt E. of Richm.

13. Joh. Brittain.

14. Edmund Erle of Richmond & Margret his Wyff.

15. Henry Fitz Roy Duke of Richmond, &c.

PLATE XVII.

Arms of Bostock, Swenter, Smith, and Altensteig.

PLATE XVIII.

Bird's-eye View of Canterbury (1588).

PLATE XIX.

Bird's-eye View of Rochester.

PLATE XX.

Profile Sketches of Winchester and Colchester.

PLATE XXI.

Profile Sketch of Salisbury (1588). Bird's-eye View of Bath.

PLATE XXII.

View of Stonehenge. Arms of Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex.

PLATE XXIII.

Bird's-eye View of Cambridge.

PLATE XXIV.

Profile Sketches of Chester, and Oxford.

PLATE XXV.

Bird's-eye View of Bristol (1568).

PLATE XXVI.

Profile Sketches of Coventry, Lichfield, and Stafford.

PLATE XXVII.

Bird's-eye View of Norwich.

PLATE XXVIII.

Bird's-eye View of London.

* * * The Plates are printed in colours by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

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THE
Particular Description of
ENGLAND.
With the Portratures of
Certaine of the Cheiffest
Citties & Townes.
1560.

The Prologue.

HOW ENGLAND TOOK NAME.

* Some wryters affirme that this land was first named Samothe, by Samothe, ^[leaf 3.] otherwise called Dis, the sonne of Japheth; and afterwards called Albion, by Albion, the sonne of Neptune. Which name yt kept vntill *the* coming of Brute, who (after that he had overcome the giances which then did inhabit it) did name all the land Brutain, or Britain, after his owne name. And the people therof were called Brittaines; which Brittaines enjoyed *the* whole land, & kept it in their owne possession, vntill such tyme as they were overcome of the Romains, vnto whom they became tributary. Not long after, the Scottes and *the* Pictes envaded *the* north part of the land, with whom the Brittaines had many battaills. But being at last sore oppressed with them, and disappointed of the Romains of helpe, were forced to entertayne the Saxons & Englishmen, which were then roving vpon the seas, to seeke their adventure. For in those daies Saxonia * was much greater then it is now; ffor it contained ^[leaf 3½.] Saxonia, Thuringia, Hessen, Braunswik, Luneburg, Holft, & Friesland, even to the very sea. It appeareth also by wryters that there came in at that tyme seaven sundry strange nations into Brittain. But the cheiffest were Saxons, Englishmen & Jutes; who coming to helpe the Britains against their enemies, did, in the end, turne their weapons against their maisters *which* entertayned them, dryving them to the vttermost corners of the land, namely into Wales, Cornwall, & Galloway. And called *the* said Brittaines, Walshmen, that is to say, Strangemen, as they be called at this day. Lyke as the Germaines do vse to call the Italians bordering vpon them Walshers, & Italy they call Walshland: even so did the Saxons & Englishmen call the Britains Walshmen, & their cuntry Wales; ffor beffore that tyme Wales was called Cambria. The Saxons, then Englishmen, having gotten sure possession of most part of the land, did send for more of their cuntrymen, which passing the seas, came over, & joyning them selves together, devyded so much of the land as they had gotten into seaven kingdomes, to say, Kent, Southsaxons or Sussex, * Est Saxons ^[leaf 4.] or Essex, West Saxons, March, Estengland & Northumberland, which Northumberland was after devyded into two kingdomes, namely, Deira, & Bernicia. But in the end the kingdome of West Saxons subdewed all the other. So that Egbert king therof (having brought all to one monarchy) comaunded all the land to be called England, & the people Englishmen, because he hym self was come of the Englishmen. And king Alfred (which shortly after succeeded hym) did devyde *the* same into shyres. But to retorne to *the*

Britains or Walshmen. They, seing them selves thus to be overcome, and dryven out of their owne land, and knowing the Danes to be ancient enemies to the Saxons, did provoke the said Danes to enter the land, to be revenged on them; which Danes, after many bloody battaills, (partly by matching in marriage with the bloud Roiall, & partly with force), did in the end gett pposession of the crowne, *which* their kings enjoyed for the space of xxvj yeares. During which tyme the Danes vsed great cruelty towards the Englishmen, but at the last they were all slaine in one night as our cronicles report, & the Danish wryters them selves do not deny. *The Brittaines or Walshmen (althowgh they were made tributaries to the Englishmen), yet had they alwaies their owne peculiar Prince, vntill the yeare of our Lord 1282, that King Edward the First envaded them on ech syde, both by sea & by land, and with force overcame them, & slew their Prince, named Lewillen. Since which tyme they have had for their Prince the King of Englands eldest sonne, who the very day of his birth, is called Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Erle of Chester.

*[leaf 4b.]

[leaf 5 is occupied by the map : see Frontispiece.]

A DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.

*[leaf 6.]

**Britaine*, which at this day contayneth two severall kingdomes, & by two sundry names is called England & Scotland, is scituate in ye Occeane Sea, right against France. The greater part therof (lying towards the south) is called England, wherof only at this present I purpose to entreat, together with *the* Principallty of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall, & County Pallatynce of Chester. The length of this realme of England is, from Portsmouth in *the* south, to Barwik in *the* north, about 340 myles. The breadth, from Douer in *the* est to *the* Land's End in Cornwall, being west, about 320. And so being 3 cornerd, I make it to be: from Barwik to Douer 300 myles; from Douer to St. Buriens in Cornwall, 300; & from thence to Barwik, 400; which maketh *the* compass round about to be 1000 myles. In which kingdome I fynd to be 53 shyres, or countries, to say, 40 in England, & 13 in Wales; about 100 walled townes; 616 market townes, *that* is 560 in England, & 56 in Wales; and about 10,581 parish churches, to say, 9610 in England, & 971 in Wales. The names of *the* sayd shyres do ffollow.

The length & breadth of England.

Shyres, Citties, Market Townes & Parish Churches.

*[leaf 6b.]

*SHYRES IN ENGLAND.

1. *Kent*, whose cheiffe cittie is Canterbury.
2. *Sussex*, which hath the cittie of Chichester.
3. *Surrey* hath Southward, & in tymes past Gilford.
4. *Hampshire*, wherein is the cittie of Winchester, but the shyre towne is Southampton.
5. *Barkshire* hath Reding & Wallingford.
6. *Wiltshire* taketh name of Wilton, in tymes a ffamous cittie, but now Salesbury, 2 myles thence, is *the* cheiffest.
7. *Dorcetshire* hathe the towne of Dorchester.
8. *Somersetshire* hath Bath & Welles, & a good part of Bristow.
9. *Devonshire*, whose cheiff cittie is Excester.
10. *Cornwall*, whose shyre town is Launston, but *the* greatest towne is Bodman, and the cheiffest towne of traffik is Truro.
11. *Essex* hath Colchester, but *the* sessions are kept at Chelmsford.
12. *Middlesex*, wherein is the ffamous cittie of London, & hard by it Westminster, newly made a cittie also.

13. *Hartfordshire*, wherein is Hartford & St. Albons.
 14. *Suffolk* hath Ipswich & Bury.
 15. *Norfolk* hath the cittie of Norwich.
 16. *Cambridgshire*, wherein is the Vniversity of Cambridge, & the city of Ely.
 17. *Huntingtonshire* hath the towne of Huntington.
 18. *Bedfordshire*, wherein is the towne of Bedford.
 19. *Northamptonshire* hath Northampton, & Peterborow city.
 20. *Buckinghamshire*, whose cheiff towne is Buckingham.
 21. *Oxfordshire*, wherein is *the* Vniversyty & cittie of Oxford.
 22. * *Glocestershire* hath *the* cittie of Gloucester. *[leaf 7.]
 23. *Herefordshire*, wherein is *the* cittie of Hereford.
 24. *Worcestershire*, whose cheiff cittie is Worcester.
 25. *Warwickshire*, wherein is *the* cittie of Coventrie, and the towne of Warwick.
 26. *Leicestershire*, whose cheiffe cittie is Leicester.
 27. *Rutland*, whose shyre towne is Okeham.
 28. *Lincolneshire* hath the cittie of Lincolne.
 29. *Nottinghamshire*, wherein is *the* ffyne towne of Nottingham.
 30. *Darbyshire* hath the towne of Darby.
 31. *Staffordshire* hath Stafford, & *the* city of Lichfeld.
 32. *Shropshyre*, wherein is the brave towne of Shrewsbury.
 33. *Cheshire* hath *the* ffamous cittie of Chester.
 34. *Lancashire*, whose shyre towne is Lancaster.
 35. *Yorkshyre*, wherein is *the* great & ancient city of York.
 36. *Durham* is both a bishoppriek & a county pallatine, taking name of *the* cittie of Durham.
 37. *Westmerland*, whose shyre towne is Appleby.
 38. *Richmondshire* hath *the* towne of Richmond.
 39. *Cumberland*, wherein is *the* city of Carlile.
 40. *Northumberland*, whose cheiff towne is Newcastle vppon Tyne.
- Hereafter ffolloweth the names of the shyres in Wales.

* SHYRES IN WALES.

*[leaf 7^b.]

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| South Wales. | { | <i>Monmouthshyre</i> seweth all writtes out of <i>the</i> High Court of Chauncery, at London, as other Shyres in England do. | |
| | | <i>Glamorganshire.</i> <i>Brecknockshire.</i> <i>Radnorshire.</i> | } These 3 are named Southwales, and do sue their writts out of <i>the</i> Exchequer at |
| | | <i>Carmardenshire.</i> <i>Cardiganshire.</i> <i>Penbrokshire.</i> | } These 3 are Westwales, & do sue their writts out of the Exchequer at |
| North Wales. | { | <i>Merinothshire.</i> <i>Anglisca.</i> <i>Carnaruanshire.</i> | } These 3 are Northwales, and do sue their writts out of the Exchequer at Carnaruan. |
| | | <i>Montgomeryshire.</i> <i>Denbighshire.</i> <i>Flintshire.</i> | } These 3 are Estwales, and do sue their writtes out of the Exchequer at Chester. |

There is in England xxij Bishoppricks, & 4 in Wales, which is in all 26 (besydes one in *the* Ile of Man). The names of which Bishoppricks, *with the* armes of their Seas, I have placed hereafter.

[leaves *Sa.* 8^a. and 9^a. contain Arms of the Bishops of England: see Plates III. and IV. The following inscription occurs on leaf 9, after the arms of the Bishops of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle:—"These iij are vnder the Archbishop of York, who is also a Primate of England, and was of long tyme Primate of Scotland also."]

•[leaf 9¹.]

*BISHOPPRICKS IN ENGLAND.

These Bishoppricks are by a Greek word called Diocesses, of which Diocesses:
Canterbury hath Kent.

Rochester hath part of Kent; but the Bishopp of Rochester is Almoner to the King.

London hath Essex, Midlesex, & part of Hartfordshire.

Chichester hath Sussex.

Winchester hath Hamshire, Surrey, & ye Ile of Wight.

Salesbury hath Wiltshire and Barkshire.

Excester hath Deuonshire & Cornwall.

Bath & Welles hath Somersetshire.

Worcester hath Worcestershire & part of Warwikshire.

Glocester hath Glocestershire.

Hereford hath Herefordshire & part of Shropshire.

Lichfeld & Couentry hath Staffordshire, Darbyshire, part of Warwikshire, & part of Shropshire.

Lincolne hath Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Bedfordshire, Huntingtonshire, Buckinghamshire, and the rest of Hartfordshire.

Ely hath Cambridgeshire and the Ile of Ely.

Oxford hath Oxfordshire.

•[leaf 10.]

**Norwich* hath Norfolk, Suffolk, & part of Cambridgeshire.

Peterborow hath Northamptonshire and Rutland.

Bristow hath Dorcetshire.

St. Davids, Landaff, St. Assaph, Bangor. These 4 are in Wales, and have those xij shyres devyded amongst them which are in Wales, as in *the* description of Wales appeareth.

York hath Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, & a peece of Lancashire.

Durham hath the Bishopprick of Durham and Northumberland.

Chester hath Cheshire, Richmondshire, most part of Lancashire, part of Denbighshire, & part of Flintshire.

Carlile hath Cumberland & Westmerland.

These 4, & that in the Ile of Man, are *the* province of the Archbishop of York.

• leaf 10¹.]

*THE 4 PRINCIPALL RIUERS IN ENGLAND.

Hereafter shalbe described the courses of the foure principall rivers in England, to say, the Thamise, Seuern, Humber & Trent (ffor the lesser shalbe spoken of in their places, in the particuler description of every shyre). And first the Thamise.

Thamise is first called *Isis, or Ise*, and springeth in Glocestershire, not farr from Ciciter, and keping his course estwards, passeth through a corner of Wiltshire to Creklade, where it taketh in the river of Churn, *that* cometh from Ciciter afforsaid, which is much bigger then it self, and then passeth to Castleaton, Kemsford, & Lechlade, where it taketh in ye Colne, & beneath the towne the Lech, & so passeth to Ratcotbridge & Newbridge, where it taketh in a river called Windrush, *that* cometh from Whitney, in Oxfordshire, & after an other that cometh from Chippingnorton, ariveth lastly at Oxford, where (having receaved the river of Cherwell) passeth to Abington, and there receaveth a small river named Ock, which cometh out of Barkshire, and after at Dorchester meeteth with the river of *Tame*, becommeth navigable, altereth name, & is called *Thamise*, and passing to Wallingford & Reding, where (having receaved in the river of Kenet) it torneth northest, receiving by *the* way *the* river of Loddon, & so cometh to Henley, devyding Oxfordshire from Barkshire all his course from Lechlade, a myle beneath Henley. From Henley the Thamise passeth to

Maidenhead, *Windsor, & Stanes, where it receaveth in *the* river of Colne, that cometh from Vxbridge & Colbrok, and afterwards visiteth Oteland, where it receaveth in the river that cometh from Gilford, & then Hampton Court, where having received in the river *that* cometh from Coveham, it passeth a myle thence to Kingston, where it is 500 foote broade, and then torneth northwards to Richmond & Brainford, & from thence estwards agayne, ariveth at the noble cittie of London, where it is 1000 foote brode. From London it passeth to Deptiford & Grenewich, and at Blackwall receaveth ye river of Lee, that parteth Essex from Middlesex, & after another that cometh from Barking in Essex, at Wolwich becometh salt, & so passeth to Erith, receving by *the* way the river of Darent (which cometh from Dartford), ariveth at Gravesend, & from thence (being alwais broder & broder), nere to Ligh in Essex, having on that syde made certaine small ylandes, cometh on *the* other syde to Quinborow Castell, in *the* Ile of Shepey, where having received in the river of Medway, *that* cometh from Rochester, is accompted there four myles brode, and having passed the sayd Ile, it becommeth so broad (the land fayling on Essex syde) that it is accompted no more the Thamise, but the meane sea.

**Severn* (called in Latin Sabrina, & in Walsh Hauern, or Hafren), springeth in Wales, at a great hill called Plimlimon, at which mountain also springeth two other rivers, namely, the Wy, & the Ridall. The Severn kepeth his course northest to Newton, Montgomery, & Walsh Poole, after entreth into Shropshire to Shrawden, but beffore it come there it receaveth in a river named Tanat. After keping his course est, & sometymes southeast, visyteth & almost environeth the fayre towne of Shrewsbury, and having received in the Terme at Acham, passeth to Bildas, and Bridgenorth, bendeth somewhat towards *the* south, cometh to Beaudeley in Worcestershire, & passeth through *the* said shyre to *the* cittie of Worcester, where it receaveth *the* river of Teme, which cometh from Ludlow, and so passeth to Vpton, & not farr from Tewksbury, in Glocestershire, it receaveth in the Auon, which cometh from Warwik, & afterwards cometh to the cittie of Glocester, & about 5 myles from thence, at Newnham, is salt water, and beginneth to be very brode, and so ronning southwest, receaveth the river of Wy, by meanes wherof yt becometh so brode (that after it hath received in *the* Auon, which cometh from Bristow), it is then called the Severn Sea.

**Humber* beareth only that name from *the* place where the Owse & Trent do meet, vntill it come to the sea. The said river of Owse is greatly augmented by *the* river of Swale, which coming from Richmond, meeteth with the greate river of Youre, wherof York in old tyme did take name, by meanes wherof the Ouse (which beffore was but a litle broke) becometh very great, & so receiving in *the* river of Nid, ariveth at *the* cittie of York, & after meeteth with *the* Warf, Derwent, & Aer, lastly with *the* Trent, & then is called Humber, & so passeth to Kingstown, where it receiveth *the* river of Hull, and falleth into *the* sea at *the* Spurnhead.

Trent springeth at *the* foot of Mowcopp Hill, which hill parteth Cheshire from Staffordshire, and kepeth his course southeast to Trentham & Stone, where, not farr of, having received in *the* river of Sow, *that* cometh from Stafford, it becometh navigable; keping then his course estwards, passeth vnder Worsley bridge, & after receveth in *the* Blith, then Tame, which cometh from Tamworth, cometh to Burton, after taketh in *the* Doue, then *the* Daruent, which cometh from Darby, lastly *the* Sowre, which cometh from Leicester, passeth not farr from the ifyne towne of Nottingham, and from thence northest & north to Suthwell & Newark, then directly north to Gainsborow & Axsey, where it maketh an Iland called Axholme, and after it hath received *the* river of Dan, that cometh from Dancaster, meeteth together agayne, and so falleth or meeteth with *the* Owse, and is called Humber, as afforsaid.

[leaf 12^a]

* WONDERS IN ENGLAND.

It is said that there are vij wonders in England, lyke as there is vij wonders of the world. But because there are more wonderfull things then those which some have written of, I will sett downe such things as I thinck most wonderfull, and yet kepe the number of vij still.

1. The Bathes, at *the* city of Bath, are accompted one, althowgh yet they are not so wonderfull, seing that *the* sulphur & brimston in the earth ys the cause therof; but this may pass well ynough for one.

2. The second some make to be the Stonehedge in Wiltshire, not farr from Salesbury. This monument was set vpp by Aurelius Ambrose, King of Brittaines, about *the* yeare of our Lord 470, in remembrance of 460 barons & noblemen of the Brittaines that were there slayne by treason of *the* Saxons, in *the* daies of Vortiger his predecessor; the picture of which stones are after to be scene in the description of Wiltshire.

3. There is at *the* Peak, and other mountains in England, such hollow places vnder *the* ground, that many men have gone in & passed a good way, yet could they not come to *the* end therof. And being within, have found so many rounes & places, that except they have a long lyne with them to follow, shall not hitt the way out agayne. Also *within* the said caves are found ronning rivers of waters, so deepe, that a man cannot with a long poale reach the bottome.

[leaf 13]

* 4. There are two rivers which part Suffolk from Norfolk, that spring both out of one lake at Lophamford; the one is named Little Ouse & roneth westward; the other, named Waveney, roneth estward towards Yermouth.

5. There is a well at Knaresborow in Yorkshire, called the Dropping Well, which torneth into stone what soever is put or falleth into it, in *the* space of jx or x monthes, and yet the thing shall kepe his proper forme & shape still; as I my self have scene a billet of wood, that so much as stood in *the* water, was very stone, *the* rest wood still.

6. The salt pitts in Cheshire, & one in Worcestershire, wherwith salt is made, may very well pass for a wonder, because they are allwaies found by a fresh river of water, and not nere the sea or any salt water.

7. The vijth & last, may well be London Bridge, ffor that there is not the lyke in all the world agayne; and to make the number even, take Pawles Church in

[f. 13v.]

8. London for the eight, whose lyke for greatnes is not † Christendome.

Hereafter ffolloweth the particuler description of every shyre in England, and beefore *the* same I have placed the armes of all them that have byn Erles of *the* same country. And first of Kent.

[leaf 13^b. contains the Arms of the Earls of Kent: see Plate V.]

[leaf 14.]

* K E N T.

Kent, called by the Romains Cantium, by the Brittaines Caint, cometh first to hand to be spoken of, and lyeth sowth and sowthwest next to France, where *the* narrow seas are but 24 myles broade. So that with a good wynd, a man may sayle in little more then two howres from Dover to Callis, *which* is 30 myles. On the north syde it is devyded from Essex by the famous river of Thamise, having the meane sea on the est, Sussex on the south, & Surrey on the west. This country contayneth in length est & west 50 myles, and in breadth north & south 25. Wherein are two citties, namely Canterbury and Rochester, xvij market townes, to say, Dover, Sandwich, Feuersham, Milton, Gravesend, Dartford, Sennock, Tunbridge, Malling, Wrotham, Maidston, Cranbroke, Lenham, Ashford, Wye, Appledore, Rumney, & Hyde, and hath 398 parish churches. Of the scituation of all *the* said market townes somewhat shalbe said hereafter, and first of Canterbury & Rochester.

**Canterbury* (called in tymes past Durobreuis, and Durouernum, but now in ^{*[leaf 14^b]} Latin Cantuaría, & in Brittish Caircaint) was founded by Rudhudibras, about the yeare of the world 3078. Having in longitude 21 degrees 25 minutes, & in latitude 51 degrees 28 mi., and is scituate in a most pleasant place, distant from Douer, 12 myles; from Sandwich, 8; ffrom Feuersham, 6; & from Rochester, 20. Vppon *the* river of Stoure, which river coming from Ashford, passeth by *The River of Stoure.* Wye, Chilham, & Chartham, and having passed this cittie, goeth to Fordish, West Bere, Stadmarsh, and Stourmouth, where, not farr of, it deuydeth it selffe into two parts, making (by this meanes) an Iland called Tenet. The lesser part ronning north, falleth into the sea betwixt Reolver & Gore End. The bigger part kepeth his course southeast, aryveth at *the* fayre towne of Sandwich, & after turning northest, two myles of, falleth into *the* sea at the Cliffs End, and is called Sandwich Hauen. The cittie of Canterbury is a fayre & large cittie, well walled, in compass round, having on *the* south syde *the* Castell, and on the north syde the goodly fayre Minster, or Cathedrall Church, called Christschurch, wherein are dyvers tombes & monuments of dyvers great princes, as, namely, King Henry *the* 4, Edward P. of Wales, called the Black Prince, Thomas, Duke of Clarence, also of dyvers archbishops & others.

[leaf 15^a. contains the plan of Canterbury: see Plate XVIII.]

**Rochester* ys but a litle cittie, but very ancient, as may appeare by the walles ^{*[leaf 15^b]} thereof, which now in many places are gone to decay. Also the Castell, which seemeth to be builded when the Tower of London was, and is lyke *the* same building. The cheiffest church is called St. Andrewes. There is a very ffayre bridge of stone, ffounded by Sir Robt. Knolles, Knight, with a chapell at *the* est end therof, which bridge is builded vppon pyles, lyke as London bridge is, I meane in the selffe same maner. The river of Medway passeth vnder the said bridge, which river springeth in Surrey, not farr from Starborow Castell, and passing by Edinbridge, cometh to Pensherst, where yt meeteth with another that cometh out of Sussex, and so keepe their course to Tunbridge, & from thence to Yalding, where (meeting with another river) yt becometh navigable, & passeth to Maidston, from thence to Rochester, where it is of such depth that all the Quenes Maiesties shippes do ryde there at a low water, all along the river, from Rochester to Vpnor Castell, and 6 myles thence, one part of the river falleth into the Thamise at Quinborow Castell; the other part, ronning estward towards Feuersham, maketh the famous Ile of Shepey, & the two litle ylandes called Elmsey & Harty, and then falleth into the sea at the Lands-end; and thus much touching ye cittie of Rochester, whose picture hereafter enseweth.

The River of Medway.

[leaf 16^a. contains the plan of Rochester: see Plate XIX.]

**Dover* lyeth in a low valley vppon the sea syde, betwene two hilles, wherof ^{*[leaf 16^b]} one (that on the north side) hath a marvelous great & ancient castell, wherein are dyvers antiquities to be seene. The towne hath passing through it, a small brooke, which springeth 2 or 3 myles from thence. It is walled in some places, & hath iij churches, the cheiffest wherof is called Saint Martins, and was of late yeares a bishopprick.

Sandwich standeth within two myles of the sea, nere the Cliffs end, vppon the river of Stoure, that cometh from Canterbury, and is a ffyne towne walled about, but inhabited most part with Netherlanders, where great store of bayes, and is also one of *the* Cincqports, as well as Douer, but Douer is the cheiffest.

Feuersham standeth westwards from Canterbury 6 myles, and about ij myles from the Ile of Harty (which is a part of the Ile of Shepey). It hath two churches, wherof one of them hath the sepulchre of King Stephen, & Mauld his wyffe.

Middleton, comonly called Milton, is hard by Sittingborne, distant from Feuersham 5 myles, & from Rochester 8.

**Grauesend* standeth vppon the Thamise, 5 myles from Rochester, & 6 from ^{*[leaf 17[]]}

Dartford; where there is every tyde, a comon passage by water to London, which is 20 myles, the which a man may pass, for *the* valew of two pence, in *the* comon barge, & in a tiltbote for *vjd.*

Dartford standeth within two myles of the Thamise, vppon the river of Darent, which cometh from Otford, 12 miles from London, & 6 from Gravesend.

Sennock or *Seuenoke* standeth within the mayne land, distant 5 litle myles from Otford, 5 from Tunbridge, and 7 from Malling.

Tunbridge standeth vppon the river of Medway, 5 myles from Yalding, & as many from Sennock; and bath a litle prety cuntry of *the* compass of 2 myles belonging to it, called The Territory of Tunbridge.

Malling is 3 myles westward from Maidston, & as many north from Yalding.

Wrotham is iij myles west from Malling.

Maidston standeth vppon *the* river of Medway, 6 myles from Rochester, 5 from Lencham, & 4 from Yalding.

*[leaf 174.]

**Cranbroke* standeth halff way betwixt Tunbridge & Rye; to say, 10 myles from the one, & xj from *the* other.

Lencham standeth betwene Maidston & Wye, 6 myles from the one, & 7 ffrom the other.

Ashford standeth vppon the river of Stoure, yt passeth from thence to Wye, & so to Canterbury; distant from Wye 3 myles; from Lencham 7, and as many from Hyde.

Wye standeth vppon the said river of Stoure, 3 myles from Ashford, & 6 from Canterbury.

The River of Rother.

Aplemore standeth vppon *the* river of Rother, or Rotlar, 4 myles from Rye, & 5 from Romney. Which river springeth in Sussex, at Argose Hill, & ronneth to Beuilham, Ethingham, Robartsbridge & Bediam Castell, where it deuydeth Kent & Sussex, till it come to Mattam ferry, where it deuydeth it self into two parts, making a round yland called Oxney, which belongeth to Kent. The bigger part therof, having visited Aplemore, torneth south, & meeteth with his fellow agayne, and beffore the towne of Rye (receiving in certayne waters that come from Winchelsey), do discharge them selves into the sea, at *the* Camber Castell.

*[leaf 18.]

**Romney* standeth vppon the sea syde; 6 myles from Rye, 5 from Aplemore, 7 from Hyde, and is one of the port townes.

Hyde or *Hith* standeth vppon the sea syde, distant from Romney 7 myles, from Ashford 7, and from Dover 8, and is also one of the portes.

There remaineth yet iij things to be spoken of, beffore we depart out of Kent, and those are these:—

The first is the great wood called Andreswald, but now, The Weld of Kent, which was in old tyme noted to begyn in Kent, and did contayne in length, est and west, 120 myles, & in breadth 30; so that it should appeare this wood did reach to *the* furthest part of Hamshire. Therefore it must needs be, that all *the* forrests & parks lying betwene these places, were part of the same wood, namely those in Sussex & Hamshire (wherof more shalbe sayd hereafter), and did but beginne in Kent. But besydes this, there are many goodly fayre parkes in Kent, as the Roiall manors & parks of Grenewich, Eltham, & Otford, besydes a number of others, belonging to dyvers noble men, knights & gentlemen.

*[leaf 186.]

*The other thing to be noted, is that Kent only, now holdeth the old priveleges, which beffore the Conquest was holden throwghout all England. For after the great battaill, fought at Battell in Sussex, (by William Conqueror, Duke of Normandy), he repayred to the cittie of London, which was yelded to hym; and taking his journey from thence to *the* castell of Douer, the Kentishmen being armed, mett hym by the way, every man carrying a bowgh of a greene tree in their handes, and cominge nere the Duke, sent ambassadors to hym, to shew hym that they were come to meete hym as their leige lord, on condition that they might enioy their antient liberties; otherwise they were redy to geve hym battaill.

The Duke, perceyving how he was entrapped, did graunt them the same, *which* they enjoy even at this day.

The third and last thing, is the sandes lying in *the* sea, called at this day Goodwin Sands, which in tymes past was mayne ground belonging to Goodwin, Erle of Kent, and was drowned by breaking in of the sea, in the yeare of our Lord 1097, and in the 15th yeare of K. William Rufus.

**Castells in Kent.*

*[leaf 19.]

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| Canterbury. | Milton. | Deele. | Ainsford. |
| Rochester. | Grauesend, 2. | Saltwood. | Tong. |
| Douer. | Quinborow. | Walmer. | Layborn. |
| Leedes. | Cooling. | Allington. | Vpnor |
| Tunbridge. | Sandowne. | Shoram. | |

Manor Places belonging to the King.

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Greenewich. | Otford. | Douer Castell. |
| Eltham. | Knoll. | Dele Castell. |
| Dartford. | St. Augustins. | |

[leaf 19b. contains the Coat of Arms of Thomas Radeliff, Earl of Sussex : see Plate XXII.]

SUSSEX.

**Sussex* taketh name of the Southsaxons, which was in tymes past a kingdome, * [leaf 20.]
 containyng Sussex & Surrey, and had for their cheiff cittie Neomagum, now called
 Gillford. But because it is at this day devyded into two shyres or countries,
 therfore every countrie shalbe spoken of apart. This countrie of Sussex con- *Length &*
 taineth in length, est & west, 60 myles; in breadth, but 16 or 18 at the most *Breadth.*
 broadest. It hath on the south syde the English Sea, on the west Hamshire,
 on the north Surrey, & on the northeast Kent. Having Chichester at this day for
 the cheiff cittie, although some do accompt Lewis for the shyre towne. Besydes *Market*
 which cittie, it hath 18 market townes, namely, Rye, Winchelsey, Hasting, *Townes.*
 Brighthelmston, Pemsey, Shoram, Staning, Bramber, Brodwater, Terring, Arundell,
 Midherst, Petworth, Horsham, Est Grinsted, Lewiss, Dichning, & Hailsham. And *Parish*
 hath 312 parish churches. *Churches.*

**Chichester*, called in Britisch Caercery, & (as it appeareth by some writers) * [leaf 20b.]
 named Ceasers Chester by Julius Ceaser, who builded or repayred the same. It
 standeth in longitude, 19 degrees 22 minutes; & in latitude, 51 degrees 2 mi.
 Distant from Arundell 8 myles; from Midherst 7; from Hauant, in Hamshire, 6;
 & from Portsmouth 10: in the very southwest corner of Sussex, & vppon a small
 river or brooke called Dell, which springeth 4 myles from thence, & having passed
 this cittie, about 3 myles beneath, falleth into the sea, making 2 Ilandes, called
 Thorney, & Halling, which last (being the greater) belongeth to Hamshire, and
 lyeth beffore Hauant, reaching within 3 myles of Portsmouth. The cittie it self
 is not very great, but yet walled about & indiffrent strong, having dyvers ffayre
 streets & lanes; but the cheiffest ornament therof is the Cathedrall Church.

Rye is a proper litle walled towne, standing vppon the mouth of the river
 Rother¹ (alredy described in Apuldor), distant from *the* said Apeldor 4 myles;
 from Winchelsey 2; and from Hasting 8; and is also one of the portes of the
 realme, and the cheiffest for passage betwixt England & France.

**Winchelsey* is also one of the port townes, & standeth within a myle of * [leaf 21.]
 the sea, distant from Rye 2 myles, & from Hasting 6; and standeth after a strange
 maner in a low marish ground, and yet the towne it self ys very high, having a

¹ 'Rotler' in the MS.

street going to *the* gate beginning low, & so goeth wynding, higher & higher, till it come to *the* towne gates.

Hasting standeth vpon the sea syde, being also one of the portes of the realme, and is well walled about, distant from Winchelsey 6 myles, from Pemsey 8, and from Battell 5.

Pemsey standeth within two myles the sea, vpon 2 small brookes *which* meet there; and having passed *the* towne a myle of, do meet with another river, & so fall into *the* sea, being there called Pemsey Hauen.

Brightelmston (comonly called Brighthemston) standeth vpon the sea syde; distant from Shoram 4 myles, and from Lewiss almost 6.

New Shoram standeth vpon the mouth of a small river which cometh from Bramber; distant from Old Shoram one myle, from Bramber 3, ffrom Brodwater 3½, from Terring 4, and from Brighthemston 4.

Staning standeth within a myle of Bramber, 4 myles from New Shoram, & 3 from Brodwater.

*[leaf 21b.]

**Bramber* standeth betwene Staning & Shoram, a myle from the one, & 3 from the other, vpon *the* same river that runneth to Shoram.

Brodwater standeth a myle from the sea, but it hath no water coming to it; distant from 3½ myles from Shoram, & vij from Arundell.

Terring standeth lyke Brodwater, a myle from thence, & a myle from the sea, having also no water coming to it, & is 6 myles from Arundell.

Arundell is a proper towne, with a castell, which geveth name to *the* ancient howse of *the* Erles of Arundell, and standeth vpon the river Arun; distant from the meane sea 3 myles, from Brodwater 7, from Terring 6, from Staning 9, from Petworth 8, & from Chichester 8.

Midherst standeth vpon a branch of *the* said river of Arun, which springeth not farr from Petersfeld, in Hamshire; distant 8 myles from Chichester north, 7 est from Petersfeld, & 5 west from Petworth.

Petworth standeth 5 myles est from Midherst, 8 from Arundell, & 12 from Horsham.

*[leaf 22.]

**Horsham* standeth on the north syde of Sussex, within 3 myles of Surrey, distant from Rigate, in Surrey, 9 myles, & from Est Grinsted 9, vpon a litle brooke *which* springeth in St. Leonards Forrest therby, and meeting with the Arun, *which* cometh from Midherst, passeth to Arundell, & so into *the* sea, being there called Arundell Hauen.

Est Grensted (so called for diffrence of West Grensted), standeth also *within*¹ a myles of Surrey, & *within** 4 of Kent, but hath no water coming to it; and is distant 9 myles from Horsham, & as many from Rigate, in Surrey; ffor these 3 townes, Rigate, Horsham, & Est Grinsted, do stand in triangle 9 myles one from the other.

Dichning standeth lower towards *the* Downes, 5 myles from Lewiss, & as many from Brighthemston, for these 3 townes stand also in triangle. It hath no water coming to it.

*This River
some call Tis*

Lewiss (next to Chichester) is the cheiffest towne in Sussex, and *the* place where the Sessions & Assises are kept, so that some do accompt it the shyre towne, and standeth within 5 myles of the meane sea, vpon a river, which springeth not farr from Horsham, & kepeth his course estwards, southest, & lastly south, & having received in dyvers other rivers) passeth this towne, and 5 myles thence falleth into the sea, making a Hauen, called New Hauen.

*[leaf 22b.]

**Hailsham* is a dry towne, lying 3 myles north from Pemsey, and 9 est from Lewiss.

There lyeth on the north syde of Sussex 4 great fforrests palled about, & within 2 myles one of *the* other, contayning in length, est & west, nere 20 myles (accompting *the* ground betwene them which is 6 myles), whereof a word or two, and so an end of Sussex.

¹ "with" in the MS.

The first Forrest lying toward *the* est, is Waterdown Forrest, which is 5 myles long, north & south; the north end of yt parteth Kent from Sussex, and is 3 myles brode, wherein standeth my L. of Aberguenies place, named Eredge.

The second is Ashdowne Forrest, which is square, 4 myles euery way. In the northeast corner wherof is Buckherst, the manor place belonging to *the* L. Buckherst.

The third is Word Forrest, which is 4 myles long & 3 brode, 1½ myle distant from Est Grinsted.

The fourth & last is St. Leonards Forrest, not farr from Horsham, which is in length, north & south, 7 myles, & in breadth 3.

As Sussex and Surrey was in tymes past one countrey, so did the Erles threof vse both names in their stile; but since they have byn seperated, the Erles of Surrey have retayned the ancient armes therof, as appeareth on the other syde.

[leaf 23a. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Surrey : see Plate VI.]

SURREY.

**Surrey*, the other part of *the* South-Saxon kingdome, did first take name (as *[leaf 23b.] we may well coniecture) of Suthric, which in the Saxon speech is as much to say as South kingdome; for so likewise Kent was by them called Caintric. This countrey of Surrey containeth in length, est & west, 26 myles, & in breadth 20, being almost 4 square. On the north syde it is devided from Middlesex & a corner of Buckinghamshire by the river of Thamise, having Barkshire on *the* west, Hamshire on the southwest, Sussex on the south, & Kent on the est. The cheiffest towne in Surrey I accompt Southwark, although the Sessions and Shyre daies are comonly kept at Gilford. Besydes Southwark, it hath 6 market townes, to say, Guilford, Farnham, Godalming, Kingston, Rigate, & Croidon; of which townes, Southwark, Gilford, & Rigate, have Burgeses in the Parleмент Howse, and 2 borowes more, to say, Blechingligh and Gotton, but these 2 are no market townes, except they have byn made of late. Surrey hath in it the two Roiall manors of Richmond & Oteland, and hath 140 parish churches.

*Length and
Breadth.*

*Market
Townes.*

*Parish
Churches.*

**Southwark*, although it be part of London, and one of the 26 wardes therof, yet it standeth in Surrey, having in it the prison called The Whyte Lion, which prison serveth for the county of Surrey. All this borow of Southwark was purchased by the Cittie of London, in the tyme of K. Edward the vj, so that it is all now within the Liberties of London, and hath in it 5 great parish churches, to say, St. Mary Overs, St. Olaffs, St. Thomas, St. George, & St. Sauiors.

*[leaf 24.]

Guilford was in tyme past, the cheiffest towne both of Sussex & Surrey, and was called, as some do think, by the Romains, Neomagus, or Neomagum. The castell being marvelous old, and the 3 churches in the towne, declare it to be of great antiquity. This towne standeth distant from Farnham 7 myles, from Rigate 12, & 25 from London; vppon a river which some call Wey, which springeth at Aulton, in Hamshire, & kepeth his course estwards to Farnham, Godalming, and then turning northwards, cometh to this towne, & 10 myles from thence falleth into the Thamise, nere vnto Oteland.

*The River of
Wey.*

**Farnham* standeth on the west end of Surrey, within a myle of Hamshire, vppon the river of Wey, as beffore is said; distant from Aulton, in Hamshire, 6 myles, & from Gilford 7.

*[leaf 24b.]

Godalming standeth vppon the said river of Wey, 3 myles from Gilford, & 4 from Farnham.

Kingston standeth vppon the Thamise, 10 myles from London, 6 from Croidon, from Oteland 5 miles, & from Rechmond 3, xxv from Gilford, & one from Hampton Court, in Middlesex. In this towne (beffore the Conquest) were the Kings of England crowned, vppon high skaffolds, that they might be scene of the people.

Rigate is distant from Croidon 7 myles, from Horsham & Est Grinsted, in Sussex, 9 myles. It hath no water coming to it.

Croudon standeth halff way betwixt London & Rigate, 7 myles from ech. There passeth from it a small brook, which falleth into the Thamise at Wansworth, 5 myles west from London. *Foure myles from Croidon, & iij litle on's from Kingston, is the princely howse of Nonsuch, *which* belongeth to the Erle of Arundell.

There passeth through the middest of Surrey a river (which some call Moule), that springeth in Word Forrest, in Sussex, and cometh wthin two myles of Rigate, where it passeth vnder the ground almost 3 myles, and afterwards cometh forth agayne, & kepeth his course to Stoke & Coucham, and 4 myles thence falleth into the Thamise, nere Hampton Court.

[leaf 25*b*. contains Coats of Arms of the Earls of Southampton : see Plate VII.]

H A M S H I R E .

*[leaf 26.] **Hamshire* taketh name of *the* shyre towne of Hampton, comonly called Southampton, ffor diffrence of Northampton. This cuntry containeth in length from Portsmouth, in the south, to Statfeldsay in *the* north, 34 myles; and in breadth 20, and in some places 25 myles; having Dorcetsshire on *the* southwest, Wiltshire on the west, Barkshire on *the* north, Surrey & Sussex on the est, and the Ile of Wight on the south, which iland belongeth vnto this shyre, as also dyvers others, as Jersey, Garnsey, & others, *which* lye vpon *the* coast of France, as hereafter shalbe declared. In which cuntry (besydes the cittie of Winchester), there is 18 market townes, namely, Southampton, Portsmouth, Faram, Suthwik, Hauant, Bishoppswaltham, Petersfeld, Alresford, Aulton, Odiam, Basingstoke, Kingsclere, Andouer, Stockbridge, Rumsey, Ringwood, Lemington, and Christschurch; and hath of other townes & villages to *the* number of 248, *which* market townes shalbe spoken of in order, after I have done with Winchester, *which* cittie, as it is very antient, and a Bishoppes seat, so doth the said Bishoppick in renews pass all other bishoppicks in England.

[leaf 26*b*. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Winchester : see Plate VIII.]

*[leaf 27.]

*[View of Winchester at the top : see Plate XX.]

Winchester, called by *the* Brittaines Caerwint, by *the* Romains Venta, (in whose tyme it was cheiff cittie of *the* Simenej, *which* now are the people of Hamshire,) is now called in Latin, Wintonia & Vinton, and was founded (as some hold opinion) by Rud Hudibras, King of Brittaines, who builded Canterbury also. It standeth almost in the middest of Hamshire, vpon a small river, *which* some call Itchin, that runneth from thence to Southampton, and is distant from Southampton 10 myles, from Rumsey 7, and from Stockbridge 6. It is an ancient cittie, fayre, large & well walled, and was in tymes past cheiff cittie of the West Saxon kingdome, as also beefore that the place where King Arthur did comonly kepe his Court, as in the Castell, *which* is very ancient, there hangeth the Round Table, *which* I have scene, & is kept there for an ancient monument; also in the Cathedrall Church of *the* cittie are dyvers monuments of kings that were beefore the Conquest, and of Cardinall Henry Beauford, with dyvers other Bishoppes of the same cittie.

*[leaf 27*b*.]

*[Arms of Southampton at the top : see Plate I.]

Southampton, called in Brittaines, Tris Antonis, is *the* towne which geveth name to the whole shyre, as afforsaid, and standeth vpon a gulf of *the* sea, *which* is 6 myles long & 2 brode, reaching from Calshot Castell vpp to Southampton, from *which* Castell is 4 myles to *the* Ile of Wight. Some wryte that it tooke name of one Hamon, that Aruiragus, K. of Brittaines, did there

throw into *the* sea; and is distant from Portsmouth xj myles, from Winchester 10, & from Rumsey 5. It is an ancient towne, walled, and well traded with marchandize, & hath (as I heare say) 7 parish churches.

**Portsmouth* standeth on *the* sea syde, in *the* Iland called Portsey; distant *^[leaf 28.] from Faram, Suthwik & Hauant, lyke distance of 5 myles, and is but a litle towne diked about, with 2 ffayre castells, *which* are the strength therof. It tooke name of a Saxon named Port, who landed there with his 2 sonnes, about *the* yeare of our Lord 471. Within *the* gulf or haven of Portsmouth, 3 myles thence, at *the* foote of *the* Downes called Portsdowne, standeth the ancient towne & castell of Portchester, called by *the* Brittaines Caerperis, *which* now is gone to decay.

Faram standeth vppon a small river *which* cometh from Suthwik, & ffalleth into *the* gulff at Portchester, & is 2 myles from Portchester, & 2 from Suthwik.

Suthwick standeth vppon *the* said brooke, 2 myles from Faram, on the other syde of *the* Downes.

Hauant standeth vppon a gulf of *the* sea, having an iland called Haling on *the* south, a mile distance, & is 6 myles west from Chichester, & 4 ffrom Portsmouth.

Bishoppswaltham standeth in *the* forrest syde, called Waltham Forrest, 6 myles from Faram & Suthwik, 7 from Winchester, & from Southampton 8.

**Petersfeld* lyeth on *the* est syde of Hamshire, within a myle or a litle more *^[leaf 28.] of Sussex, 9 myles north from Hauant, & as many south from Aulton, not farr from a small riuer called Arun, which ronneteth to Arundell, in Sussex.

Abresford standeth betwene Winchester & Aulton, 6 myles from the one, & 8 from the other.

Aulton standeth vppon *the* head of *the* river Wey, yt passeth from thence to Farnham, & so to Gilford, distant from Farnham 6 myles, & from Odiam 5.

Odiam is 5 myles from Aulton, & as many ffrom Basingstoke.

Basingstoke is 4½ myles from Odiam, & 7 ffrom Kingsclere, & within a myle of the princely place called Basinghowse, *which* belongeth to *the* Marques of Winchester.

Kingsclere lyeth on *the* north end of Hamshire, 5 myles from Newbery, in Barkshire, & from Andouer 10.

Andouer standeth on the west syde of Hamshire, vppon a litle broke, *which* ronneteth from thence to Stockbridge, 5 myles from Lurgishall, in Wiltshire.

Stockbridge standeth vppon *the* river of Stoke, yt springeth within 2 myles of Basingstoke, at Church Stokeley, & ronneteth westwards to Overton & Whitechurch, where *it torneth southwest to Stockbridge, & afterwards south to Rumsey, *^[leaf 29.] & falleth into the gulf at Southampton; this towne is distant from Salesbury xj myles, & from Winchester 6.

Rumsey standeth vppon *the* said river, distant from Winchester & Stockbridge 7 myles, & from Southampton 6.

Ringwood standeth within 2 myles of Dorcetshire, on *the* west syde of the New Forrest, in Hamshire, & vpon the est syde of the river of Auon *which* cometh from Salesbury, distant from Christschurch 6 myles, & from Cranborne, in Dorcetshire, 5 myles.

Christschurch standeth vppon the river of Stoure, which cometh¹ out of Dorcetshire, and at *this* towne meeteth with *the* river of Auon, & so 2 myles hence do fall into the sea, maketh a haven called Christschurch Haven. This towne is 9 myles from Lemington, & 6 from Ringwood.

Lemington standeth on the sea syde, halff way betwixt Christschurch & Southampton, 9 litle myles from the one, & 9 great from the other, vppon the mouth of a small river that cometh out of the New Forrest & here falleth into the sea.

**Forrests in Hamshire.*

*^[leaf 29.]

1. The New Forrest (lying on *the* southwest corner of Hamshire) doth

¹ The words "cometh out" are repeated in the MS.

contayne in length 12 myles, & in breadth 8 myles. John Harding wryteth that K. William Rufus (to make the same forrest) did overthrow 4 abbaies & 17 parrish churches, besydes *which* forrest there are dyvers others in Hamshire, whose names do follow.

2. Buckholt Forrest lyeth vppon Wiltshire, nere vnto Stockbridge.
3. Westbere Forrest is hard by Winchester.
4. Estbere Forrest lyeth by Suthwik.
5. Waltham Forrest by Bishoppswaltham, being parted by a river from Estbere Forrest.
6. Vulmer Forrest, betwene Petersfeld & Farnham.
7. Alesholt Forrest, betwene Aulton & Farnham.
8. Pamber Forrest lyeth on *the* north end of Hamshire, nere Barkshire, not farr from Kingsclere.
9. Chutchamshire Forrest lyeth most part in Hamshire, the rest in Wiltshire, and is hard by Andouer, taking name of Chute, in Wiltshire.

BARKSHIRE.

*[leaf 30.]

*Ann^o. Dñi. 871. In the daies of King Etheldred we read of one Ethelwold, Duke of Baroke (now called Barkshire), who was slayne by the Danes. Since which tyme I know not of any Duke or Erle that hath borne name of the said country.

*[leaf 30^v.]

*Next to Hamshire, on *the* north, are those people which were called by the Romains Atrabates, now Barkshiremen, *which* country (as Fabian & others do wryte) did first take name of a bare oke standing in *the* forrest of Windsor, vnder *which* the men of the shyre did meete together,¹ wherby it was then called Barokeshire, and now short Barkshire. To which opinion I rather yeld (seing *the* name of Baroke is found in ancient wryters), then to those *that* thinke it to be called Bergshire, *that* is to say, the hilly shyre, because berg in Saxon is a hill; and I know no cause why it should not take name of the towne of Barkam, not farr from Okingham. This country is in length, est & west, 40 myles; in breadth, in some places, 22 myles, in other some 16, 12, & in one place but 4 myles, *which* is about Reading, and is fashioned much lyke the sole of a mans left foote. It is seperated on the north syde from Oxfordshire & Buckinghamshire by the river of Thamise, which (because it ronmeth so crooked) maketh *the* shyre to be so narrow in some places, & broad in other some. It hath on *the* est end Surrey, on *the* south syde Hamshire, & on *the* west end Wiltshire. Wherein are xij market townes, & 139 parish churches.

*[leaf 31.]

**Reding*, called by the Romains Pontium (as most men hold opinion), standeth where the river of Kenet falleth into the Thamise; distant from Henley 5 myles, & 12 myles from Windsor, which river of Kennet springeth in Wiltshire, & passeth from Marlborow to Ramsbury, Hungerford, Newbery, & so to Reding. Reding Abbay was founded by K. H. I., who was there buried.

Wallingford was in tymes past cheiffe cittie of all this country, anciently named Calua, and standeth vppon the Thamise, 6 myles from Abington & 9 from Oxford. There is yet (as I heare say) iij churches in the towne, which is gone much to decay, especially the Castell, which was builded by Ranulf, Erle of Chester, who was Baron therof.

Abington standeth where *the* small river of Ock falleth into the Thamise, 4 litle myles from Oxford.

Faringdon standeth within 2 myles of the Ise, or Thamise; 4 myles from Lechlade, in Glocestershire, & as many from Heiworth, in Wiltshire.

Wantage standeth in the Vale of Whytehorse, 6 myles from Abington, & as many from Lamborne; vppon a small river, which iij myles of, ffalleth into *the* Ock, and so ronmeth to Abington.

¹ "gogether" in the MS.

**Lamborne* standeth on *the* west end of *Barkshire*, distant from *Ramsbury*, ^[leaf 31^b.] in *Wiltshire*, 5 myles, & 6 from *Hungerford*.

Hungerford standeth vpon *the* river of *Kennet*, in *the* west end of *Barkshire*, 6 myles from *Lamborne*, & 7 from *Newbery*.

Est Ilsley standeth in *the* middest of *Barkshire*, 7 myles south from *Wallingford*, & as many north from *Newbery*; a myle from *West Ilsley*.

Newbery standeth vpon *the* river of *Kennet*, 15 myles from *Reding*, and is a great & fayre towne, having water ronning through the streets therof, lyke as at *Salesbury*.

Okingham is 5 myles from *Reding* & 8 from *Windsor*. The church of this towne standeth in *Wiltshire*, & yet *Wiltshire* is not nye it by 24 myles (except 2 litle peeces therof, which ly by *Statfeldsey*, 4 myles from this towne.)

Maidenhead standeth vpon the *Thamise*, 10 myles from *Reding* & 5 from *Windsor*.

Windsor standeth vpon the *Thamise*, on *the* est end of *Barkshire*, 20 myles from *London*, and is the only bewty of *Barkshire*, as also one of *the* most renowned & famous places of *England*, by reason of the *Castell*, whose lyke is hardly to be found in any other cuntry. In the church of *the* said *Castell* is the sepulture of certaine kings, and is *the* place where the honorable order of *St. George* (intituled the *Garter*) was first established & yearly holden.

[leaf 32^a. contains Coats of Arms of the Earls of *Wiltshire* : see Plate IX.]

WILTSHIRE.

**Wiltshire* taketh name of *Wilton*, which in old tyme was the head towne ^[leaf 32^c.] of *the* shyre, having in it 12 parish churches. But now *Salesbury* (which is 2 myles thence) hath taken away *the* glory therof. Others affirme that it taketh name of *the* River *Willug*, because in some old copies it is written *Willugshire*, & now short *Wiltshire*. The people of this cuntry were called by *the* *Romains* *Seuriani* of their cheiff cittie *Seuerus*, now *Salesbury*. This cuntry of *Wiltshire* contayneth in length, north and south, 40 myles, & in breadth about 26. Having *Somersetshire* on *the* west, *Glocestershire* on the north, *Barkshire* & *Hamshire* on the est, & *Dorcetshire* on *the* south. In which cuntry (besydes *the* cittie of *Salesbury*) there are 15 other townes, which have voices in *the* *Parliament*, namely, *Crekelade*, *Marlborow*, *Lurgishall*, *Duneton*, *Hindon*, *Westbury*, *Malmsbury*, *Wotton Basset*, *Old Salesbury*, *Wilton*, *Hetesbury*, *Deuyses*, *Chippenham*, *Calne*, & *Great Bedwin*. To these may be added 9 more, which are also market townes, as *Castlecomb*, *Trubridge*, *Mere*, *Bradford*, *Est Lauington*, *Warmister*, *Amsbury*, *Ramsbury*, & *Hiworth*; and hath in it about 276 parish churches.

[leaf 33^a. contains Coats of Arms of the Earls of *Salisbury* : see Plate X.]

[leaf 33^c.]

*[Plan of *Salisbury*, 1588, at the top : see Plate XXI.]

Salesbury or *Sarisbury*, called in *Latin*, *Sarum*, and in *British*, *Caer Seuerus*, & *Caer Caredoc*, standeth in *the* southest corner of *Wiltshire*, vpon the river of *Auon*, distant from *Amesbury* 6 myles, from *Duneton* 4 myles, & within 6 myles of *Hamshire*. It is a ffayre & large citty, having fresh water ronning through every streete. In the *Cathedrall Church* of *our Lady* are dyvers sepultures of the *Erls* of *Salesbury*, & of *Bishoppes* of that *Sea*. The said river of *Auon* springeth in *Sauernak Forrest*, & passeth southwards by *Wotton*, *Milton*, *Pewsey*, *Maningford*, *Newenton*, *Vphaven*, *Cheselbury*, *Nether Hauen*, *Milston*, *Dirrington*, *Amesbury*, *Great Dernford*, *Litle Dernford*, *Old Salesbury*, & so to this *New Salesbury*, where it taketh in *the* *Willug* on the west (which cometh from *Wilton*), & another on the est, and so passeth to *Duneton*, & from thence entring into *Hamshire* cometh

to Ringwood, Auon & Sopley, & at¹ Christ Church meeteth with *the* Stoure, that cometh out of Dorcetshire, & so falleth into *the* sea.

* leaf 34.]

**Old Salisbury* is 2 myles north from New Salisbury.

Wilton is 2 myles west from Salisbury, by whose ruines a man may yet well perceave what it hath byn in tymes past. Hard by the towne is a stately house or pallace belonging to *the* Erle of Penbroke.

Dunton standeth vppon *the* Auon, 4 myles beneath Salisbury, & within 2 myles of Hamshire.

Mere standeth in *the* southwest corner of Wiltshire, within a myle of Dorcetshire, 5 myles west from Hindon.

Hindon is about 14 myles west from Salisbury, & 6 northest from Shaftesbury, in Dorcetshire.

Warmister standeth 7 myles north northest from Mere, vppon one of *the* heads of *the* River Willug, 5 myles from Frome, in Somersetshire.

Now without
a Theff of
Playne.

Westbury is 3 myles north from Warmister, and within 3 myles of Somersetshire. It is comonly called *Westbury vnder the Playne*, because it is hard by *the* Playne of Salisbury.

Est Lauington lyeth also vnder *the* Playne of Salisbury, about 7 or 8 myles estward of Westbury, & fyve from *the* Deuises.

The Deuyses is a market towne with a Castell, standing in *the* middest of Wiltshire, distant north ffrom Est Lauington 5 myles, and south from Calne 6 myles.

* leaf 34^b.]

**Trubridge* is 4 myles northward from Westbury, & 2 southest from Bradford.

Bradford standeth vppon *the* riuer of Auon, within litle more then a myle of Somersetshire, distant from Bath 5 myles, & from Phillipps Norton 4.

Castlecomb standeth on *the* west syde of Wiltshire within 2 myles of Glocestershire, 4 myles from Chippenham, & as many from Marsfeld, in Glocestershire.

Chippenham or *Chipnam* standeth vppon *the* river of Auon, aforementioned, 4 myles from Castlecomb, & in London way.

Calne is 4 myles est from Chippenham, & in London way also, from Bristow.

Malmsbury standeth on *the* head of *the* said river of Auon, in *the* northwest corner of Wiltshire, within 2 myles of Glocestershire, 7 myles from Castlecomb, & 7 from Wotton Basset. K. Athelston was here buried An^o. 940.

Wotton-Basset standeth betwene Malmsbury & Marlborow, 7 myles from *the* one, & 8 from *the* other.

Crecklade standeth on *the* head of *the* Thamise, on *the* north end of Wiltshire, 5 myles from Wotton Basset, & as many from Hiworth.

Hicworth standeth on a hill, on *the* northest corner of Wiltshire, within litle more then a myle of Barkshire.

* leaf 35.]

**Marlboroze*, a ffayre market towne (with *the* oldest castell that ever I sawe), standeth vppon *the* small river of Kennet, 4 myles from Ramsbury, & 5 from Bedwin.

Ramsbury standeth on *the* said river, 4 myles ffrom Hungerford, in Barkshire, but whether it be a market towne or no, I know not.

Grct Bedwin is 4 myles south from Hungerford, & 6 from Lurgishall.

Lurgishall standeth on *the* est syde of Wiltshire, by Chute Forrest, within a myle of Hamshire.

Ambrosbury or *Ambersbury* (comonly called *Amesbury*) standeth vppon *the* river of Auon, 6 myles north from Salisbury.

Forrests in Wiltshire.

Bradon Forrest, by Wotton Basset.

Aldborne Chase, by Ramsbury.

Pewsham Forrest, by Chippenham.

Blackmore Forrest, by Pewsham Forrest.

Sauernak Forrest, by Marlborow.

¹ In the MS. "not farr from" is scratched through, and "at" inserted.

Chute Forrest, the halff wherof lyeth in Hamshire, as beffore in Hamshire hath byn declared.

*Two myles west from Ambrose-bury, vppon Salesbury Playne, is the Stonhedge, *[leaf 35^b.] one of the 7 wonders of England; sett vpp by Aurelius Ambrose, K. of Brittain, about *the* yeare of our Lord 470, as in *the* beginning of this booke hath byn declared, the Picture of which I have here placed.

[The remainder of the page is occupied with a view of Stonehenge : see Plate XXII.]

*[Coats of Arms of Marquises of Dorset at the top : see Plate XI.]

*[leaf 36.]

DORCETSHIRE.

Dorcetshire lyeth on *the* sea syde, reaching from Hamshire to Deuonshire, *which* is in length, est & west, 40 myles; the breadth, from Gillingham Forrest in *the* north, to *the* sea, is about 24 myles; but this is in *the* middest, for at eeh end it is much narrower, because it is in proportion losengewise. On *the* north syde it joyneth vppon Somersetshire & Wiltshire. In which countrey there is 21 market townes, namely, Dorchester, Frampton, Burport, Lyme, Bemister, Eversholt, Cerne, Sherborn, Shaftesbury, Sturmister, Blandford, Wimborne, Cranborne, Wirtwood, Poole, Corf, Wareham, Middleton, Bere, Waymouth, & Birton; and hath about 279 parish churches.

**Dorchester* is the towne which geveth name to all the whole countrey, and standeth on *the* south syde of the shyre, vppon *the* river of Frame or Frome, distant 4 myles from the sea, which river, not farr from Wareham, falleth into *the* gulf at Poole. *[leaf 36^b.]

Frampton standeth vppon *the* same river of Frame, 3 myles westward from Dorchester.

Burport is 8 myles westward from Frampton, & within litle more then a myle of the sea.

Lyme is a ffyne towne standing on *the* sea syde, within a myle of Deuonshire, 6 myles west from Burport.

**Bemister* is 4 myles directly north from Burport, vppon a small river *which* *[leaf 37.] some call Bier, that ronnet from thence to Burport, & not farr from thence falleth into *the* sea.

Eversholt is 5 myles norhest from Bemister, & 7 from Sherborne.

Cerne is 4 myles northward from Dorchester, & iij from Frampton, where in tymes past hath by an Abbay.

Sherborne standeth on *the* northwest syde of the shyre, within a myle of Somersetshire, in *the* way from *the* west countrey to London, distant from Evill, in Somersetshire, 4 myles, from Sturmister 6, and from Shaftesbury 10. King Ethelbert is buried at Sherborne, who died in An. 867.

Shaftesbury standeth on a hyll on *the* norhest corner of *the* shyre, within a myle of Wiltshire, & in *the* way also from Excester to London. This towne was in tymes past a Bishopprick, from whence it was translated to Salesbury.

Sturmister standeth on *the* river of Stoure *which* springeth in Wiltshire, at Sturton (a manor place belonging to *the* L. Sturton), and entring into Dorcetshire, passeth by Gillingham, through Gillingham Forrest, receving divers rivers by *the* way, cometh to Sturmister, & from thence to Blandford, Wimborne, & lastly to Christschurch, in Hamshire, where it meeteth with *the* Auon, *which* cometh from Salesbury, & not farr of falleth into *the* sea. This towne is 6 myles from Sherborne, & 5 from Shaftesbury.

**Blandford* standeth on *the* said river of Stoure, 5 myles southeast from Sturmister. *[leaf 37^b.]

Wimborne standeth on *the* said river, 6 myles southeast from Blandford, and 3 north from Poole. It is comonly called Wimborne Minster, where dyvers princes & noblemen are buried, as K. Etheldred, An. 872; John Beauford, Duke of Somerset & Marques Dorcet, with others.

Cranborne standeth on *the* est end of Dorcetshire, within 2 myles of Wiltshire, & within 3 of Hamshire, distant north from Wimborn 7 myles.

Wirtwood is 4 myles south from Cranborne; but whether it be a market towne or no, I know not.

Poole standeth in a litle Peninsula within a great gulf of the sea, 4 myles directly south from Wimborne, & iij from the meane sea, and is one of *the* best townes in all the shyre.

Corf Castle & towne standeth in *the* middest of *the* Ile of Purbeck, although it be no iland, but a peninsula, being 6 myles broad & 10 myles long. It is 2 myles from *the* Gulf of Poole, & 3 from the sea.

Wareham standeth betwene 2 rivers, *the* Frame & *the* Piddle, which within a myle est therof do fall into *the* Gulf of Poole, & is distant from Poole 5 myles, & from Corf 4.

Bere standeth more into the land, 5 myles northwest ffrom Wareham.

•[leaf 38.]

**Middleton* standeth in *the* very middest of Dorcetshire, 4 myles northwest from Bere, & 7 northest from Dorchester.

Waymouth and *Kingsmelcomb* do stand one against the other on *the* mouth of a litle river which there falleth into *the* sea, 5 myles south from Dorchester, & 3 from Portland Castell.

Birton standeth on *the* sea syde, 2 myles from Burport; but whether it be a market towne or no, I know not.

The Ile of Portland lyeth on the south syde of this shyre in *the* sea. It is 2 myles long, north & south, & the breadth is a myle & a halff. To *the* which at a low water a man may go on foote by a cawsey of sand, or gravell.

Forrests in Dorcetshire.

Gillingham Forrest on the north.

Holt Forrest on the est end.

Vales.

The Vale of Whitchart (alias Blakemore, betwene Sherborne & Eversholt.

The Vale of Marshwood, on *the* west end of *the* shyre.

[leaf 38b. contains Coats of Arms of Dukes of Somerset: see Plate XII. Nos. 1 to 4.]

SOMERSETSHIRE.

•[leaf 39.]

**Somersetshire* hathe *the* Seaverne Sea on the northwest, Gloucestershire on the north, Wiltshire on *the* est, Dorcetshire on *the* south, and Deuonshire on the southwest. The length therof est & west 50 myles; the breadth in *the* middest is 27 myles, an[d] on *the* est end it is 30 myles broade, but towards *the* west yt groweth narrower & narrower, so *that* at *the* very west end it is but 8 myles brode. In which countrey (besydes the citties of Bath & Welles, & a peccé of Bristow) there is 30 other market townes, the which I will name in order as they lye, amongst which townes there is one called Somerton, of which (as I thinck) the whole countrey taketh name, and hath about 476 parish churches.

[The remainder of the page is occupied with Coats of Arms of the Earls of Bath: see Plate XIII.]

•[leaf 39b.]

•[View of Bath at the top: see Plate XXI.]

Bath lyeth on *the* northest corner of Somersetshire, compassed almost round about with *the* river of Auon; distant southeest from Bristow 10 myles, & southwest from Marsfeld, in Gloucestershire, 5 myles. It is but a litle cittie, yet one of *the* most ancientest in England, wherevnto Welles is added, & so do both make one Bishopprick.

•[leaf 40.]

**Kenshom* or *Cainsham* standeth on *the* south syde of *the* said river of Auon, 4 myles from Bristow, & 6 from Bath.

Pensford standeth 4 myles southward from Kensham, on a small brook called Chute, which, at Kensham, falleth into the Auon.

Phillipps-Norton is 4 myles southward from Bath.

Froum-Selwood is 4 myles southward of Phillipps Norton, and on the north end of Selwood Forrest.

Shepton-Mallet is 6 myles southwest from Selwood, & 4 from Glassenbury.

Welles standeth at the foote, on the south syde of Mendipp Hills, 3 myles northwest from Shepton Mallet, & 4 myles north from Glassenbury. It hath the name of Wells, because of dyvers well springs that are therein. It is walled, & is a cittie, making with Bath one Bishopprick.

Axbridge is 7 myles northwest from Welles, & not farre from a river named Ax, which springeth at Wokeyhole, hard by Welles; and within a myle estward of this towne is Chedder Rock, out of which springeth a broke of water in such abundance that it dryveth 12 milles within a quarter of a myle of his head.

Bruton standeth on the head of a small river called Brier, & at the south end of Selwood Forrest, 5 myles southeast from Shepton Mallet.

**Glassonbury* standeth in the Ile of Aucland, which is no iland, but enclosed betwene 2 rivers, called Brier & Solway. This was in tymes past a famous place, because of the Abbey there, where dyvers kings of the realme have byn buried, as K. Arthur; K. Edmund I., An^o. 946; K. Edgar, An^o. 975; K. Edmund Ironside, An^o. 1017; and hard by, on a high hill, is the Torr, called Glassenbury Torr. *[leaf 40^v.]

Wine-Caunton is 3 myles southeast from Bruton, & within 2 myles of Dorsetshire.

Quene-Camell is 6 myles southeast from Wine Caunton, and standeth on a small brook, which two myles thence, or litle more, falleth into the Ivell.

Euell standeth on the head of the river of Ivell, which there parteth Somersetshire from Dorsetshire, 4 myles west from Sherborne, & in the way to London.

Ichester or *Iwelchester* standeth vppon the said river of Ivell, 4 myles from Evell, & as much more from Quene Camell.

Somerton is 3 myles north northwest from Ichester, vppon a small river named Care, which 7 myles west from thence falleth into the said Ivell.

Langport standeth vppon the¹ afforsaid river of Ivell, 4 myles southwest from Somerton, & 6 from Ichester.

Martock standeth in the Isle of Muchney, which is no iland, but enclosed betwene 2 rivers, the Ivell & the Parret, 3 myles from Langport, & 4 from Ichester.

**Pedderton* (comonly called *South Pedderton*) standeth on the other syde of the river Parret, within 2 myles of Martock. *[leaf 41.]

Crookhorne standeth on the head of the river of Parret, 4 myles south from Pedderton, & within litle more then a myle of Dorsetshire, in the way to London.

Chard standeth also on the south syde of Somersetshyre, in the way to London, within halff a myle of Dorsetshyre, 6 myles west from Crookhorne.

Ilmister is 3 myles northward from Chard, & 4 westward from South Pedderton, not farr from the river of Ill.

Bridgewater standeth on the west syde of the river of Ivell, 10 myles west from Glassenbury. This river of Ivell is the principallest river in all Somersetshire, and springeth not farr from Sherborn, in Dorsetshire, and so passeth to Evell, Ichester, & not farr from Langport taketh in the Parret & the Ill, and 4 myles lower the Tone, which cometh from Taunton, and 2 myles from thence the Care, which cometh from Somerton, and ariveth lastly at Bridgewater, & 6 myles north from thence falleth into the Seauerne Sea, taking in certayne small brookes on the west syde.

Huntspill standeth in Brentmarsh, betwene 2 rivers, the Ivell & the Brier, 4 myles north of Bridgewater, & within two myles of the sea.

¹ erasure in MS.

[leaf 41^b]

**Taunton* is a brave great towne, standing in a very frutefull soyle, vppon the river of Tone, *which* 6 myles falleth into the Iuell, and is distant from Bridgewater southwest 7 myles, & as much northwest from Ilmister.

Bishoppes-Lediard is 3½ myles northwest from Taunton, on a small broke, *which* 3 myles thence falleth into *the* Tone.

Miluerton is 3 myles southwest from Bishoppes Lediard, vppon a small brook, *which* also falleth into *the* Tone.

Wellington standeth vppon *the* said river of Tone, 2½ myles south from Miluerton, & 5 from Taunton.

Winclescomb is 2 myles northwest from Miluerton, & not farr from *the* head of *the* said river of Tone.

Duluerton (*which* some call *Dauerton*) standeth wthin a litle more then a myle of Deuonshire, & on a small river, *which* not farr of, falleth into *the* Ex, *which* ronneth through Deuonshire to Excester.

Watchet standeth on *the* sea syde, 10 myles westward from Bridgewater.

Dunster standeth also by *the* sea syde, 4 myles directly west from Watchet.

Minhead standeth also vppon *the* sea syde, 2 myles from Dunster; ffrom this towne is a comon passage over the Seavern Sea, to Silly, in Glamorganshire, *which* is 17 myles.

**Forrests in Somersetshyre.*

[leaf 42.]

Selwood Forrest, on the est end.

Neroch Forrest, on the south, by Ilmister.

Mores.

Gedney More, by Welles.

Sege More, betwene Welles & Glassenbury.

Sedege More, southwest of Glassenbury.

Heth More, betwene Glassenbury & Brentmarsh.

Audrey More, hard by Sedege More.

Quenes More, not farr from Bridgewater.

North More, on *the* west syde of the river Iuell.

Ex More, in the very west end of Somersetshire, where the river of Ex springeth.

[leaf 42^b]

*[Coats of Arms of Earls of Devonshire at top : see Plate XI.]

DEUONSHIRE.

Deuonshire is one of *the* greatest shyres in England. It hath on *the* north end the Seuern Sea, on *the* south end the English Sea, on *the* west syde Cornwall, & on the est Somersetshire, & a peece of Dorcetshire. The length from the north to *the* south is 58 myles; the breadth in *the* middest & at *the* south end is 50 myles, but on *the* north end it is but 30. In which countrey (besydes *the* cittie of Excester) there is 36 market townes, and about 456 parish churches, besides villages, gentlemens howses, & castells, whereof there is no small nomber.

[leaf 43 contains Coats of Arms of Dukes of Exeter, and of the city of Exeter : see Plates XIII. and I.]

[leaf 43.]

**Excester* is a fayre & large cittie, well walled & well traded, standing on *the* est syde of *the* river Ex, wherof it taketh name; *which* river springeth in Somersetshire, in Exmore, and kepeth his course southeast to Exford, Winsford, & Exton, where it torneth towards *the* south, taking in certayne waters on both sydes, entreth into Deuonshire at Exbridge, from thence (receiving waters on both sydes) it cometh to Teuerton, where it receveth in *the* ryver of Loman, & so passeth to Biekeley, Theruerton, Nether Ex, & Stoke, where it receveth in *the* river of Columb, *that* cometh from Columpton, & 2 myles lower another called Credy, *that* cometh from Crediton, and so ariveth at Excester, & from thence to

Exmister 3 myles of, a myle beneath *which* place it taketh in a river from *the* est, named Clist, and (begining to be somewhat broad) 2 myles lower, at Powderham Castle, taketh in another on *the* west syde, named Ken, & 2 myles from thence falleth into *the* sea at Exmouth.

Chegford is 12 myles westward of Excester, on *the* est syde of Dartmore, & vpon *the* head of *the* river of Ting, which falleth into *the* sea at Tinmouth, 5 myles from Exmouth.

Morton is 3 myles southeast from Chegford.

Chidley standeth vpon *the* said river of Ting, 7 myles southeast from Morton, & as much southwest from Excester.

Newton Bushell is 4 myles beneath Chidley, & 5 from Tingmouth.

Ashburton is 5 myles west from Newton Bushell, vpon a small brooke, which a myle thence falleth into *the* Dart.

Totnes standeth vpon *the* river of Dart (which springeth & ronneth through Dartmore), 5 myles south from Ashburton, & as farr west from Torrbay, and is one of *the* greatest townes in Deuonshire.

Dartmouth standeth vpon *the* said river of Dart, 7 myles southeast from Totnes, & within 2 myles of *the* sea.

**Kingsbridge* is 8 myles directly west from Dartmouth, vpon the head of a creek, which 4 myles thence falleth into *the* sea, & is called Saltcomb Hauen. ^{*[leaf 44.]}

Modbery is 5 myles northwest from Kingsbridge.

Brent is 4 myles northeast from Modbery, & 3 directly west from Totnes.

Plimton standeth 9 myles directly west from Brent, & 3 est from Plimmouth, vpon a creek, which falleth into *the* haven at Plimmouth.

Plimmouth standeth on a pininsula within *the* haven of Plimmouth, at *the* very furthest corner of Deuonshire, next to Cornwall. *The* cheiffest ryver that falleth into Plimmouth Hauen is *the* Tamer, which parteth Deuonshire & Cornwall a sunder, all his course, which from *the* head vntill it ffall into *the* sea is about 35 myles.

Taustoke is 10 myles north from Plimmouth, & within 3 myles of Cornwall, vpon a small river named Tau, which falleth into *the* Tamer.

Liston is 8 myles north from Taustoke, on *the* west syde of Deuonshire, within 4 myles of Launston, in Cornwall.

Okehampton standeth est from Liston 12 myles, vpon *the* head of a river named Oke, which springeth in Dartmore, & ronneth to Torrington & Bidiford, and lastly falleth into *the* Taw.

Crediton (comonly called *Kirton*) is 12 myles est from Okehampton, & about 8 from Excester, vpon a small river named Credy, which ronneth into *the* Ex.

Bow standeth in *the* very middest of Deuonshire, 5 myles from Crediton, & 7 from Okehampton, vpon *the* head of a small brook which ronneth into *the* Taw.

**Chimligh* standeth 7 or 8 myles north from Bow, vpon a small brooke, ^{*[leaf 44/2.]} which not farr from thence falleth into *the* Taw.

Hatherley is 8 myles southwest from Chimligh, & as much northwest from Bow, 5 myles north from Okehampton.

Houlsworthy standeth on *the* west syde of Deuonshire, within 3 myles of Cornwall, 10 myles from Hatherley, & 9 north from Liston.

Harton standeth on *the* very northwest corner of Deuonshire, within two myles of *the* Severne Sea, & lyke distance from Cornwall.

Torrington standeth on *the* est syde of *the* river of Oke, 8 myles north from Hatherley, & 4 from Bidiford.

Bidiford standeth on *the* west side of *the* said river, 4 myles north from Torrington, & within 2 myles of *the* sea.

Barstable standeth on *the* est side of *the* river Taw, 6 myles est from Bidiford, and was in tymes past a brave towne, with 4 gates, but now *the* suburbes are bigger then *the* towne.

Ilfarcomb standeth on the Severne Sea syde, 7 myles north from Barstable.
Comberton standeth also on *the* Seaverne Sea syde, 4 myles estwards from Ilfarcomb.

Moulton is 7 myles southeest from Barstable, & vpon a small brook called Moule, which springeth in Exmore, and falleth into the Taw.

*[leaf 45.]

**Baunton* lyeth on *the* est syde of Deuonshire, within two myles of Somersetshire, about 12 myles est from Moulton, & vpon a litle brooke, *which* not farr of, falleth into the Ex.

Teuerton standeth vpon the river of Ex, 5 myles southward from Baunton, & 12 north from Excester.

Columbton standeth vpon *the* river of Columb, 5 myles southeest from Teuerton.

Bradinch standeth also vpon *the* said Columb, 2 myles beneath Columbton.

Autree standeth vpon a small river named Autre, 8 myles est from Excester, & 4 from Honiton.

Honiton standeth vpon *the* said river of Autre, 4 myles northest from Autre towne, & 5 northwest from Culliton.

Sidmouth standeth on *the* sea syde, on *the* mouth of a small creeke called Sid, distant from Autre southwards 4 or 5 myles.

Culliton is 6 myles northest from Sidmouth, & 7 est from Autre, and standeth vpon a small brook called Cully, *which* two myles thence falleth into *the* sea at Axmouth.

Axmister standeth vpon the said river of Ax, on *the* very east corner of Deuonshire, with[in] a myle of Dorcetsshire, 4 myles northest from Culliton.

*[leaf 45^r.]

*About 3 myles est from Axminster, lyeth a round peece of Deuonshire, 3 myles long & 2 myles brode, which is compassed round about with Dorcetsshire, saving on *the* north syde it hath Somersetshyre, from the which it is seperated by *the* said river of Ax.

[leaf 46 contains Coats of Arms: see Plate VII. Nos. 1 to 8.]

*[leaf 46^v.]

* C O R N W A L L .

Cornwall is the vttermost part westward of all England, and lyeth lyke a promontory, or rather isthumus, ffor it hath the sea on ech syde & round about it, saving on *the* est end, where it is seperated from Deuonshire by the river of Tamer, as beffore hath byn declared. It is full 60 myles long, but what it hath in length, it wanteth in breadth; yet at *the* est end, where it ioyneth vpon Deuonshire, it is 40 myles brode, or 38 at the least; but the more westward it goeth, the narrower yt is; so that, about the middest, it is not above 20 myles brode, and last of all, not passing 5 myles. Although this cuntry be but sandy & barren in comparison of other shyres, yet in some respects it passeth any of them, as plentifulnes of tinne, ffish, and commodious havens for shippes. In the same I ffynd to be 21 market townes, the which I will name in order as they lye, beginning at the est, & so passing along the south coast to the west end, and then on *the* north syde back agayne to *the* est: and it hath about 266 parish churches.

*[leaf 47.]

**Launston* is of some accompted for *the* cheiffest towne in Cornwall, because the Sessions and law matters are kept there. It is a prety walled towne, standing on *the* est end of the cuntry, within litle more then a myle of Deuonshire, and vpon a small river named Kensy, which 2 myles from thence falleth into the Tamer.

Saltash standeth vpon *the* said river of Tamer, 15 myles directly south from Launston, & 3 west from Plimmouth.

Liskerd standeth vpp into the meane land, 10 myles northwest from Saltash, & 6 from the sea syde.

Low (which to be written trewly as it is pronounced) ought to be written *Lū*, standeth vpon the mouth of *the* river *Low*, 6 myles south from *Liskerd*.

Foy is a brave towne, standing on *the* mouth of *the* river of *Foy*, within a myle of the sea, which is there called *Foy Hauen*, & is distant from *Low* directly west 6 myles. Of the gallants of *Foy*, & of the exploits *which* they did on the sea, especially with them of *Rye* & *Winchilsey*, I could say somewhat, if I meant not to be breeff.

Lestethiell standeth vpon *the* said river of *Foy*, 5 myles north from *Foy* towne, & 3 south from *Bodman*.

**Bodman* is accompted the greatest towne in *Cornwall*, and standeth in *the* ^[leaf 47^b.] middest of the country, ffor it hath *the* sea on ech syde within 10 myles, and is 3 myles south from *Lestethiell*, & 7 northwest from *Liskerd*.

Grampound standeth vpon *the* river of *Fale*, *which* falleth into *Falmouth Hauen* (the greatest hauen in *Cornwall*), distant westward from *Foy* 10 myles, & from *Lestethiell* xj.

Tregnj standeth in *Roseland*, and vpon *the* said river of *Fale*, 2 myles southwest & beneath *Grampound*.

Truro is accompted *the* cheiffest Towne in all *Cornwall* for traffik of marchandize, and standeth on a peninsula, at the head of one of *the* armes of *Falmouth Hauen*, from *Tregnj* & *Grampound* lyke distance of 6 myles.

Tregunian standeth at *the* confluence of *the* 2 great waters, that *which* cometh from *Truro*, and *the* *Fale*, *which* cometh from *Tregnj*, 4 myles from the one & as many from the other.

Perin standeth on the west syde, and vpon a branch of *Falmouth Hauen*, distant ffrom *Tregunian*, directly west, 4 myles.

**Helston* is one of the greatest townes in *Cornwall*, and the place cheiffly ^[leaf 48.] for coynage of all *Cornish* tinne (although they coyne both at *Truro* & *Lestethiell*), and standeth in the country called *Menege* (which is a peninsula 10 myles long & 7 brode), and vpon a river named *Loo*, which some call *Loo poole*, because it is broder within then it is at *the* very mouth, but from the head vntill it come to *Helston*, it is called *Cohor*. This towne is 6 myles directly west from *Perin*, and 3 from the meane sea.

Pensance standeth on *the* west syde of *Mounts Bay*, ten myles northwest from *Helston*, 2 from *St. Michaells Mount*, and 4 on this syde *St. Buriens*, which *St. Burien* is iiij myles from the *Landes End*.

St. Tees lyeth on *the* north syde of *Cornwall*, on *the* sea syde, and at *the* entring of a bay called *St. Tee's bay*, 12 myles from *the* *Lands end*, & 5 northest from *Pensance*.

St. Columb (called great *St. Columb*, for diffrence of litle *St. Columb* not farr of) is 24 myles directly est from *St. Tees*, 8 from *Bodman*, and vpon a small brook, *which* falleth into the sea.

Padstow standeth on *the* west syde of a great river, which some call *Helan*, others *Dunnere*, but comonly *Padstow Water*, & is 6 myles northest from *St. Columb*, & 2 from *the* sea. Foure myles from *Padstow* is a bridge over the said river, called *Waidbridge*, which is *the* greatest bridge in *Cornwall*.

**Camelford* standeth vpon *the* head of *the* said river of *Helan*, 9 myles directly ^[leaf 48^b.] est from *Padstow*, & 10 from *Launston*.

Treuenna standeth on *the* sea syde, 4 myles from *Camelford*, & 6 est of *Padstow Hauen*. A litle myle from *Treuenna* is *Tintagell*, which hath a castell standing in *the* sea, very strongly on a rock, called *Tintagell Castell*.

Boscastle is 3 myles est from *Treuenna*, vpon *the* mouth of a small creek, not farr from *the* sea.

Stratton standeth on *the* northest corner of *Cornwall*, 10 myles from *Boscastle*, xj from *Launston*, within 2 myles of *Deuonshire*, & as much from the sea. It is compassed on ech syde with two small brookes *which* meet there, and gevech name to all the *Hundred* where it standeth, called *Stratton Hundred*.

Now I have gone as farr westward as I can on *the* south syde of the river of Thamise. It cometh best to purpose to begynn agayne at the est, and on the north syde of the same river with *the* countrey of Essex.

[leaf 49^r contains Coats of Arms of the Earls of Essex : see Plate X.]

[leaf 49^v]

* E S S E X.

Essex taketh name of the Est Saxons, *which* was in tymes past a kingdome, con-
tayneing, not only Essex, but also Middlesex, and part of Hartfordshire. On the est it
hath the sea, on *the* south it¹ is parted from Kent by the river of Thamise, on the west
yt hath Middlesex and Hartfordshire, on *the* northwest corner it toucheth on Cam-
bridgeshire, & hath Suffolk on *the* north. The length therof is, est and west, 40
myles, the breadth 35, and the compass round about is about 120 myles. In which
countrey (besydes the cittie of Colchester) there is 19 market townes (or 18 as some
reakon, which leave out Harwich), and it hath 415 parish churches, besydes villages,
gentlemens howses & castells.

[The remainder of this page is occupied with a View of Colchester : see Plate XX.]

[leaf 50.]

* *Colchester* is a most ancient cittie, standing on *the* northeest corner of Essex, vppon
a river named Colney, *which* springeth in the south syde of Essex, about 16 myles
northwest from Colchester, and falleth into the sea 3 myles beneath Brikelsey. It is
called in Brittish, Caercoill, and was founded by Coill, King of Brittaines. It hath
within the walles, a marvelous old castell, standing on a hill, & 15 churches, most part
with brode or square stepes. There can no shipps come to the towne, but to
Brikelsey, which is 4 myles from thence.

Maningtree standeth on *the* south syde of *the* river of Clare (or Stoure as some
call it), which parteth Suffolk from Essex, 6 myles from Colchester, & as farr from
Harwich.

Harwich standeth at the mouth of *the* said river, where the river of Orwell (*which*
cometh from Ipswich) falleth into the sea, & is there called Orwell Hauen. It is a
prety litle towne, walled on the north syde, and although it be no market towne, yet
it may passe amongst them.

[leaf 50^v.]

* *Maldon* standeth on *the* south syde of *the* river that cometh from Chelmsford
(*which* some call Chelmer), distant 9 myles est from Chelmsford, & 10 south from
Colchester.

Chelmsford is of some accompted *the* shyre towne of Essex, because the Sessions
and law matters are kept there, and standeth almost in the very midst of *the*
countrey. Three myles beyond Chelmsford is Newhall, a manor place of the kings,
which now belongeth to *the* Erle of Sussex.

Brentwood is 15 myles from London, & in *the* way from Colchester.

Rumford standeth in Hauering Liberty, in *the* way betwene Brentwood & London.
Hauering is *the* king's howse, *which* is 2 myles north from Rumford. Hauering
Libertie is 4 myles eck way.

Horndon on the Hill standeth within 2 myles of the Thamise.

Belericay is 4 myles north from Horndon.

Ralegh standeth in Rochford Hundred, 3 myles from Ligh, & as many from
Rochford.

Barking standeth within a myle of the Thamise, and about 6 myles est from
London.

[leaf 51.]

* *Waltham Cross* (*which* some call Waltham Abbay) is 12 myles north from
London, and standeth on *the* est syde of *the* river of Lea, which parteth Essex
from Middlesex.

Hatfield Brodoke standeth on *the* west end of Essex, 10 myles northeest from
Waltham, and 5 from Dunnow.

Walden (comonly called *Safron Walden*, because of *the* great abundance of

¹ "is" in the MS.

safron *which* groweth thereabout) is 10 myles north from Hatfeild, and standeth on *the* northwest corner of Essex, within 4 myles of Cambridgeshire.

Thaxted standeth on *the* head of *the* river Chelmer, 5 myles southeast from Safron Walden.

Dunmow standeth vpon *the* said river of Chelmer, 5 myles from Thaxted, & 10 northwest from Chelmsford. He that is married, & doth not repent hym therof within the first yeare & day, may come to Dunmow & fetch a flich of bacon.

Braintree is 6 myles est from Dunmow, & as many west from Coxhall, halfe way betwene both.

Halsted standeth vpon *the* river of Colney, 8 myles west from Colchester, & 5 northeast from Braintree.

**Coggeshall* (comonly called *Coxhall*) is 5 myles southeast from Halsted, and halff *^[leaf 51^b.] way betwene Braintre & Colchester, to say 6 myles from ech. It standeth on a river named Blackwater, *which* falleth into *the* Chelmer not farr from Maldon.

Witham is xj myles from Colchester, & 7 ffrom Chelmsford, in the way to London.

Forrests in Essex.

Waltham Forrest, by Waltham.

Hatfeild Forrest, by Hatfeild Brodeoke, ys palled about, & is but two myles longe & one myle brode.

* MIDDLESEX.

*^[leaf 52.]

Middlesex taketh name of *the* Midlesaxons, & is *the* least shyre in England except Rutland. It hath on *the* est Essex (from *the* *which* it is seperated by *the* river of Lea), on *the* south it is devyded from Surrey by *the* river of Thamise, on *the* west from Buckinghamshire by *the* river of Coll, and hath Hartfordshyre on *the* north. The length therof is, from *the* est to *the* west, 18 myles, the breadth at both ends is 12 myles, but in *the* middest it is not passing 8 myles brode. In which cuntry (besydes *the* roiall cittie of London) there is 3 market townes & 73 parish churches.

[The Coat of Arms of the City of London occupies the rest of the page : see Plate I.]

**London* (the cheiff & principall cittie in all England), although it be scituated in *^[leaf 52^b.] *the* province of Middlesex, yet it is a countie of it self. This roiall & famous city standeth on *the* north syde of *the* river of Thamise, which river is there a thowsand foote brode, over which there is a goodly bridge of stone, which hath 20 arches, *that* are 60 foote in height, 30 in thicknes, & distant one from another 20 foote. On both sydes of the bridge are howses builded, in such sort that it seemeth rather a continuall street then a bridge. London is 3 myles long (accompting Westminster withall), and is two myles brode, reaking Southwark & *the* bridge. It is devyded into 26 wardes, and hath 108 parish churches within *the* walles, and xj without *the* walles, but yet within *the* Liberties, which is in all 119.

Westminster lyeth at *the* west end of London, lyke *the* suburbes, and was of late, by Quene Elizabeth, made a cittie. In *the* great church of St. Peter are *the* sepultures of dyvers kings & noblemen, and hard by is Westminster Hall.

[A View of London is here inserted, but *the* folio is not counted : see Plate XXVIII.]

**Brainford* is 8 myles west from London, and standeth vpon a small river *^[leaf 53.] (which some call Brain) that there falleth into *the* Thamise.

Stanes standeth vpon *the* Thamise, 7 myles from Brainford, & 15 from London, & 3 myles from Colbrok in Buckinghamshire.

Exbridge standeth on *the* west end of Middlesex, and vpon *the* river of Coll, 6 myles north from Stanes, 3 from Colbroke, & 16 from London.

In Middlesex standeth also Hampton Court vpon *the* Thamise, xj myles from London, & a myle from Kingston, which (as some say) is *the* fayrest howse that *the*

king hath. And in *the* northeſt corner of *the* countrey, hard by Waltham, is Enfeld Chase, where there is alſo a howſe called Enfeld Howſe.

[leaf 53^b.]

* HARTFORDSHYRE.

[A Coat of Arms is at the top : ſee Plate XIV., No. 1.]

Hartfordſhire taketh name of the towne of Hartford, and hath on *the* eſt Eſſex, on *the* ſouth Middleſex, on the weſt Buckinghamſhire & Bedfordſhire, and hath Cambridgſhire on the north. It containeth in length from *the* north to the ſouth, 25 myles, and the breadth is 20 myles, in ſome places more, & in ſome leſſe. In which countrey there is 17 market townes, & about 130 pariſh churches.

[leaf 54 has the number omitted, ſo 53, 53^b, 55.]

[leaf 55.]

**Hartford* is an ancient towne & caſtell ſtanding on ech ſyde of *the* river of Lea, diſtant 2 myles weſtward from Ware.

Ware ſtandeth on *the* north ſyde of *the* ſaid river, 20 myles north from London, and in the hygh way to London from *the* north countrey.

Hoddeſdon is 3 myles from Ware, & 5 from Waltham, in London way alſo.

Biſhoppſhatfeld is 5 myles ſouthweſt from Hartford, and as many eſt from St. Albones. At this towne is a goodly howſe of brick belonging to *the* king.

St. Albones is the fayreſt & greateſt towne in all the ſhyre, and ſtandeth on a hill, juſt 20 myles northweſt from London, vpon the banck of a ſmall river named Coll, *which* runneth to Colbrok. Not farr from St. Albones ſtood *the* famous cittie of Verolanum¹ Verlancheſter, as yet is eaſily to be ſcene, which as ſome wryte was in *the* tyme of the Romains eſteemed above London.

[leaf 55^b.]

**Barnet* (otherwiſe called High Barnet, for difference of Eſt Barnet in Middleſex) ſtandeth hard vpon Middleſex, halff way betwene St. Albones & London, 10 myles from ech.

Watford ſtandeth vpon *the* river of Coll, 8 myles weſt from Barnet, & 6 ſouth from St. Albones.

Hemſted is 5 myles weſt from St. Albones. Betwene Hemſted & Watford lyeth Kings Langley, and not farr from thence Abbotts Langley.

Barkamſted (comonly called Great Barkamſted, for difference of Litle Barkamſted, not farr from Hartford) is 3 myles weſt from Hemſted.

Tring is 3 myles weſt of Barkamſted, and toucheth vpon Buckinghamſhire.

Hitchin is xj myles north from St. Albones, on *the* weſt ſyde of *the* ſhyre, within two myles of Bedfordſhyre.

Baldock is 5 myles northeſt from Hitchin, and within two myles alſo of Bedfordſhyre.

Roifton ſtandeth on *the* very northend of *the* countrey, ſo *that* it toucheth vpon Cambridgſhire, and is 7 myles northeſt from Baldock, & in London way from *the* north countrey.

[leaf 56.]

**Barkway* is 3 myles ſoutheſt from Roifton, & within two myles of Eſſex, in London way from Waſingham in Norfolk.

Buntingford is 6 myles from Roifton, & 7 from Ware, in *the* way betwene them.

Puckrich (*which* ſome ſay was anciently called Pulcherchurch) is 3 myles from Buntingford, & 7 directly ſouth from Barkway, 5 from Ware, and in *the* way betwene Barkway & Ware.

Biſhoppſ-Startford ſtandeth on *the* eſt ſyde of the countrey, within a myle of Eſſex, & vpon a river named Stoure, *which* a myle beneath this towne parteth Hartfordſhire from Eſſex, vntill it fall into the Lea, & then it geveth over both name & office. This towne is 7 myles directly eſt from Puckrich.

[leaf 56^b. contains Coats of Arms of the Earls and Dukes of Suffolk : ſee Plate XV., Nos. 12 to 15.]

¹ A word, probably *or*, ſeems to have been accidentally rubbed away.

*SUFFOLK.

*[leaf 57.]

Suffolk lyeth on *the* south part of that country which in tymes past was called the kingdome of Est England, and thereof taketh name, ffor Suffolk or Southfolk is all one. This country of Suffolk hath on *the* est end the Germaine Oecean, on *the* south syde Essex, ffrom *the* which yt ys devyded by the river of Clare, which some call Stoure; on the west it hath Cambridgeshire, & Norfolk on *the* north. It contayneth in length, from Eston (*which* is the most estwards part of all England) to Newmarket in *the* west, 44 myles, and the breadth is 20 myles; but at *the* est end yt is 30 myles brode, and the compasse therof round about is 120 myles. In which country there is 25 market townes and 575 parish churches, besydes villages, gentlemens howses, & castells.

*[Coat of Arms of the town of Ipswich at the top: see Plate I.]

*[leaf 57^h.]

Ipswich is *the* greatest towne in Suffolk, and one of the most famous townes in England at this present for trafike and other respects, and standeth in the southwest corner of the country, vppon the river of Orwell, 7 myles from *the* sea. It hath xj churches in it.

Needham standeth vppon *the* said river of Orwell, 6 myles northwest from Ipswich.

Stow standeth vppon *the* head of *the* said river of Orwell, 3 litle myles northwest from Needham, & in *the* very midst of Suffolk.

Hadley is 7 myles directly south from Stow, vppon a small river, which 4 myles thence falleth into *the* Clare.

Lancham standeth on *the* head of the same river, 6 myles northwest from Hadley.

**Sudbury* standeth vppon *the* river of Clare (that parteth Suffolk from Essex), 5 * [leaf 58.] myles directly south from Lancham, & 6 southest from Clare.

Clare is a towne & castell, standing vppon *the* fornamed river of Clare (*which* some call Stoure), 6 myles northwest from Sudbury. Of this towne did the Clares take name that were Erles of Gloucester, whose issew in tyme ended in 3 daughters, whereof one was married to John Burg, Erle of Vlster, in Ireland, and his issew also ended in a daughter named Elizabeth, married to Leonell, second sonne to K. Edward 3, who by her was Erle of Vlster, & was after created Duke of Clarence. And this was *the* first originall or begining of *the* said Dukedome.

Hauerill standeth on *the* head of *the* said river of Clare, & on the very southwest corner of Suffolk, 4 myles directly west from Clare. It toucheth on Essex, & is within a myle of Cambridgeshyre.

Newmarket standeth on *the* very west end of *the* country, and so nigh to Cambridgeshyre that (as I judge) some part of the towne standeth in the said shyre. It is 9 myles from Hauerill, and 7 southest from Ely.

Mildnall is 6 myles north of Newmarket, and two myles from Cambridgeshyre.

**Brandon* (which some call Brandon Ferry) standeth vppon the river of Litle * [leaf 58^h.] Ouse, *which* parteth Norfolk ffrom Suffolk, 6 myles northest from Mildnall, & 5 west from Thetford in Norfolk.

Bury (which is also called St. Edmunds Bury) is accompted the shyre towne of Suffolk, because the Sessions & Assyses are kept there, and is a proper towne, standing on the head of a small river or brooke, which runneth from thence to Mildnall, & so falleth into *the* Great Ouse 2 myles beneath Ely. This towne is 9 myles north from Clare, 10 est from Newmarket, & as many west from Stow.

Wulpet is 6 myles est from Bury, & 4 from Stow.

Buddesdale is 7 myles north from Stow, and within 2 myles of Lopham Ford, where Norfolk parteth from Suffolk.

Aye is 5 myles est from Buddesdale.

Debenham is 4 myles directly south from Aye, and standeth on *the* head of a small river, which falleth into *the* sea at Baudsey. Fyve myles northest from this towne is Framlingham Castell, standing vppon the head of Orford River.

*[leaf 59.] **Bungay* standeth vpon *the* river of Waucney, *which* parteth Norfolk from Suffolk, 9 myles north from Framingham Castell, & as many northest from Aye.

Beckles standeth vpon *the* same river, 4 myles estward from Bungay.

Lestoft standeth on *the* sea syde, in a peninsula (named Louingland, or Low England as some terme it), 6 myles south from Yermouth, & 7 est from Beckles.

Sowould (comonly called Sowl) standeth also vpon the sea syde, 8 myles south from Lestoft, on *the* mouth of a small river, *which* there maketh a prety hauen.

Halesworth is 6 miles directly west from Sowould, vpon *the* head of *the* said river *which* ronneth to Sowld.

Dunwich standeth on *the* sea syde, two myles south from Sowould, and was in tymes past a famous cittie and Bishopprick (*which* Bishopprick was after translated to Elmham, from thence to Thetford, and lastly to Norwich). But now the sea hath eaten most part of the towne away, so that there remaineth but 3 churches therein, where once were 12.

*[leaf 59^b.] **Saxmundham* is 6 myles southwest from Dunwich, 4 from the sea, & 5 est from Framingham.

Aldeborough standeth on *the* sea syde, 7 myles south from Dunwich.

Orford towne & castell do stand at the point of *the* land called Orfordness, two myles from Aldeborough, & 10 or 12 myles ffrom Harwich.

Woodbridge is 5 myles northest from Ipswich, and standeth within a myle of a small river (*which* some call Deue) that cometh from Debenham, & falleth into *the* sea at Baudsey, making there a prety haven, called Baudsey Haven.

[leaf 60 contains Coats of Arms of the Dukes of Norfolk : see Plate XII., Nos. 10 to 13.]

*[leaf 60^b.]

* N O R F O L K .

Norfolk lyeth on *the* north part of *that* countrey which in old tyme was called Est England, and hath the sea almost round about it, saving on *the* south it hath Suffolk, on the west Cambridgeshire & a peece of Lincolneshire. The length therof is, from Yermouth in *the* est to Walpoole in Marshland in *the* west, 50 myles, the breadth 30, and the compass round about is about 130 myles. In which countrey (besydes *the* cittie of Norwich) there is 26 market townes, and hath to *the* number of 625 parish churches, besydes villages *which* have no churches, townships, gentlemens howses, and castells.

[The remainder of this page is occupied with 2 Coats of Arms : see Plate XIII., Nos. 15 and 16.]

[leaf 61^b. contains a View of Norwich : see Plate XXVII.]

*[leaf 62.] **Norwich* ys the cheiffe cittie in Norfolk, and the third cittie in England, to say, the greatest saving London & York. It hath 25 parish churches, & all wthin the walles ; also an ancient castell standing on a hill, almost in *the* very middest of the cittie. Through the citty passeth a brave river, named Yer, which about 13 myles thence falleth into the sea at Yermouth.

Wimondham (comonly called Windham) is an ancient & great towne, standing 6 myles southwest from Norwich.

Hingham is 4 myles westward from Windham.

Buckenham (comonly called New Buckenham, ffor diffrence of Old Buckenham hard by it) is 5 myles directly south from Hingham.

*[leaf 62^b.] **Herling* (comonly called Est Herling, for diffrence of West Herling hard by) is 3 myles southwest ffrom Buckenham.

Thetford is [an] ancient towne, having yet a maior, and was in tymes past a bishopprick, ffrom whence it was translated to Norwich, and standeth vpon the river of Litle Ouse, which parteth Norfolk from Suffolk, 6 myles southwest from Est Herling.

Watton is 9 myles directly north from Thetford.

Dereham (comonly called Est Dereham, for diffrence of West Dereham not farr from Downham) is 5 myles north from Watton, & 10 west from Norwich.

Swafham is 7 myles westwards from Est Dereham.

Downham standeth on *the* est syde of *the* river of Great Ouse, 9 myles west southwest from Swafham.

Linn is *the* bravest towne in Norfolk next Norwich, and standeth on the est syde of *the* said river of Great Ouse, 8 myles north from Downham, & within 3 myles of the Washes, *which* are betwene Lincolnshire & Norfolk. Old Linn standeth on *the* other syde of *the* river, in Marshland.

**Snetsham* is 8 myles north from Linn, and within 2 myles of the Washes, in *the* *^[leaf 63.] northwest corner of Norfolk.

Burnham is 7 myles northest from Snetsham, & 2 myles from *the* sea. It is comonly called Burnham Market, because of dyvers other townes therabouts lying together, as Burnham Debdale, Burnham Over, Burnham Norton, Burnham Sutton, & Burnham Thorp.

Walsingham is one of *the* greatest townes in Norfolk, and standeth 6 myles southeast from Burnham Market, & 4 myles ffrom the sea.

Fakenham is 3 myles directly south from Walsingham.

Clay standeth on *the* north syde of Norfolk, on *the* mouth of a small river within a myle of *the* sea, & 5 myles northest from Walsingham.

Holt is two myles south from Clay.

Cromer standeth on *the* sea syde, 6 myles est from Clay.

Repeham standeth into *the* land, 10 myles south from Cromer, & 8 northwest from Norwich.

Caston is two myles northest from Repeham.

Alesham is 2 myles northest from Caston, vppon a small river *which* falleth into the Yer, hard by Yermouth.

**Walsham* (comonly called North Walsham, for diffrence of South Walsham, 8 *^[leaf 63¹.] myles southeast from thence) standeth 4 myles northest from Alesham, & 3 from the sea.

Wursted is 2 myles south southeast from North Walsham.

Hickling is 4 myles est from Wursted, & 2 myles from the sea.

Yermouth is a proper walled towne, standing 9 myles southeast from Hickling, vppon the mouth of the river Yer, *which* a little mile southeast from thence falleth into *the* sea, and yet on *the* est syde of *the* towne a man may almost throw a stone into the sea.

Harleston standeth on *the* river of Waueney, which parteth Norfolk from Suffolk, 16 myles southwest from Yermouth, & 4 from Bungay in Suffolk.

Dis standeth vppon *the* said river of Waueney, 6 myles southwest from Harleston, & 4 myles from Loppamford. Three myles from Dis, & as many from Buckenham, & lyke distance from Herling, standeth Kenningale Castell.

* C A M B R I D G E S H I R E

*^[leaf 64.]

[Two Coats of Arms at top : see Plate XIII., Nos. 1 and 2.]

Cambridgeshire is cut in two by *the* river of Ouse, & as it were into two countreis. The north part wherof is called the Isle of Ely, which is as bigg, or rather bigger, then *that* part of Cambridgeshire. But in number of townes & villages Cambridgeshire passeth the Ile of Ely 3 tymes. This shyre (accompting *the* Ile of Ely thewth, for it is all in Cambridgeshyre) is in length, north & south, about 38 myles ; in breadth, 10, 15, & in some places, 20 myles. It hath on *the* est Norfolk & Suffolk, on *the* southest Essex, on *the* south Hartfordshire, on *the* southwest Bedfordshire, on *the* west Huntingtongshyre, on *the* northwest a peece of Northamptonshire, and on *the* north Lincolnshire. In which countrey (besydes Cambridge & Ely) there is 4 other market townes, and 163 parish churches, or thereabouts.

[leaf 64^b. contains a View of Cambridge : see Plate XXIII.]

**Cambrige* (called in Britnish, Caergrant, & by the Saxons, Grantbridge) is a *^[leaf 65.]

famous towne & flourishing Vniuersyte, standing vpon *the* river Granta, *which* ronneth through *the* middest of *the* same shyre, and falleth into *the* Ouse 3 myles south of Ely. It is 10 myles southeast from Huntington, & as many south from Ely.

Linton (or *Lenton* as some call it) toucheth vpon Essex, & is 7 myles southeast from Cambridge.

Rech is 7 myles northeast from Cambridge, and within 3 myles of Suffolk, vpon a creeke, *which* is diggedd from *the* Ouse to *the* towne, almost 2 myles long, & is 5 myles from Ely. Betwene this towne & Ely are two meares. *Stretham Mere* on *the* left hand, *which* is a myle long & halffe a myle brode, taking name of *Stretham* hard by, and *Scham Mere* on *the* right hand, *which* is somewhat bigger, and taketh name of *Scham* therby.

*[leaf 65^b.]

**Ely* ys a bishoppes seat, standing on *the* west syde of the river of Great Ouse afforsaid, & in *the* Ile of Ely, *which* Isle of Ely is not one only Isle, but consisteth of many Ilandes, 15 in number at *the* least, seperated one from another by rivers, waters, or dyches, and all called the Isle of Ely.

Littleport standeth in *the* said Ile of Ely, 4 myles directly north from Ely, & within a myle of *the* northwest corner of Suffolk.

Wisbich standeth also in *the* said Ile 10 myles north from Littleport, & hard vpon Norfolk.

[leaf 66a. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Huntington : see Plate XII., Nos. 5 to 9.]

*[leaf 66^b.]

* HUNTINGTONSHYRE.

*Huntingtonshire*¹ ys one of *the* least shyres in England. It is in proportion 4 square, or rather 4 cornered, lyke a diamond vpon a payre of cardes, being not above 12 myles from the one syde to the other. But *the* longest way is from the north corner to *the* south, *which* is 20 myles, and from *the* est corner to *the* west is about 16 myles, so that it is about halff so bigg as Cambridgeshire or Northamptonshire, and is environed round about with the said 2 shyres, saving on *the* southwest it toucheth on Bedfordshire. In which countrey there is 5 market townes & 78 parish churches.

*[leaf 67.]

**Huntington* ys *the* towne which geveth name to all the whole countrey, and standeth on *the* north bank of *the* river of Ouse, 10 myles north west from Cambridge, 12 northeast from Bedford, and within 3 myles of Cambridgeshire.

Saint Iues (*which* to be written as it is spoken, ought rather to be written *St. Tjues*) standeth vpon *the* sayd river of Ouse, 3 myles beneath, & directly est from Huntington.

Saint Neot, or *St. Edes* (comonly called *St. Needs*) standeth also vpon *the* said river of Ouse, 6 myles above, & almost south from Huntington, & hard by Bedfordshire.

Kimbalton is 7 myles west from Huntington, and within a myle of Bedfordshire.

Yaxley standeth in *the* north corner of *the* shyre, 10 myles north from Huntington, a myle from Stilton, within two myles of Northamptonshire, & within 3 of Cambridgeshire.

[leaf 67b. contains 5 Coats of Arms : see Plate VII., Nos. 13 to 17.]

*[leaf 68.]

* BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedfordshire is not much bigger then Huntingtonshire, but it is more inhabited, & better replenished with townes. It hath Huntingtonshire on *the* northeast, Cambridgeshire on *the* est, Hartfordshire on *the* southeast, Buckinghamshire on *the* west, & on *the* northwest it toucheth on Northamptonshire. The length therof is from the north to *the* south 24 myles, and the breadth in the middest (*which* is *the* broadest place) is 14 myles. In which countrey (besides Bedford) there are 9 market townes, & 113 parish churches.

[The lower part of the page contains the Coat of Arms of the town of Bedford : See Plate I.]

¹ *sire* in the MS.

**Bedford* is a proper towne, walled about, with iij churches therein, and standeth *^[leaf 68.] on *the* north syde of the river of Ouse, about 12 myles southwest ffrom Huntington.

Potton is 7 myles est from Bedford, & within a myle of Cambridgeshyre.

Bigleswade is 2 myles south from Potton.

Shefford is 3 myles south southwest from Bigleswade, and standeth betwene 2 rivers, *which* meet there, & so do ronne from thence in one chanell to Bigleswade, & 4 myles beneath Bedford do fall into *the* Ouse.

Anthill is 4 myles west from Shefford, & 5 directly south from Bedford.

**Woburn* is 4 myles southwest from Anthill, and within 2 myles of Buck- *^[leaf 69.]inghamshire.

Tuddington is 3 myles southeast from Woburn, & 4 directly south from Anthill.

Leghton standeth on a small river, which there parteth Bedfordshire from Buckinghamshire, iij myles southwest from Tuddington, which river ronneteth from thence to Fenny Stratford, & falleth into the Ouse at Newport Panell.

Dunstable standeth in London way from Couentry, 5 myles southeast from Leghton, & 30 from London.

Luton is 3 myles estwards from Dunstable, & within a myle of Hartfordshyre.

[leaf 69b. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Northampton : see Plate X.]

* NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*^[leaf 70.]

Northamptonshire is as bigg as both Bedfordshire & Huntingtonshire, and stretcheth in length from *the* southwest to the northeast, hauing on *the* southeast syde Cambridgeshire, Huntingtonshire, Bedfordshire, & Buckinghamshire; on *the* northwest it hath Lincolnshire, Rutland, Lecestershire, & Warwickshire, and on *the* southwest corner it toucheth on Oxfordshyre. The length from *the* southwest to *the* northeast (to say) from Banbury, in Oxfordshire, to Crowland, in Lincolnshire, is 42 myles, and the breadth in *the* middest is 18 myles. But the more northward it goeth the narrower it is, so that in some places it is not passing 4 myles brode. In *which* cuntry is 10 market townes & 326 parish churches.

[The lower part of the page contains the Coat of Arms of the town of Northampton : see Plate I.]

**Northampton* is a brave towne, walled about, with 5 churches therein, and *^[leaf 70b.] standeth vppon *the* river of Nine, distant 12 myles directly north from Buckingham, & as many south from Herborow, in Lecestershire.

Dauentre is 8 myles west from Northampton, & within 2 myles of Warwickshire, in London way from Coventree.

Brakly standeth on *the* south end of *the* shyre, hard vppon Buckinghamshire, vppon *the* head of *the* river Ouse, 4 myles west from Buckingham, & 6 south from Towcester.

Towcester standeth in London way, 10 myles southeast from Dauentre, and 6 south from Northampton.

Wellingborow standeth vppon *the* river of Nine, 7 myles northeast from Northampton.

Higham Ferris standeth on *the* est syde of *the* said river of¹ Nine, 3 myles northeast from Wellingborow.

Thrapston standeth also on *the* est syde of *the* said river, 4 myles north from Higham Ferris.

Kettering standeth in *the* middest of *the* shyre, 10 myles north from Northampton, & 5 west from Thrapston.

**Oundley* is compassed almost round about with *the* said river of Nine, & is 5 *^[leaf 71.] myles north northwest from Thrapston, & 3 south from Fodringhay Castell. At the Colledge of Fodringhay are dyvers noblemen buried, as, namely, Edmund of Langley, Duke of York; Edward, Duke of York, his sonne, who was slaine at *the* battaill of Azincourt; Ric. D. of York, father to K. E. 4; and others.

Peterborow standeth vppon *the* said river of Nine, in *the* northeast corner of *the*

¹ The word *of* is repeated in the MS.

shyre, & at *the* meeting of Cambridgeshire, Huntingtongshire, & Northamptonshire, *which* river there devyde it selfe into sundry branches, compassing & going through the Ile of Ely; and is distant 9 myles northeast from Oundley, 8 southwest ffrom Stamford, in Lincolneshire, & 4 north from Yaxley, in Huntingtongshire. It was made a bishopprick by K. H. 8.

Forrests in Northamptonshire.

Whitlewood Forrest, hard by Towcester, wherein standeth the Kings manor place of Grafton.

Saucy Forrest, betwene Stonistretford & Northampton.

Rokingham Forrest, wherby standeth the Castell of Rokingham, hard by Rutland.

[leaf 71^b.]

*BUCKINGHAMSHYRE.

[Three Coats of Arms at top: see Plate XIII., Nos. 5 to 7.]

Buckinghamshire stretcheth from *the* Thamise till it come as farre as Northampton. It hath on *the* est syde Bedfordshire, Hartfordshire, & Middlesex; on *the* south end it is devyded from Surrey & Barkshyre by the river of Thamise; on *the* west syde it hath Oxfordshyre, & on *the* northwest end Northamptonshyre. The length is from the Thamise to *the* northend about 40 myles; the breadth 14, 12, & in some places but 8 myles. In which countrey there is xj market townes and 185 parish churches.

[leaf 72.]

*[At the top of the page is the Coat of Arms of the town of Buckingham: see Plate I.]

Buckingham standeth in *the* northwest corner of *the* shyre, vppon the river of Ouse, within 2 myles of Oxfordshyre, & within 3 myles of Northamptonshire; which river of Ouse springeth not farr from Brackley, in Northamptonshire, and passeth through Buckinghamshire to Buckingham, Stonistretford, Newport Panell, & Oulney; through Bedfordshire to Bedford; through Huntingtongshire to St. Needs, Huntington, & St. Tyues; through Cambridgeshire to Ely; through Norfolk to Downham & Linn, where not farr of it falleth into *the* Washes.

Stonistretford standeth on *the* est syde of *the* said river of Ouse (*which* there parteth Buckinghamshire from Northamptonshire), about 6 myles northeast from Buckingham, & as many from Towcester, in London way from Couentric.

[leaf 72^b.]

**Newport Paganell* (comonly called *Newport Panell*) standeth vppon *the* said river, 4 myles from Stonistretford.

Oulney standeth also vppon *the* said river, in *the* furthermost corner of *the* shyre, 5 myles north from Newport Panell, & halff way betwene Northampton & Bedford, 7 myles from ech.

Winslow is 6 myles southeast from Buckingham.

Ivingo standeth on *the* est syde of *the* shyre, within a myle of Hartfordshire, 4 myles southwest from Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, & 3 north from Tring, in Hartfordshire. Foure myles southeast from Ivingo is *the* Kings howse called Ashridge, but (as I thinke) part of *the* towne standeth in Hartfordshire.

Alesbury standeth in *the* middest of *the* shire, vppon *the* head of *the* river of Tame, 6 myles from the towne of Tame, & as many from Ivingo. Here *the* Sessions are comonly kept.

Agmondsham (comonly called *Amersham*) is 10 myles southeast from Alesbury.

Wickam (comonly called *High Wickam*, for diffrence of *West Wickam*, not farr of) standeth vppon *the* head of a small brook, which falleth into *the* Thamise at Hedsor, and is 4 myles southwest from Amersham.

[leaf 73.]

**Beaconfeld* is 4 myles southeast from Wickam, & as many south from Amersham, ffor these 3 townes do stand in triangle, and betwene them is a village called Pen, hard by which lyeth a peece of Hartfordshire of 2 myles long, & one mile brode, & all enclosed within Buckinghamshire.

Colbroke standeth in *the* south corner of the shyre, vppon the river Coll, 3 myles from Windsor, 3 from Stanes, & 16 west from London.

Forrests in Buckinghamshire.

Bernwood Forrest, on *the* west syde. Whaddon Chase, by Fennystretford.

* OXFORDSHIRE.

*[leaf 73^b.]

[Two Coats of Arms at top : see Plate XI., Nos. 13 and 14.]

Next to Buckinghamshire on *the* west lyeth Oxfordshire, which is in proportion much lyke a shoulder of mutton, ffor it is 30 myles brode at *the* west end, and *the* further it goeth toward *the* southeast the narrower it is ; so *that* in some places it is but 10, 8, 6, or 4 myles brode, and *the* longest length is from *the* southeast to the northwest, *which* is from the Thamise at Reding till it come 5 myles beyonde Banbury, which is about 40 myles ; and hath Buckinghamshire on *the* est, Barkshire on *the* south (from *the* *which* it is seperated by *the* river of Thamise), on *the* west Gloucestershire & Warwickshire, & hath Northamptonshyre on the northeast corner. In which countrey (besydes the cittie & Vniuersity of Oxford) there is 9 market townes, and 208 parish churches.

*[View of Oxford at top : see Plate XXIV.]

*[leaf 74 |]

Oxford is a brave cittie, walled about rounde, much lyke vnto Canterbury, and a flourishing Vniuersity of all kind of learning, standing on *the* south syde of the shyre, where the river of Cherwell falleth into *the* Thamise.

**Whitney* is 8 myles west from Oxford, and standeth vpon a small river named *Windrush, *which* at Newbridge, 4 myles thence, falleth into *the* Thamise. [leaf 74^b.]

Burford standeth vpon *the* same river, 5 myles west from Whitney, and within 2 myles of Gloucestershire.

Woodstock is 6 myles northwest from Oxford, where there is a roiall manor & park belonging to *the* King.

Chipping-Norton is 7 myles northwest from Woodstock, & 5 est from Stow on *the* Would, *which* is in Gloucestershire.

Banbury is 12 myles north from Woodstock, and standeth on *the* north corner of Oxfordshyre, vpon the river of Cherwell, that there parteth it from Northamptonshire ; *which* river ronneth through *the* middest of Oxfordshire, & falleth into *the* Thamise at Oxford. At this towne are excellent good cheeses made, but I did never see any thicke ynowgh.

Burcester (comonly called *Biciter*) standeth on *the* est syde of *the* countrey, 12 myles southeast from Banbury, 6 southwest from Buckingham, and within 3 myles of Buckinghamshire.

**Tame* toucheth on Buckinghamshire, & is 10 myles southeast from Biciter, & as many est northeast from Oxford, and standeth vpon *the* river of Tame, *that* falleth into *the* Ise at Dorchester, 7 myles beneath Oxford, and there causeth *the* name of Thamise. Which Dorchester was in tymes past a proper towne, & a Bishoppricke, vntill it was translated from thence to Lincolne. [leaf 75.1]

Watlington is 6 myles south from Tame, and as many northeast from Dorchester.

Henley standeth vpon *the* Thamise, 7 myles southeast from Watlington, & 5 north from Reding.

Forrests.

There is but one forrest in Oxfordshire, which is called Wichwood Forrest, lying betwene Woodstock & Burford.

[leaf 75^b. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Gloucester : see Plate XV.]

[leaf 76.]

* G L O C E S T E R S H Y R E .

Gloestershire taketh name of *the* cittie of Gloucester, and containeth in length, from Bristow in *the* south end till it come within a myle of Stretford vpon Auon, in Warwickshire, which is about 46 myles; and *the* breadth, from Lechlade in the est to Monmouth in Wales, is about 34 myles. It hath Warwickshire on *the* north end, Oxfordshyre & a litle peece of Barkshire on *the* est, Wiltshire on *the* southest, Monmouthshyre & Herefordshire on *the* west, & Worcestershire on the northwest. In *which* countrey (besydes the two citties of Bristow & Gloucester) there is 21 market townes, & 314 parish churches, of *which* number 3 market townes & 48 parish churches do stand on *the* west syde of the river of Seuern.

[leaf 76b.]

**Gloucester* is a famous cittie, standing vpon *the* said river of Seuerne, called in British Caerglow, and was founded by Claudius the Emprour, as some wryte, who named it Claudia Cestria.

[The lower part of the page contains a Coat of Arms : see Plate XIV., No. 2.]

[leaf 77a. contains a View of Bristol: see Plate XXV.]

[leaf 77b.]

**Bristow* is one of *the* greatest & famoust citties in England, and standeth vpon *the* river of Auon, *which* 4 myles thence falleth into *the* Severn; over *which* river there is a fayre bridge of stone, with houses on ech syde lyke London Bridge, & almost halff so long, although it have but 4 arches; so that one quarter of the cittie standeth in Somersetshire; but the Bristollians will be a shyre of them selves, & not accompted in any other shyre. In *the* est end of *the* cittie is the castell, *which* they confess to stand in Gloucestershyre. There is no dunghill in all *the* cittie, nor any sink *that* cometh from any howse, but all convoid vnder *the* ground; neither vse they any cartes in their strectes, but all sleades. There is in *the* cittie 20 ffayre churches, wherof 18 are parish churches.

Chiltenham standeth by Gloucester Marsh, 6 myles northest from Gloucester.

[leaf 78.]

**Tewksbury* is a proper towne standing 7 myles north from Gloucester, where the river of Auon (*which* cometh from Warwick) falleth into *the* Seuern, hard vpon Worcestershyre, and was founded by Robert Fitzhamon, Erle of Gloucester, who is there buried, & dyvers other noblemen & princes, as Henry, Duke of Warwick, an . 1446; Edward, Prince of Wales, an . 1471, sonne to K. II. 6; George, Duke of Clarence; Edward, L. Spencer; John, L. Wenlock, & others.

Winchcomb is 6 myles est from Tewksbury, & 4 northest from Chiltenham, and a myle thence is a great park wherein Sudeley Castell standeth.

Campden is 6 myles northest from Winchcomb, & 5 southest from Euesholme in Worcestershire.

Stow on *the* Wold standeth on *the* est syde of Gloucestershire, within 2 myles of Oxfordshire, 7 myles from Campden, & as many from Winchcomb.

Lech (comonly called *North Lech*) standeth on the head of a small river named Lech, which falleth into the Thamise at Lechlade, and is 6 myles south from Stow on *the* Wold, & as many west from Burford in Oxfordshire.

[leaf 78b.]

**Lechlade* standeth vpon *the* Thamise, *which* there parteth Gloucestershire from a corner of Barkshire, within halff a myle of Oxfordshire, & within a myle of Wiltshire, 8 myles southest from Northlech.

Cirencester (comonly called *Ciciter*) standeth vpon *the* river of Churn, which is *the* principallest head that the Thamise hath, & springeth in Coteswold, out of Cobberley Poole, 6 myles est from Gloucester. It is 8 myles directly west from Lechlade, & was in tymes past a goodly cittie, before Gloucester was builded.

Stroud standeth on *the* south syde of Coteswold Playn, vpon *the* river of Stroud, *which* springeth in *the* said playne, & falleth into *the* Seuern 5 myles beneath Gloucester, distant 8 myles west from Ciciter, & 7 southest from Gloucester.

Minchin Hampton is 2 myles southest from Stroud.

Tetbury is 4 myles southest from Minchin Hampton, hard by Wiltshire.

Dursley is 6 myles west from Tetbury, and standeth on a small brook named Cam, which 4 myles thence falleth into the Seuern.

**Wotton under Hedge* is 3 litle¹ myles¹ directly south from Dursley. * [leaf 79.]

Wekewar is 3 myles south southeast from Wotton. Betwene this towne & Wotton, lyeth a whole parish of Wiltshire called Kingswood.

Chipping-Sodbury is 3 myles southeast from Wekewar.

Marsfield standeth within a myle of Wiltshire, within 2 myles of Somersetshire, 10 myles from Bristow, in *the way* to London, & 5 southeast from Chipping-Sodbury.

Thornbury is 9 myles northwards from Bristow, & within 2 myles of *the* Seuerne, where there is a flayre howse belonging to *the* L. Barkley.

Barkley is a proper litle towne & castell, which geveth name to *the* L. Barkley, and standeth 5 myles north from Thornbury, vppon a small river, within a myle of *the* Seuern. Now I have named all *the* market townes in Glocestershire which ly on this syde *the* Seuern, I will pass over to those 3 which lye beyond the said river.

**Newnham* standeth vppon *the* Seuern, 6 myles beneath Gloucester, on *the* south syde of Deane Forrest. * [leaf 79^b.]

Deane (comonly called *Great Deane*, for diffrence of *Little Deane*, 2 myles thence), standeth on *the* other syde of *the* Forrest of Deane, whereof it taketh name, & is 4 myles northwest from Newnham, within a myle of Herefordshyre.

Newent is 4 myles north from Dean, within a myle of Herefordshire, & within 2 myles of Worcestershire.

Forrests in Glocestershire.

The Forrest of Dean reacheth from Chepstow till it come within 3 myles of Tewkesbury, *which* is 20 myles.

Kingswood Forrest is hard by Bristow.

Glocestershire hath 2 parishes lying in Warwikshyre, & two in Oxfordshyre. And for *the* same it hath lying within it 4 peeces of Worcestershire, 2 of Wiltshyre, & one of Barkshyre.

* H E R E F O R D S H Y R E .

* [leaf So.]

[The upper part of the page contains 4 Coats of Arms : see Plate XI., Nos. 6 to 9.]

Herefordshire is in a maner round, & about 24 myles over ech way. It hath Worcestershire on *the* northest, Glocestershyre on *the* southeast, Monmouthshyre on *the* south, Brecknockshyre on *the* sowthwest, Radnorshyre on *the* west, & Shropshyre on *the* north. In which countrey besydes *the* cittie of Hereford) there is 7 market townes, & about 208 parish churches.

* [At the top of the page is the Coat of Arms of the city of Hereford : see Plate I.]

* [leaf So.]

Hereford is the cittie which geveth name to *the* whole countrey, and standeth almost in *the* middest of the shyre, vppon *the* river of Wy 21 myles from Gloucester, which river springeth at *the* same hill *that* *the* Seuern doth, and passeth through a peece of Montgomeryshyre & a peece of Radnorshyre, & after, parteth Radnorshire from Brecknockshire, vntill it enter into Herefordshyre. Three myles beneath Hereford it receaveth in *the* river of Lug (to be described when I come to Lemster), and then turning towards *the* south, cometh to Ross, & from thence to Monmouth, where it taketh in *the* river of Monnow, and so becometh a limit betwene Monmouthshire and Glocestershire, vntill it fall into *the* Seuern, *which* is 2 myles beneath Chepstow.

* *Webley* is 8 myles northwest from Hereford.

* [leaf Sr.]

Kington is 6 myles west northwest from Webbley, & within a myle of Radnorshyre.

Pembridge standeth on a small river named Arro, *which* falleth into *the* Lug, a myle beneath Lemster, and is 5 myles estwards from Kington, and 4 northwest from Webley.

Lemster is 5 myles northest from Pembridge, and standeth vppon *the* river of

¹ The word *litle* is spelt "lilitle," and the word *myles* is repeated in the MS.

Lug, *which* springeth in Radnorshire & passeth west to Prestaine, after roning through Herefordshire, cometh to Lemster, & about 12 myles southest from thence falleth into *the* Wy, 3 myles beneath Hereford.

Bramyard is 8 myles est from Lemster, and within 3 myles of Worcestershyre, vppon a small river named Frome, which falleth into *the* Lug.

Lidbury standeth vppon a small river named Lidden, *which* falleth into the Seuern over against Gloucester, & is 8 myles southest from Bramyard, within 2 myles of Gloucestershyre, & within 3 myles of Maluern-Hills.

[leaf 81b.]

**Ross* standeth on *the* est side of *the* river of Wy, 9 myles southest from Hereford; and over against it is Wilton Castell, wherof the L. Gray of Wilton taketh name.

Forrests.

Haywood Forrest, by Hereford.

Derefold Forrest, in *the* northwest corner of *the* shyre.

Bringwood Chase reacheth within a myle of Ludlow, in Shropshyre.

Castells.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Hereford. | Kilpeck. | Huntington. |
| Wigmore. | Harleswas. | Lenalls. |
| Castell Frome. | The Old Towne. | Stepleton. |
| Wilton. | Snowdell. | Croft. |
| Peniyard. | Dorston. | Richards Castell |
| Goodridge | Bredwardin. | Branton-Brian. |
| Pembridge. | Clifford. | Branhill. |

[leaf 82.]

* WORCESTERSHYRE.

[Five Coats of Arms at top: see Plate IX., Nos. 5 to 12.]

Worcestershire hath Warwikshire on the est, Gloucestershyre on *the* south, Herefordshire on *the* west, Shropshyre & Staffordshyre on the north. The length is, from Tewksbury in *the* south to Sturbridge in *the* north, about 25 myles; the breadth at *the* south end is 16 myles, but at *the* north end it is as broad as it is long, which is 25 myles. In which countrey (besydes the cittie of Worcester) there is 9 market townes, & about 172 parish churches, of which number 2 market townes & 54 parish churches do stand on *the* further syde of Seuerne.

[leaf 82b.]

* [The Coat of Arms of the city of Worcester is at the top of the page: see Plate I.]

Worcester, called in Latin *Vigornia*, in British *Cacrfrangon*, is an ancient cittie, standing vppon *the* Seuern, & almost in *the* middest of the shyre.

Droitwich (comonly called *Durtwich*) is 5 myles northest from Worcester, & standeth vppon a small river named Salwarp, *which* 3 myles above Worcester falleth into *the* Seuern. At this towne is great store of whyte salt made.

[leaf 83.]

**Beaudcleau* (comonly called *Bewdley*) standeth on *the* west syde of Seuern, within a myle of Shropshyre, & within 2 myles of Staffordshyre, 10 myles north northwest from Worcester.

Kedermister is 2 myles est northest from Bewdley, and standeth vppon *the* river of Stoure, which 3 myles thence falleth into the Seuern.

Sturbridge standeth vppon *the* said river of Stour, *which* there parteth Worcestershire from Staffordshire, 5 myles northest from Kedermister.

Bromesgroue standeth on *the* head of *the* river of Salwarp beffore named, 5 myles northest from Durtwich.

Euesholm (comonly called *Eusham*) standeth vppon *the* river of Auon, 12 myles southest from Worcester, within 2 myles of Gloucestershyre. Betwene this towne & Campden, in Gloucestershire (*which* is 4 myles), lyeth the Vale of Euesholm; but it is most part in Gloucestershyre.

Pershore standeth vppon *the* said river of Auon, 4 myles west from Euesholme.

Vpton standeth on *the* west syde of *the* Seuerne, 7 myles beneath Worcester, and 5 myles from Tewksbury, in Gloucestershyre.

**Shipton* standeth in a peece of Worcestershyre, *which* is compassed round about ^{*[leaf 83b.]} with Warwikshyre, which peece is north & south 8 myles long, but in some places not passing a myle brode, & in no place above 2 myles brode; wherein (beside Shipton) there is 3 parish churches, with certain villages, & gentlemens howses. This towne is 10 myles est from Euesholme, & standeth vpon a small river named Stoure, *which* falleth into *the* Auon, a myle beneath Stretford vpon Auon.

Worcestershyre hath 4 other peeces lying in Gloucestershyre (as beffore hath byn declard), & one peece in Staffordshyre; and it hath within it one peece of Staffordshyre, & another peece of Herefordshyre.

Forrests.

Fecknam Forrest, on *the* est syde of Countrey, which taketh name of Fecknam hard by.

Wyre Forrest, by Bewdley, is halff in Shropshyre.

Maluern Hills do part Worcestershyre from Herefordshyre, but are most part in Worcestershyre, taking name of Great Maluern & Litle Maluern, hard by.

[leaf 84z. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Warwick : see Plate VI.]

* W A R W I K S H Y R E.

*[leaf 84b.]

Warwickshyre hath Leicestershyre on *the* est, Northamptonshyre on *the* southeast, Oxfordshyre on *the* south, Gloucestershyre on *the* southwest, Worcestershyre on *the* west, & Staffordshyre on the northwest. The length from the north to *the* south is 34 myles: the breadth 20 myles, in some places more, & in some less. In which countrey (besydes the citty of Couentrie) there is 12 market townes, & about 209 parish churches.

[At the lower part of the page is the Coat of Arms of the town of Warwick : see Plate I.]

**Warwick* was first founded by Guitheling K. of Brittaines, and after, by Gwar (the ^{*[leaf 85.]} first Erle therof) named Coergwar, & after Gwarwik. It is an ancient towne & castell, standing vpon the river of Auon, which springeth in Northamptonshyre, & for *the* space of 4 myles is a limite betwene *the* same & Lecestershyre, and after entering into Warwickshyre, passeth westwards to Rugby, Wolston, Roiton, & Stonley, and then torneth sowethwest to Warwick, Stretford vpon Auon, Binton, and Bitford, and after entering through Worcestershyre, by Euesholme, & Pershore, receving sundry ryvers by *the* way, falleth into *the* Seuern at Tewksbury.

[The remainder of the page is occupied with a Coat of Arms : see Plate VIII., No. 4.]

*[View of Coventry at top : see Plate XXVI]

*[leaf 85b.]

Countrie is one of the bravest cittyes in England, and standeth in the middest of the realme, being well walled about : distant 8 myles north northest from Warwick, and as many southest from Colshill. Halff way betwene Couentrie & Warwik ys *the* famous castell of Kenelmwerth, or Kenelwerth, comonly called Killingworth, *which* belongeth to *the* Erle of Leicester.

**Rugby* is 10 myles southest from Couentrie, & 3 north from Dunchurch, within ^{*[leaf 86.]} 2 myles of Lecestershyre, and lyke distance from Northamptonshyre.

Southam is 7 myles southwest from Rugby, & as many southest from Warwik.

Kinton is 7 myles southwest from Southam, & as many south from Warwik.

Stratford standeth vpon *the* Auon, 7 myles southwest from Warwik, & 6 north-west from Kinton, within a myle of Gloucestershyre.

Aulcester standeth vpon a river named Arow, which 3 myles south from thence falleth into *the* Auon, distant 7 myles west from Stretford, & as many north from Evesholm, and within 2 myles of Worcestershyre

Henley is 5 myles northest from Aulcester, & 6 west from Warwik, vpon a small river, *which* falleth into *the* Arow, at Aulcester.

Solihull is 7 myles north from Henley, & 8 west from Couentry.

Colshill is 5 myles north northeast from Solihull, & 8 northwest from Coventrie, and standeth not farr from a small river, named Col, which a myle north from thence falleth into *the* Tame, *which* ronneth to Tamworth.

[leaf 86^b.]

**Bromicham* (comonly called *Bermicham*) is a proper towne, with a high spyre steple, where great store of knyves are made, ffor almost all *the* townes men are cutlers, or smithes. It standeth in *the* northwest corner of Warwikshyre, w^{ith}in a myle of Staffordshyre, in *the* way from Shrewsbury to London.

Atherston standeth vppon *the* river of Anker, which there parteth Warwikshyre from Lecestershyre, 8 myles northeast from Colshill, & as many north from Couentry; *which* river falleth into *the* Tame at Tamworth.

Nuneaton standeth vppon *the* head of *the* said river of Anker, 3 myles south from Atherston.

[leaf 87.]

* L E I C E S T E R S H Y R E .

[Five Coats of Arms at top : see Plate V., Nos. 12 to 16.]

Next to Warwikshyre on *the* est lyeth Lecestershire, which hath on *the* est Lincolnshyre, on *the* southwest corner Rutland, on the south Northamptonshyre, on *the* west Warwikshyre, and on the north hath Darbyshyre & Nottinghamshire. The length therof is from *the* est to *the* west 25 myles, and the breadth is about 20 myles. In which country (besydes Leicester) there is nyne market townes & 244 parish churches, besydes villages, gentlemens howses, & castells.

[leaf 87^b.]

* [At the top of the page is the Coat of Arms of the city of Leicester : see Plate II.]

Leicester is an ancient cittie, standing almost in *the* middest of *the* shyre, vppon *the* river of Soure, *which* springeth 4 myles north of Lutterworth, keping his course northeast to Leicester, Belgraue, & Cussington, where it meeteth with a great river coming from *the* est named Wreak, & then torneth northwards to Mount Sorell, & Loughborow, & 4 myles thence falleth into *the* Trent.

Harborow standeth on *the* head of *the* river Welland, *which* there parteth Lecestershyre from Northamptonshyre, distant 12 myles south southest from Leicester.

Lutterworth is 9 myles west northwest from Harborow, w^{ith}in a myle of Warwikshyre, and standeth on a small river *which* meeteth with the Auon at Rugby.

[leaf 88.]

Hinckley standeth w^{ith}in a myle of Warwikshyre, 8 myles northwest from Lutterworth, & 7 west southwest from Leicester.

Bosworth is 4 myles northeast from Hinckley, & 7 west northwest from Leicester.

Ashby de la Zouch standeth w^{ith}in a myle of Darbyshire, 7 myles north from Bosworth.

Loughborow standeth not farr from *the* river of Soure, 9 myles est from Ashby de la Zouch, & w^{ith}in a myle of Nottinghamshire.

Mount-Sorell standeth on a hill not farr from *the* said river, 4 myles south from Loughborow, & 5 north from Leicester.

Melton-Mowbray standeth vppon *the* river of Wreak, 8 myles est from Mount Sorell, w^{ith}in 3 myles of Rutland.

Waltham on the Would is 3 myles northeast from Melton, & w^{ith}in 4 myles of Lincolnshyre.

Forrests.

Leicester Forrest, by Leicester, on *the* west syde.

Charnwood Forrest, west of Mount Sorell.

[leaf 88^b.]

* R U T L A N D .

[Coats of Arms of Earls of Rutland at the top : see Plate XVI., Nos. 8 to 10.]

Rutland ys *the* least shyre in England. It is 3 cornerd, & every corner is 10 myles. On the west it hath Lecestershyre, on *the* northeast Lincolnshire, & on *the*

southeast Northamptonshyre, from the which it is devyded by the river of Welland. In which countrey I ffind to be 2 market townes, and 48 parish churches.

**Okham* ys the shyre towne of Rutland, and standeth on the west syde of the *[leaf 89.] countrey, within 3 myles of Lecestershyshe; and on the est syde therof lyeth the Vale of Catmouze.

Vppingham ys 5 myles south from Okham, within 3 myles of Lecestershyshe, & as nigh to Northamptonshyre.

Forrest.

Lyfeld Forrest lyeth betwene Okham & Vppingham.

[leaf 89b. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Lincoln: see Plate IX.]

* L I N C O L N S H I R E.

*[leaf 90.]

Lincolnshire is one of *the* greatest shyres in England, and contayneth in length, ffrom Stamford in *the* south vnto *the* river of Humber, over against Hull, 55 myles. The breadth in *the* middest is 32 myles, on *the* southend it is 28 myles brode, and on *the* north end 20. On the est syde it is environed with *the* mean sea; on *the* south it toucheth vppon Norfolk, Cambridgeshyre, Northamptonshyre, Rutland & Lecestershyshe; on *the* northwest & north Yorkshyre. It is devyded into 3 partes, namely, Lindsey, Kesteuen, & Holland. In Lindsey (besydes the cittie of Lincolne) there is 16 market townes, & 354 parish churches. In Kesteuen are 7 market townes & 155 parish churches. In Holland are 5 market townes & 33 parish churches. So that there is in all 28 market townes and 542 parish churches. Which market townes I will name in order as they do ly, & with every province apart, beginning first with the province of Lindsey.

* [The Coat of Arms of the city of Lincoln is at the upper part of the page: see Plate II.]

*[leaf 90b.]

Lincolne is one of *the* greatest citties in England, and standeth in *the* province of Lindsey, vppon *the* river Witham, which springeth within a myle of Rutland, at South Witham, & so passeth to North Witham, Grantham, Beckingham, & Lincolne, and here it devydeh Lindsey from Kesteuen, ffrom whence there [is] a dyche digged to *the* Trent, called Fosdich, about 8 myles long; ffrom Lincoln it kepeth his course estwards to Tatershall, where it receaveth in a river named Bane, and then passeth through the Fennes to Boston; and about 4 myles thence falleth into *the* sea.

Lindsey.

**Ganesborow* standeth vppon *the* river of Trent, *which* in that place parteth [leaf 91.] Lincolnshire from Nottinghamshyre, about 12 myles northwest from Lincolne.

Market-Rasin standeth in *the* middest of Lindsey, about 14 myles est from Ganesborow, 10 northest from Lincolne, and vppon *the* head of *the* river of Ankolm, or Ankam, *which* roning from thence to Newsted, Glandford-Bridge, & Horstow, falleth into *the* Humber.

Castor is 6 myles north from Market Rasin.

Kirton, in Lindsey, is 8 myles west from Castor, and as many northest from Ganesborow.

Glandford-Bridge standeth vppon *the* Ankam, 6 myles northest from Kirton, & as many northwest from Castor.

Burton standeth vppon *the* Trent, 7 myles northwest from Glandford Bridge, & within 3 myles of the Humber. Over against Burton is the Isle of Axholme, *which* is 10 myles¹ & 5 brode, and belongeth all to Lincolnshyre.

Limberg (comonly called *Great Limberg*, for diffrence of *Lith Limberg* hard by), is 8 myles south southest from Barton, & 6 est from Glandford Bridge.

Barton standeth vppon *the* Humber, almost right against Hull, 8 myles northest from Barton, & 2 est from *the* mouth of the Ankolm.

**Grimsby* standeth on *the* Humber syde over against *the* Spurnhead, 7 myles est [leaf 91b.] from Limberg.

Saltflete standeth on *the* sea syde, 10 myles southest from Grimsby.

Loath is 6 myles southwest from Saltflet.

¹ Thus in the MS.

Alford is 9 myles southest from Louth, & 5 from *the* sea.

Wainfleet is 8 myles south southest from Alford, and standeth in *the* est Fenn, 3 myles from *the* sea.

Spilsby is 6 myles westward from Wainfleet, and within 3 myles of Bollinbrok Castell.

Horncastle standeth vppon a small river named Bane, *which* falleth into *the* Witham beneath Tatershall, & is 7 myles westwards from Spilsby.

Tatershall standeth vppon *the* said river, *which* a myle from thence falleth into the Witham ; and is 6 myles south from Horncastle.

Now I have named all *the* townes in Lindsey, I will proceed with them in Kesteven, which is in *the* south part of Lincolnshyre.

[leaf 92.]

**Beckingham* standeth vppon *the* river of Witham, 10 myles southwards from Lincolne.

Grantham standeth also vppon *the* said river, 20 myles directly south from Lincolne, and hath a high spyre steple, *which* (now Paules Steple is downe) is counted for *the* highest steple in England.

Sleford is 10 myles northest from Grantham, & lyke distance from Tatershall, halff way betwene both.

Fokingham is 6 myles south from Sleford, & 8 est from Grantham.

Borne is 8 myles south from Fokingham.

Market-Deping is 5 myles south from Borne, 5 west from Crowland, & 5 est from Stamford, and standeth vppon the river of Welland, *which* there parteth Lincolnshire from Northamptonshire.

Stamford, a brave walled towne, great & ancient, standeth vppon *the* said river of Welland, 5 myles west from Market-Deping, hard vppon Rutland, & part of the towne standeth in Northamptonshyre.

Now remayneth the 5 market townes in Holland, whose names do follow.

*[leaf 92b.]

**Boston*, a walled towne, standeth vppon the river of Witham, 9 myles from Tatershall, and 4 myles the sea,¹ and is one of the principallest townes in Lincolnshyre.

Dunington is 2 myles southwest from Boston, 7 estwards from Fokingham, & as many from the Washes, *which* ly betwene Lincolnshyre & Norfolk.

Spalding standeth vppon *the* river of Welland, 7 myles south from Dunington, & within 4 myles of *the* Washes.

Quaplood standeth vppon a salt creek, 4 myles est northest from Spalding, & 2 from *the* Washes.

Crowland is 7 myles south from Spalding, 5 est from Market-Deping, and standeth not farr from *the* river of Welland, which there parteth it self into two partes, over *the* which is a wunderfull stone bridge, of one only arch.

[leaf 93.]

* NOTTINGHAMSHYRE.

[Coats of Arms of Earls of Nottingham at top: see Plate XVI.]

Nottinghamshire hath Lincolnshyre on the est, Lecestershyre on *the* south, Darbyshyre on *the* west, and Yorkshyre on *the* north. The length therof is from *the* north to *the* south 35 myles: the breadth in *the* middest is 20 myles, but at ech end it is somewhat narrower. In it are 9 market townes, and 200 parish churches, of *which* number 72 do stand on this syde *the* Trent.

[leaf 93½.]

* [At the top of the page is the Coat of Arms of the town of Nottingham: see Plate II.]

Nottingham is a brave towne & castell, standing vppon a small river named Lyne, *which* not farr of falleth into the Trent, distant 10 myles est from Darby, & 12 southwest from Newark vppon Trent.

Mannsfeld standeth on *the* west syde of *the* shyre within 3 myles of Darbyshyre, & 12 from Nottingham.

¹ Thus in the MS.

**Warsop* standeth also within 2 myles of Darbyshyre, & 4 myles north from *[leaf 94.] Maunsfeld.

Worksopp standeth also within 3 myles of Darbyshyre, & lyke distance from Yorkshyre, 4 myles north from Warsop.

Blith is 4 myles north from Worksop, & 3 south from Beautree in Yorkshyre.

Retford standeth vpon a small river named Iddle, *which* runneth from thence to Beautree in Yorkshyre, & after meeteth with a peece of the Trent, & maketh the Isle of Axholme. It is 4 myles southeast from Blith.

Litleburgh standeth vpon *the* Trent, *which* there parteth Nottinghamshyre from Lincolnshyre, 5 myles est from Retford, & as many south from Ganesborow in Lincolnshyre.

Newark standeth on *the* est syde of *the* Trent, 14 myles south from Litleburg, & 4 from Beckingham in Lincolnshyre.

Suthwell is 5 myles west from Newark, & 9 northeast from Nottingham.

The Forrest of Sherwood lyeth in *the* middest of Nottinghamshyre.

[leaf 49b. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Derby : see Plate XIV.]

* D A R B Y S H I R E.

*[leaf 95.]

Darbishire hath Nottinghamshyre on *the* est, Lecestershire on *the* southeast, Staffordshire and Cheshire on *the* west, and Yorkshyre on *the* north. The length therof, from the north to *the* south, is 40 myles on the north end. It is nere 30 myles brode, in *the* middest 15, and at the south end (especially that part *which* lyeth south of the Trent) not passing 6 myles brode. In which countrey I fynd to be 8 market townes, & about 159 parish churches, besydes villages, gentlemens howses, & castells. Of which parish churches, 18 are on *the* south of Trent.

**Darby* is a proper towne, with 5 parish churches in it, but is not walled, nor hath *[leaf 95^{1/2}.] any castell; and standeth on *the* southeast of the shyre, 10 myles west from Nottingham, vpon *the* river of Darwen, *which* springeth in *the* north part of *the* said countrey, not farr from the wood head in *the* Peak Hills, and kepeth his course southeast to Newchapel, Darwenchapel, Padley, & Rousley, where it taketh in a river named Wy, *which* cometh from Buxton Well, & so passeth to Darley, Darley Hall, Matlock, Wistanwelbridge, & two myles thence taketh in a river on *the* est syde named Amber, and at Dunsfeld another, of the west syde, named Ecclesborne, and *the* third at Darby, from whence, 6 myles of, it falleth into *the* Trent.

Ashborne standeth on *the* west syde of *the* shyre, vpon a litle brooke, which a myle thence falleth into the Doue, which river of Doue parteth Darbyshyre from Staffordshyre all his course, which is from Maxfeld Forrest till it fall into the Trent, which is 3 myles beneath Burton. This towne is 8 myles northwest from Darby.

**Wirksworth* is 5 myles northeast from Ashborne, and standeth on *the* head of a *[leaf 96.] small river named Ecclesborne, which falleth into *the* Darwen at Dunsfeld.

Bakewell (comonly called *Bakewell*) standeth in *the* Peak, vpon *the* river Wy, 8 myles northwest from Wirksworth.

Tiddeswall (comonly called *Tisdale*) standeth also in *the* Peak, 5 myles northwest from Bakewell.

The Chapell in the Firth (comonly called *Chapell Frith*) standeth also in the Peak, 5 myles northwest from Tisdale, vpon *the* head of a small river named Firth, *which* 3 myles from thence falleth into *the* Goit, which river of Goit parteth Darbyshyre from Cheshyre all his course.

Chesterfeld is the greatest towne in Darbyshyre next to Darby, and standeth vpon the river of Rother, which falleth into *the* Don at Rotheram in Yorkshyre, and is distant 16 myles directly, 8 south from Sheafeld, in Yorkshyre, & as¹ northwest from Maunsfeld, in Nottinghamshyre.

Alfreton is 7 myles south from Chesterfeld, 10 north from Darby, & 3 northwest from Codnor Castell, and standeth vpon the river of Amber.

¹ Thus in MS.

*[leaf 96b.]

*Forrests.

Peak Forrest, the only forrest in Darbyshyre.

Castells.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Melborn. | Chatsworth, a goodly pallace | Codnor. |
| Graisley. | belonging to the Countess | Winfield Manor. |
| Castel in <i>the</i> Peak. | of Shrewsbury. | Boulsoeur. |
| | | Horeston. |

*[leaf 97.]

* STAFFORDSHYRE.

[Two Coats of Arms at top: see Plate XIII., Nos. 3 and 4.]

Staffordshire hath Darbyshyre on *the* northest, Warwikshyre on *the* southwest, Worcestershire on *the* south, Shropshyre on *the* southwest, & Cheshire on *the* north-west. The length therof is, from *the* Douchead in *the* north to Areley vpon Seuern in *the* south,¹ about 42 myles. The breadth in the midst is 25 myles, but at both ends it is sharpe lyke a mill pick. In which countrey (besydes Lichfeld) there is 12 market townes, 150 parish churches, & 26 chapells which may pass for parish churches, so that there is in all 176, besides villages, gentlemens howses, and castells.

*[leaf 97b.]

*[View of Stafford at top: see Plate XXVI.]

Stafford is a proper litle towne, walled about, standing in the midst of the shyre, vpon the river of Sow, which falleth into the Trent 3 myles est from thence. The castell standeth almost a myle from the towne.

[View of Lichfeld in centre of the page: see Plate XXVI.]

Lichfeld is a great cittie and an ancient bishopps seat, standing 12 myles southest from Stafford, but vnwalled, all saving *the* minster, *which* minster was founded by King John.

*[leaf 98.]

**Tamworth* is 5 myles southest from Lichfeld, and standeth at *the* confluence of 2 rivers, Tame, & Anker, *which* fyve myles north from thence do fall into the Trent. The Castell & half *the* towne standeth in Warwikshyre.

Walshall (comonly called *Wassall*) standeth on a hill, at the head of *the* said river of Tame, 9 myles west southwest from Tamworth, 6 southwest from Lichfeld, & as many northwest from Bermicham.

Wullerhampton standeth also vpon a hill, 5 myles westwards from Walshall.

Brewood is 5 myles north northwest from Wullerhamton, & 6 directly south from Stafford.

Eccleshall is 6 myles northwest from Stafford, and hath a castell belonging to *the* Bishopp of Lichfeld.

Stone standeth on *the* Trent, 3 myles northest from Eccleshall, and in the way from Chester to London.

New-castell (called *Newcastell vnder Lync*) is 6 myles northwest from Stone, & within 4 myles of Cheshyre.

Lecke standeth on *the* northend of *the* shyre, amongst *the* hilles, 8 myles northest from Newcastle, & as many est ffrom Congleton, in Cheshire, vpon a river named Churnet, *which* 10 myles southest from thence falleth into the Doue. A myle north from Leek, on *the* said river, was Delacress Abbay.

*[leaf 98b.]

**Vttxiter* (comonly called *Vteter*) standeth not farr from *the* Doue (*which* parteth Staffordshyre from Darbyshyre) 10 myles est from Stone. Betwene this towne & Stone, is Chartley Castell.

Pagets-Bramley is 4 myles south from Vteter, and standeth not farr from the river of Blith, *which* 5 myles southest from thence falleth into *the* Trent.

Barton standeth vpon *the* Trent, *which* there parteth Staffordshyre from Darbyshyre, 8 myles est from Pagets Bramley, & as many northest from Lichfeld.

¹ "north" corrected into "south" by a different hand.

Staffordshyre hath 2 parishes lying together in Worcestershire; and Worcestershire hath one parish in Staffordshire, which is Dudley. But Dudley Castell & park also is in Staffordshyre.

Forrests.

Cankwood lyeth betwene Stafford & Lichfeld.
Pensnet Chase, on *the* south end, by Dudley Castell.
Needwood Forrest, on *the* est syde, by Burton.

Castells.

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Stafford. | Chartley. |
| Eccleshall. | Tetbury.—Tetbury is now made a market towne also. |
| Healy. | Dudley. |
| Alton. | Sturton. |

* SHROPSHIRE.

*[leaf 99.]

[Two Coats of Arms at top: see Plate XI., Nos. 15 and 16.]

Shropshire taketh name of Shrewsbury, standing vpon *the* Seuern, *which* runneth through the shyre so equally that it is hard to judge whether syde is greater. It hath Staffordshyre on *the* est, Worcestershire on *the* southeast, Herefordshyre on *the* south, Radnorshyre on *the* southwest, Montgomeryshire on *the* west, Denbighshyre on *the* northwest, Cheshire, & peece of Flintshyre on the north. The length from the north to *the* south is 32 myles; the breadth 20, in some places more, & in some less. On *the* north syde of Seuerne is 8 market townes & 86 parish churches; on *the* south syde there is 4 market townes & 120 parish churches; *which* maketh in all 206 parish churches, wherunto may be added 20 chapells, so that *the* total some is 226, besydes villages, wherwith it is well stored, gentlemens howses, & castells.

* [At the top of the page is the Coat of Arms of the town of Shrewsbury: see Plate II.]

*[leaf 99b.]

Shrewsbury is a brave towne, walled about, & almost environed with the Seuerne, over *the* which it hath 2 ffayre stone bridges, and standeth in *the* very middest of *the* shyre. The Brittaines or Walshmen call it in their language Ymwithig, that is to say, a place where willows do grow. In Latin it is called Salopia, *which* seemeth to come from *the* Latin word Salix, a willow.

* *Oswalds-tre* (comonly called *Oswestrie*), a walled towne, is 12 myles northwest *[leaf 100.] from Shrewsbury, and within 2 myles of Denbighshire.

Wem is xj myles est northwest from Oswestree, and 7 ffrom Shrewsbury, and standeth vpon a small river named Roddon, *which* runneth from thence to Morton Corbet Castell, & lastly falleth into the Terne.

Prees is 3 myles north from Wem, and hard by it is a great heath, called Prees Heath.

Whitchurch is 5 myles north northwest from Prees, and standeth on the northend of *the* shyre, within two myles of Cheshyre, & within one myle of a parcell of Flintshire, on *the* north syde of a litle brook, *which* cometh out of Blakmer Mere, and falleth into *the* Dee.

Drayton standeth vpon *the* river of Terne, *which* there parteth Shropshyre from Staffordshyre, 8 myles from Whitchurch.

Newport toucheth also vpon Staffordshyre, & is 7 myles southeast from Drayton.

Wellington is a great towne, standing 5 myles south southwest from Newport, and about 7 myles estwards from Shrewsbury.

* *Wenlock* is 5 myles south from Wellington, and two myles south from the *[leaf 100b.] Seuern.

Bridge-North standeth vpon *the* Seuern, 5 myles southeast from Wenlock, and is a proper walled towne with a castell, & two churches in *the* towne, as I heare.

Ludlow, a proper walled towne, is the place where the Courtes for Wales are kept, & *the* Marches of *the* same; and standeth on *the* southend of *the* shyre, 13 myles south southwest from Bridge North, & within two myles of Herefordshyre,

where the river of Corue falleth into *the* Temd, which river of Temd, at *the* head, parteth Shropshyre from Radnorshyre, and entring into a corner of Herefordshyre receaveth *the* river of Clun, & after, in Shropshyre, the river of Onny, 2 myles above Ludlow; ffrom Ludlow it ronneth through Worcestershyre, receving dyvers small ryvers by *the* way, falleth into *the* Seuerne, 2 myles beneath Worcester.

Bishoppscastle is 10 myles west northwest from Ludlow, & 5 southest from Montgomery.

These 4 townes last recyted do stand on *the* south syde of the Seuerne, the rest do stand on *the* north syde.

[leaf 101.]

**Forrests.*

Morf Forrest, by Bridge Morph, or Bridge North.
 Babins Wood Forrest, }
 Coirdigare Forrest, } by Oswestree.
 Treuclegh Forrest, }
 Hockstow Forrest, betwene Shrewsbury & Montgomery.
 Clun Forrest, on *the* southwest corner of *the* shyre.
 Mocktree Forrest, by Ludlow.
 Wyre Forrest, by Bewdley, is halff in Worcestershire.
 Shorlet Wood, by Wenlock.
 Kings Wood, by Newport, & dyvers other lesser.

Castells.

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Shrewsbury. | Wattelsburg | Corsham. |
| Bridge-north. | Caus. | Shipton. |
| Morton-Corbet. | Powderbach. | Hopton. |
| Whittenton. | Atton-Burnell. | The New Castle |
| Knokin. | Charlton. | Redcastle. |
| Shrawardon. | Howgate. | Clun Castell. |
| Rowton. | Braincroft. | Tong Castell. |

[leaf 101*b*. contains 8 Coats of Arms: see Plate VIII., Nos. 5 to 12.]

[leaf 102.]

* C H E S H Y R E.

Cheshire taketh name of *the* cittie of Chester, and hath Darbyshyre on *the* est, Staffordshyre on *the* southest, Shropshyre & a parcell of Flintshyre on *the* south, Denbighshyre & *the* rest of Flintshyre on *the* west. On the north west it hath the Irish-Sea, on *the* north Lancashyre, from *the* which it is devyded by *the* river of Marscy, and toucheth on *the* northest corner vppon Yorkshyre. The longest length is from the wood head (where *the* river of Marsey springeth to *the* furthest part of Werall (where it falleth into *the* sea) 44 myles; the brodest place is from Titley Hall in *the* south to Crosfordbridge in *the* north, about 25 myles; the compass round about 112 myles. In *which* cuntry (besydes *the* cittie of Chester) there is xj market townes, & 87 parish churches, & 34 churches *which* beare *the* name of chapells, *which* is in all 121. To these, if you add 9 parish churches that are within Chester, then is *the* number just 130; besydes villages, gentlemens howses, & castells.

[The remainder of the page is occupied with a View of Chester: see Plate XXIV.]

[leaf 102*b*.]

* *Chester* is a most ancient & famous cittie, standing vppon *the* river of Dee, *which* is there about 200 foote brode, over *the* which there is a fayre stone bridge of 8 arches. The castell standeth on a hyll within *the* walles, which walles are in compass round about 2000 paces, *which* is two myles, and hath 4 principall gates, with very fayre & large suburbs. The barres of *the* citties are of stone: within *the* liberties of *the* cittie are 9 parish churches, besydes chapells & other religious places. The howses are builded in such sort, that a man may go from one place of *the* cittie to another and never come into the streetes, *which* manner of building I have not

hard of in any other place of Christendome. The said river of Dee springeth in Merinotshyre, & passeth through a lake called Lhin Tegill, after (receiving dyvers rivers by *the way*) it entreth through Denbighshyre, where (so soone as it hath received the river of Keriog) it parteth Shropshyre from Denbighshyre, & after hath Flintshire on *the right syde* & Denbighshyre on *the left*, vntill it come almost to Shocklidge, where it parteth Cheshire from Denbighshyre, vntill it come 2 myles beneath Holt Castell, and then for *the space* of a myle parteth Flintshire from Cheshire, & after hath Cheshire on both sydes; lastly it toucheth on *the south syde* of *the cittie* of Chester, where (after it hath passed *the bridge*) it fetcheth a round compasse, making a fayre playne called The Rood Eie, toucheth also on *the west syde* of *the cittie*. And after it is past the New Tower of *the said cittie*, it becommeth alwaies broder and broder, vntill it fall into *the sea*, which is 16 myles from Chester.

**Nantwich* (called in Latin, Vicus Malbanus) is accompted the greatest towne in ^{*[leaf 103.]} Cheshire next to Chester, and standeth 14 myles southeast from Chester, vppon *the river* of Weeuer, in the way to London, where great store of whyte salt is made. It hath one bryne pitt, from the which the wichwallers do carry their bryne to *the wich-houses*, where they seeth it in caulderns of lead, & so make salt. The said river of Weeuer springeth out of Ridley Poole (*which poole reacheth* from Ridley to Cholmley, in length two myles), and kepeth his course southeast to Wrenbury, where it taketh in a small brooke *that cometh* out of Marbury Mere, & beneath Sandford Bridge another *that cometh* out of Combermere, and not farr from Aulem the third, *that cometh* from Morton Say in Shropshyre, and then kepeth his course northwards, through the Nantwich, Minshull, Weeuer, the Vale Roiall, and at Northwich meeteth with *the Dane*, & halffe a myle beneath the towne, with *the Peeuer*, and then torneth northwest to Weuerham or Wercham, Acton Bridge, Frodsham Bridge, & a myle from thence meeteth with the Marsey, where it loseth name.

Malpas, called in Latin, Malus-passus, is a proper towne, with 2 churches, standing on a hyll southwest from Chester. It hath market euery Sunday, and therefore some do not accompt it for a market towne.

**Northwich* standeth whereas *the 2 rivers* of Weeuer & Dane do meet, 10 myles ^{*[leaf 103½.]} directly north from Nantwich. Here is also a salt pitt, from *the* which they draw bryne, which ronnet on *the ground* in wooden troughs to *the wich houses*.

Knutsford is 5 myles northeast from Northwich. There is two townes with 2 churches hard together, called Higher Knutsford & Lower Knutsford; they have both ffayres, & one of them euery week a market.

Altrincham is 5 myles directly north from Knutsford, on *the north syde* of Cheshire, 3 miles from Crosford Bridge.

Stopford is 6 myles est northeast from Altrincham, and standeth vppon *the river* of Marsey, which springeth at *the wood head*, in *the confynes* of Yorkshyre, and parteth Cheshire from Darbshire, vntill it meet with *the Goit*, and then crosseth through a corner of Cheshire, meeteth above Stopford with *the Taume*, *which* parteth Cheshire from Lancashire, till it meeteth with *the Marsey*. From Stopford the Marsey kepeth his course westwards (all his way parting Cheshire from Lancashire) to Chedley, Northen, Ashton on Marsey bank, & beneath Crosford Bridge, at Flixton, taketh in *the Irwell*, *that cometh* from Manchester, & at Rixton, the Bollin *that cometh* from Maxfeld, & so goeth to Warrington, Runckorn, & Weston, where it meeteth with *the Weeuer*, *which* maketh it a myle brode at a full sea, but at Lirpole it is not halff so brode. Three myles from Lirpoole, it falleth into *the sea*, making a fayre haven, called Lirpoole Hauen.

**Maxfeld* is a fayre towne, with a high spyre steple, standing 8 myles south from ^{*[leaf 104.]} Stopford, vppon *the head* of *the river* of Bullin, which springeth in Maxfeld Forrest, hard by, and ronnet from Maxfeld to Prestbury (the greatest parish in all Cheshire), Newton Chapell, Wimslow, Pownall, Ringay, Ashley, Bowden, & Dunham, and not farr from Warburton, falleth into *the Marsey*, at Rixton.

Congleton is six myles south southwest from Maxfeld, and standeth vppon *the river* of Dane, *which* springeth in Maxfeld Forrest, and parteth Cheshire from Stafford-

shyre, till it come within a myle of Congleton. From Congleton it passeth to Dampont, Hulms Chapel, & Croxton, where it taketh in *the* river of Wheelock, & so passeth to Shipbroke, by Dancham, & at Northwich falleth into *the* Weever.

Middlewich, so called, because it standeth betwene *the* other two wiches, is a great towne, but yet no market towne, although it have a litle market *euery* Saturday. Yet it hath yearly two ffayres: and hath 2 salt pitts, where they make salt.

Sandbach, standeth on *the* high bank of *the* small river of Wheelock, 4 myles southwest from Middlewich, and was of late yeares made a market towne by Sir Joh. Radcliff, who is owner therof.

Tarun is 4 myles est from Chester, and was of late yeares also made a market towne, by Sir John Sauage, vnto whom it belongeth.

*[leaf 104^b.]

* *Frodsham* towne & castell standeth 8 myles northeast from Chester, & was of late yeares made a market towne by Sir John Sauage.

Haulton towne & castell is 2 miles northeast from Frodsham, which was in tymes past a market towne, and hath yet Burgeses & other priueleges as a towne corporat.

Forrests.

Delamere Forrest.

Maxfeld Forrest.

Castells.

Chester.
Shotwik.

Frodsham.
Dunham.

Beeston.
Halton.

Oldcastle.

[leaf 105^a. contains Coat of Arms of the Duchy of Lancaster: see Plate I.]

*[leaf 105^b.]

*LANCASHYRE.

Lancashire lyeth along the Irish Sea, reaching ffrom Cheshyre to Cumberland. On *the* est it hath Yorkshyre, on *the* south Cheshyre, on the west the said Irish Sea, on the north it toucheth vppon Cumberland & Westmerland. The length therof is from *the* north to *the* south 55 myles, the breadth at the southend is 36 myles; but the more northward it goeth, the narrower it is, so that towards the further,¹ a litle beyond Lancaster (at Kent Sand, where the river of Ken falleth into *the* sea), the sea hath eaten through Lancashyre, & at a full sea toucheth vppon Westmerland. In this countrey I fynd to be 16 market townes, and 98 parish churches, and 36 chapells which may pass for churches, besydes villages, castells, and gentlemens howses, wherewithall it is very well furnished.

*[leaf 106.]

* [At the top of the page is the Coat of Arms of the town of Lancaster: see Plate II.]

Lancaster is an old towne & castell, standing vppon *the* south syde of *the* river Lan, which springeth in Mallerstang Forrest, in Westmerland, & kepeth his course south to Kirkby Lansdale, & not farr of entreth into Lancashire by Thurland Castell, Aughton, Caton, Halton & Lancaster, & about 5 myles from Lancaster it falleth into *the* sea.

*[leaf 106^b.]

* *Garstang* is 9 myles south from Lancaster, & standeth by Pillin-Moss, vppon a small river named Wyre, which springeth in Wiresdale Forrest, not farr from Wiresdale towne, ronmeth from thence to Shyreshead, Garstang, & at Michaell Church taketh in dyvers other small rivers, and lastly falleth into Bergrode, & so into *the* sea hard by.

Kirkham standeth not farr from Marton Moss, 7 myles south from Garstang, & not farr from *the* mouth of *the* Ribbell.

Preston (comonly called *Preston in Aundernes*) is 6 myles est from Kirkham, and standeth vppon *the* river of Ribbell, which springeth in Yorkshyre, & crosseth through the middest of Lancashyre, into the sea.

Blackborn is 7 myles est from Preston.

Cole is 12 myles northeast from Blackborn, & within 3 myles of Yorkshyre.

¹ Thus in MS.

Rochdale (comonly called *Ratchdale*) is 12 myles south from Colne, and standeth on a small river named Roch, which 5 myles thence falleth into *the* Erwell.

Bury is 4 myles southwest from Rochdale, & standeth vpon the river of Irwell.

**Bolton* is 4 myles southwest from Bury, and standeth on a small brook, which *[leaf 107.] 4 myles thence falleth into *the* Irwell.

Wigan is 7 myles southwest from Bolton, & standeth vpon *the* head of *the* river Dowles, which falleth into *the* mouth of the Ribble.

Ormeskirk is 8 myles west from Wigan, & within 4 myles of *the* sea. Three litle myles northeast from Ormeskirk is *the* goodly manor place of Lathom, belonging to *the* Erle of Darby.

Lirpoole standeth within 3 myles of *the* sea, vpon *the* river of Marsey, about 9 myles south from Ormeskirk.

Warrington standeth also vpon *the* Marsey, which parteth Lancashyre from Cheshyre, 12 myles south southeast from Wigan.

Manchester is 6 myles south from Bury, 7 ffrom Rochdale, 7 from Bolton, & 5 from Stopford, in Cheshyre. It is the cheiffest towne in Lancashire, next to Lancaster, & in many respects passeth *the* same, and standeth on the southeast corner of *the* countrey, vpon the river of Irwell, which 6 myles from thence ffalleth into *the* Marsey at Flixton.

**Vluerston* standeth in *the* furthest end of Lancashyre, nere Fournes Fells, within *[leaf 107^b.] 2 myles of Leuen Sands.

Daulton towne & castell is 4 myles southwest from Vluerston, & within 3 myles of Cumberland.

Forrests.

Bowland Forrest, part of it lyeth in Yorkshyre.

Simons Wood Forrest.

Wiersdale Forrest.

Castells.

Lancaster.

Lathom.

Lirpoole.

Clithero.

Grenno.

Hornby.

Thurland.

Vluerston.

Daulton.

Glaiston.

The Pyle of Foudray.

[leaf 108a. contains Coat of Arms of Yorkshyre : see Plate II.]

* YORKSHYRE.

*[leaf 108^b.]

Yorkshyre ys the greatest shyre in all England, & almost as bigg as all Wales. It is 4 square : the length from *the* est to *the* west is 70 myles, & *the* breadth is 60. It hath on *the* west Lancashyre, on *the* northwest corner Westmerland, on the north the Bishopprik of Durham, from the which it is devyded by *the* river of Teese, on *the* est it hath the sea, & on the south it toucheth vpon Lincolnshyre, Nottinghamshyre, Darbyshyre, & Cheshyre. Besydes the cittie of York, it hath 45 market townes, above 30 castells, 621 parish churches, 44 chapells, and more then 700 villages, besydes gentlemens howses. But this is to be vnderstood, that I reakon Richmondshyre withall, as it is comonly so taken. Howbeit Richmondshyre is (or ought to be) a shyre of it selfe, for in spirituall matters it is vnder the Bishopp of Chester, & not vnder the Archbishop of York : which shyre is about the fyft part of Yorkshyre.

[leaves 109^b. and 110z. contain nothing but 2 Coats of Arms : see Plate II :—leaf 110^b. is vacant.]

**York* is *the* greatest cittie in all England, next to London, which for greatnes *[leaf 111.] & scituation (as some wryte) may be compared to Rome, as I have hard Winchester compared for scituation to Jerusalem. It hath 2 castells, 30 parish churches, and standeth on ech syde of *the* river of Ouse, which more properly ought to be called Eur, or Your, and therof did York first take name, as Eurwik, or Yourwik, now short York, which river of Youre springeth amonge the hills on *the* west syde of Yorkshyre,

and ronneth to Middleham, Massam, Rippon, & beneath Borowbrigge taketh in the Swale, which cometh from Richmond, & shortly after meeteth with a litle brook named Ouse, where it loses name & is called Ouse, and so passeth through York, receving by *the way* the Nid, *which* cometh from Knaresborow, & beneath York the Warf, then the Darwen, and lastly the Aer, meeteth with the Trent, & is called Humber, as in *the beginning* of the booke hath byn declared.

[leaf 111^b.]

* *Selby* standeth on *the west syde* of *the Ouse*, 9 myles south from York.

Snath is 5 myles south from Selby, and standeth vppon the Aer, which 5 myles thence falleth into *the Ouse*.

Doncaster is 10 myles south from Snath, and standeth vppon *the river* of Don, *which* springeth not farr from *the wood head*, & ronneth to Sheaffeld, Rotheram, & Doncaster. Lastly it parteth it self into two, whereof one part falleth into the Aer, and the other into Trent.

Beautre is 6 myles southeast from Doncaster, & standeth vppon *the river* Iddle, *which* there parteth Yorkshire from Nottinghamshire.

Rotheram standeth whereas *the river* of Rother falleth into *the Don*, 9 myles west from Beautre, & 7 southwest from Doncaster.

Sheaffeld standeth vppon *the said river* of Don, 5 myles southwest from Rotheram, & within 4 myles of Darbyshire.

Barnesley is 9 myles north from Sheaffeld, & standeth vppon a small river, *which* falleth into *the Don*, not farr from Doncaster.

Pontfract (comonly called *Pontfret*) is 9 myles northeast from Barnesley, within 2 myles of the Aer.

Sherborne is 5 myles north from Pontfret, and standeth on a small brook which falleth into the Ouse.

[leaf 112.]

* *Wakefeld* standeth vppon *the river* of Calder, *which* 5 myles thence falleth into *the Aer*, and hath Pontfret on *the est*, Leeds on *the north*, & Barnesley on *the south*, lyke distance of 6 myles.

Leeds standeth vppon *the river* Aer, *which* springeth out of a poole called Malwater terne, & ronneth southeast to Gargraue, Christall, Leedes, & at Castleforth taketh in the Calder, & then ronneth to Brotherton & Snath, & so into *the Ouse*.

Halifax is xj myles southwest from Leedes, & 12 west from Wakefeld. It standeth on a small brooke, *which* 2 myles thence falleth into the Calder.

Bradforth is 6 myles northeast from Halifax, & as much west from Leeds, and standeth vppon a small brooke, *which* 2 myles thence falleth into *the Aer*.

Otley standeth vppon the river of Warf, *which* springeth not farr from the place where *the Ribbell* springeth, nere Camhill, & so ronneth to Brunsall, Addingham, Otley, Wetherby, Tadcaster, & lastly falleth into *the Ouse*.

Wetherby standeth vppon *the said river* of Warf, 9 myles est from Otley, & 7 from York.

Knaresborow is 5 myles northwest from Wetherby, and standeth vppon *the Nid*, *which* springeth at Warnside Hill, and passeth to Middlesmore, Ripley, Knaresborow, & lastly falleth into *the Ouse*.

* leaf 112^b.]

* *Ripley* standeth vppon *the said river* of Nid, 4 myles west northwest from Knaresborow.

Skipton is 13 myles southwest from Ripley, xj west from Otley, & within a myle of the Aer.

Setle standeth vppon *the Ribble*, 10 myles west northwest from Skipton, within 6 myles of Lancashyre.

Borowbrigge standeth vppon *the Youre*, 12 myles northwest from York.

Rippon standeth vppon *the said river* (or not farr from it), 5 myles west northwest from Borowbrigg.

Massam standeth in Richmondshyre, vppon *the said river* of Youre, 7 myles northwest from Rippon.

Middleham standeth also in Richmondshyre, & vppon the said river, 5 myles

northwest from Massam. Three myles northwest from Midlam, is Bolton Castell, belonging to *the* Lord Scrope.

Bedall standeth also in Richmondshyre, 7 myles northest from Midlam, vppon a small river, which falleth into the Swale.

Now cometh Richmond next to hand to be spoken of, which shall follow, with *the* armes of the Erles thereof.

[leaf 113r. contains five Coats of Arms : see Plate XVI., Nos. 11 to 15.]

**Richmond* is a proper towne, with 3 parishe churches therein, and is walled about, *[leaf 113r.] saving on the south syde, where it hath the river of Swale, *which* river springeth not farr from *the* place where *the* Youre springeth, to say, at *the* foote of Huseatmornill Hill (which hill is a limit to Yorkshire, Richmondshyre, & Westmerland), and so ronmeth to Richmond, & taking in dyvers rivers by *the* way, cometh to Topcliff; lastly falleth into *the* Youre, beneath Borowbrigg.

Aluerton (comonly called *Northalerton*) is 10 myles est southest from Richmond, & in *the* way from York to Barwik.

Thrusk is 7 myles south southest from Northalerton, & standeth vppon a small river named Codbeck, which 3 myles thence falleth into the Swale. Three myles north from Thrusk is Vpsall Castell, wherof the L. Scrope of Vpsall taketh name.

Yarum standeth vppon *the* river of Teese (*which* parteth Yorkshire from the Bishopprick of Durham), 10 myles northest from Northalerton, and about 8 ffrom the sea.

**Stokesley* is 5 myles est from Yarum, vppon a small river *which* falleth into *the* *[leaf 114r] Teese, a myle beneath Yarum.

Gisborow is 5 myles northest from Stokesley, vppon a small river, *which* 5 myles thence falleth into *the* sea. At *the* Priory of Gisborow, Wm. Neuill, L. Faconbridge & Erle of Kent, is buried.

Whitby is in Cleueland, on *the* sea syde, on *the* mouth of a small river, 16 myles est from Gisborow.

Skarborow standeth also on *the* sea syde, xj myles south southest from Whitby.

Pickering standeth into *the* meane land, 13 myles west southwest from Skarborow.

Kirkby-Moresyde is 5 myles west from Pickering.

Helmesley is 4 myles southwest from Kirkby-Moresyde.

Houingham is 4 myles southest from Helmesley.

New-Malton (so called for diffrence of *Old Malton* hard by) is 7 myles est southest from Houingham, and standeth vppon *the* river of Darwen, *which* springeth in Blakay More & ronmeth south to Hacknes, Ayton, & Garton, where it torneth towards *the* west to Yeddington, and there torneth south agayne to Old-Malton, New-Malton, Kirkham, Sutton on Darwen, Wresill Castell, and lastly falleth into the Ouse.

**Bridlington* standeth within a myle of *the* sea, vppon a small river, xj myles on *[leaf 114r] this syde Scarborow, & 4 myles from Flamborow Head.

Kilham standeth into *the* land, 6 myles southwest from Bridlington, at *the* very head spring of *the* river of Hull.

Pocklington is hard by Yorkswold, vppon *the* head of a small river *which* falleth into *the* Darwen, & is 10 myles est from York.

Howden is 10 myles south from Pocklington, within a myle of the Ouse.

Wighton is not farr from Yorkswold, 5 myles southest from Pocklington, vppon *the* head of a small river called Foulney, *which* falleth into *the* Humber in 2 places over against the mouth of the Trent.

Benurley is a proper walled towne, standing 8 myles est from Wighton, & not farr from *the* river of Hull, vppon a creek digged with mans hand from *the* said river.

Kingstowne vppon Hull (comonly called *Hull*) is a proper walled towne, well traded with shippes & marchandize, standing whereas *the* said river of Hull falleth into the Humber.

Headon standeth in *the* countrey called Holderness, 4 myles est from Hull, vppon a small river, *which* 2 myles thence falleth into the Humber.

-[leaf 115.]

*Forrests.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Pickering Forrest. | Knaresborow Forrest. | Langstrethdale Chase. |
| Gautrees Forrest. | Lune Forrest. | Hatfeld Chase. |
| Swaledale Forrest. | Bowland Forrest. | Barden Chase. |
| Aplegarth Forrest. | The New Forrest. | Bishoppsdale Chase. |

Castells.

| | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| York, 2. | Vpsall. | Bowes. |
| Richmond. | Bolton. | Conisburg. |
| Midlham. | Hornby. | Sandall. |
| Rauinswath. | Gilling. | Wresill. |
| Hatlescy. | Slingsby. | Wilton. |
| Skelton. | Crake. | Wilton. |
| Kilton. | Hilderskill. | Harwood. |
| Moulgraue. | Sherifhutton. | Cawood. |
| Wharltou. | Skipton. | Skarborow. |
| Armanthwate. | Pountfret. | Hull. |
| Sigston. | Sheaffeld. | Tickhill. |

Abbais which sometime were.

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---------------------------|
| Mountgrace. | Wickam. | Geruis, in Richmondshyre. |
| Fountains. | Riuis. | Rasdale. |
| Handale. | Marion. | Watton. |
| Growmond. | Biland. | |

-[leaf 115b.]

* D U R H A M.

[Coat of Arms of the Bishopric of Durham at top : see Plate II.]

The Bishopprick of Darham was made a Countie Pallatyn by King Richard *the* First, who sold the same to *the* Bishopp, & created him Erle therof. It is 3 cornerd. On *the* est it hath *the* sea, from *the* Tyne to *the* Teese, *which* is about 25 myles ; on *the* south *the* said river of Teese deuydeth it from Yorkshyre, all *the* course of it, *which* is about 40 myles ; on *the* north it hath Northumberland, *which* syde is about 34 myles ; *the* west corner toucheth vppon Yorkshyre, Westmerland, Cumberland, & Northumberland. In *which* countrey (besydes *the* cittie of Durham) there is 5 market townes, 72 parish churches, & 9 castells.

-[leaf 116.]

*[Coat of Arms of the town of Durham at top : see Plate II.]

Durham (as some hold opinion) should be called Deirham, because it was in tymes past *the* cheiffest towne of that kingdome, in Northumberland, *which* was called Deiria. It is environed almost round about with *the* river of Were, *which* springeth in *the* west corner of *the* countrey, & passeth through *the* middest therof, directly est, vntill it come to Bishoppes-Auckland, where it torneth north to Durham, Lumley, & Bedick, and then torneth agayne towards *the* est, & falleth into *the* sea, not farr from Weremouth.

Hartlepool is a proper litle towne, standing in *the* sea, vppon a peninsula, *which* is a myle in compasse, and hath a prety port or haven for shippes. It is about xj myles southeast from Durham.

-[leaf 116b.]

**Darlington* (comonly called *Darrington*) is 13 myles south from Durham, in *the* way to London, vppon a small river named Skeen, *which* 2 myles thence falleth into *the* Teese.

Bishoppes Auckland standeth vppon *the* Were, about 7 myles southwards from Durham.

Stayndorp is 6 myles south southwest from Bishoppes Auckland, vppon a small

river, which 3 myles thence falleth into the Teese; and not farr from the towne standeth Raby Castell.

Barnard-Castle standeth vpon *the* Teese, 5 myles southwest from Stayndorp.

Forrests.

Teesdale Forrest: part of yt lyeth in Yorkshyre.

Castells.

| | | |
|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| Durham. | Stocton. | Brandspeth. |
| Rauensworth. | Raby. | Hilton. |
| Lumley. | Barnard Castell. | Witton. |

*WESTMERLAND.

*[leaf 117.]

[Two Coats of Arms at top: see Plate XIII., Nos. 13 and 14.]

Westmerland is but a litle country, and is enclosed on *the* est with Yorkshyre, & on *the* west with Cumberland, and hath Lancashyre on *the* south. The length from *the* north to the south is 30 myles; the breadth 16, in some places more & in some lesse. In which countrey there is 4 market townes, 8 castells, and 40 parish churches, besydes villages, & gentlemens howses.

**Appelby* is *the* shyre towne of Westmerland, and standeth in *the* northend of the country, vpon *the* river of Eden, *which* ronneteth from thence to Carlile. *[leaf 117b.]

Kirkby-Stephen standeth vpon *the* said river, 7 myles southeest from Appelby, & within 4 myles of Yorkshyre.

Kirkby-Lausdale standeth vpon *the* river Lan (*which* ronneteth from thence to Lancaster), 20 myles south southwest from Kirkby-Stephen, and within a myle of Lancashyre.

Kirkby-Kendall (comonly called *Kendall*) standeth vpon *the* river of Ken, 8 myles northwest from Kirkby Landale.

Forrests.

Mallerstang Forrest, on *the* est syde of the country.

Whinfeld Forrest, on *the* north, is a litle thing palled about.

Castells.

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|----------|
| Appleby. | Hartley. | Pendragon. | Kendall. |
| Howgill. | Brougham. | Bewley. | Burgh. |

*CUMBERLAND.

*[leaf 118.]

[Three Coats of Arms at top: see Plate XVI., Nos. 5 to 7.]

Cumberland is twice as bigg as Westmerland, and reacheth from the north to *the* south in length 55 myles. In the middest it is 30 myles brode, but toward ech end it is narrower. On the northwest it toucheth vpon Scotland, on the northeest it hath Northumberland, on *the* est Westmerland, on *the* southeest it hath a peece of Lancashyre, namely Fournes Fells, and on *the* west it hath the Irish Sea. In which country (besydes *the* cittie of Carlile) there is viij market townes, 30 castells, 117 parish churches, with 9 chapells; which is in all 126, besydes gentlemens howses, & villages.

*[Coats of Arms of Earls of Carlile at top: see Plate XI.]

*[leaf 118b.]

Carlile is an ancient cittie, standing vpon *the* river of Eden, *which* springeth in Mallerstang Forrest in Westmerland, & ronneteth to Pendragon Castell, Kirkby Steuen, Musgraue, Appleby, Buley Castell, lastly meeteth with *the* Viles, & there entreth through Cumberland to Kirkoswald, Armanthwate, Corby Castell, Linstock Castell, and at Carlile taketh in a river on ech syde, & at *the* west end of *the* cittie the third, named Cauda, from *which* place to Roweliff Castell is 3 myles, where it meeteth with

dyvers other waters, & is 2 myles brode at a full sea, from *which* place to *the* meane sea is about 10 myles.

*[leaf 111.]

**Brampton* standeth in *the* country called Gilsland, 7 myles northeast from Carlile.

Penreth standeth vpon *the* river of Viles, *which* parteth Cumberland from Westmerland, about 14 myles southest from Carlile.

Keswik standeth vpon Darwen Mere (out of which Mere the river Darwen springeth), wherin are 2 or 3 litle ilandes, wherof one belongeth to them *that* have *the* copper mynes hard by the towne, and is 18 myles southward from Carlile, & 14 south-west from Penreth.

Rauenglas standeth hard by *the* sea, betwene *the* mouthes of two rivers which meete there, 16 myles south southwest from Keswik.

Egremond standeth in Copeland, 10 myles northwest from Rauenglass, vpon a river, *which* 4 myles south from thence falleth into *the* sea, and yet *the* towne on *the* west syde hath the sea wthin 2 myles of yt.

Wirkington is 8 myles north from Egremond, and standeth on *the* mouth of *the* river Darwen, *which* cometh from Keswik.

Cokermouth standeth whereas *the* river Coker ffalleth into the Darwen, 5 myles est from Wirkinton, and lyke distance from the sea.

*[leaf 119^b.]

**Ierby* is 7 myles northeast from Cokermouth, in *the* way to Carlile, 12 myles southwest from Carlile, vpon the head of a small river named Elne, which 10 myles from thence falleth into the sea.

Forrests.

Westward Forrest.

Copeland Forrest.

Inglewood Forrest.

Castells.

Carlile.
Bewcastell.
Askerton.
Scalby.
Linstock.
Corby.
Naworth.
Castell Carrock.
Rowcliff.
Armanthwate.
Cannonby.

Daker.
Drumbrug.
Petterell Wray.
Rose Castell.
Wulsty.
Westward.
Haton.
Highyate.
Kirkoswald.
Threlcot.

Graistock.
Blencrake.
Emleton.
Lorton.
Harinton.
Millum.
Irtton.
Ousby.
St. Bees.
St. Johns.

*[leaf 120.]

* N O R T H U M B E R L A N D.

[Four Coats of Arms at top: see Plate V., Nos. 8 to 11.]

Northumberland was in tymes past a kingdome: but then it containd all the country from Humber to *the* Scottish Firth; and yet as it is, it is one of *the* greatest shyres in England. On *the* northwest it is seperated from Scotland by *the* Cheuioit Hills, & on *the* north by the river of Twede; on *the* est it hath the sea; on *the* south the bishoppriek of Durham; and on *the* southwest Cumberland. The length thereof, from *the* north to *the* south, is 54 myles; the breadth at *the* south end, & in *the* middest, is 30 myles; but the more northward it goeth, the more narrower it is. It hath 10 market townes, 35 castells, & 100 parish churches, besydes chapells, gentlemen howses, and villages.

*[leaf 120^b.]

*[Coat of Arms of the town of Newcastle at the top: see Plate II.]

Newcastell is a brave towne, walled about, standing vpon the river of Tyne (*which* there parteth Northumberland from the Bishoppriek of Durham), distant about 6 myles from the sea. It hath 4 parish churches, besydes Gatesyde, *which* is on *the* other syde of the water.

Hexham (called in Latin, Hagulstadium), standeth on *the* south syde of the river

of Tyne, 14 myles west from Newcastle, and was in tymes past a shyre towne of all that countrey yet called Hexhamshyre, which of late yeares by Act of Parliament was vnted to Northumberland.

**Haltwesell* is 12 myles west from Hexham, within 4 myles of Cumberland, and standeth vppon *the* South Tyne, which a litle above Hexham meeteth with the North Tyne. *[leaf 121.]

Chipchase towne & castell standeth vppon *the* North Tyne, 6 myles northwest from Hexham.

Morpeth is 12 myles north from Newcastle, & standeth vppon *the* river of Wanspeck, which 6 myles thence falleth into *the* sea.

Warkworth standeth vppon *the* river of Coket, which a myle from thence falleth into *the* sea, and 3 myles from *the* mouth therof is Coket Iland.

Alnwik standeth vppon *the* river of Ale, which 4 myles thence falleth into *the* sea, & is 5 myles northwest from Warkworth, in *the* way from Barwik to York.

Chillingham is 7 myles northwest from Alnwik, and standeth vppon the river of Bromish, which some call in Latin, Bernicia, of which river the kingdome of Bernitia (as they affirme) should take name.

Norham towne & castell standeth vppon the Twede, 5 myles southwest from Barwik.

**Barwik* is a stronge towne standing on *the* north syde of the Twede, which not farr of falleth into *the* sea. The territory of Barwik, which belongeth to England, on *the* further syde of *the* Twede, is 3 myles long, and two myles brode. *[leaf 1216.]

Castells.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Newcastle. | Thirlwall. | Dunstaburg. |
| Tynemouth. | Simonsborne. | Edlingham. |
| Hexham. | Chipchase. | Chillingham. |
| Pruddo. | Haughton. | Bambrow. |
| Biwell. | Swinborne. | Horton. |
| Belsey. | Morpeth. | Ford. |
| Ogle. | Bottell. | Wark. |
| Langley. | Witton. | Etall. |
| Willimotswik. | Witherington. | Norham. |
| Aydon. | Warkworth. | Barwik. |
| Bellister | Cortington. | Dala. |
| Blekensopp. | Harbottell. | |

And thus, having made an end with all *the* Shyres in England, let vs proceed with those in Wales.

* W A L E S.

*[leaf 122.]

[Three Coats of Arms at top : see Plate VIII., Nos. 1 to 3.]

All *Wales* (as it is now) is litle bigger then Yorkshyre. It is, from St. Donets, in Glamorganshyre, to *the* northmost part of Anglisca, about 120 myles ; at *the* south end it is 100 myles brode, at the north end 60, and in the middest but 36. The countrey is full of hilles & mountains, & nothing so well inhabited as other partes of England, ffor I fynd to be in all Wales but 56 market townes, 659 parish churches, and about 76 chapells. There is [in] all 13 shyres, wherof 7 are in South Wales, & 6 in North Wales.

**Monmouthshire* hath Gloucestershyre on *the* est, the Seuern sea on *the* south, Glamorganshyre and Brecknockshyre on *the* west, & Herefordshyre on *the* north. It is from *the* north to *the* south about 24 myles long, and *the* breadth 20, in some places more, & in some lesse. In which countrey there is 6 market townes, 132 parish churches, & about 10 chapells. The river of Wye parteth it from Gloucestershyre, the river of Romney from Glamorganshyre, & the river of Monmow from Herefordshyre. *[leaf 1226.]

*[leaf 123.]

**Monmouth* ys the towne which geveth name to *the* whole shyre, and standeth where as the river of Monmow falleth into the Wye, distant 12 myles south southest from Hereford, & 16 west southwest from Gloucester.

Abergueny is a proper towne, standing 10 myles west from Monmouth, & within 3 myles of Brecknockshyre, vppon the river of Vsk, *which* springeth at *the* Black Mountaine, in the very vttermost end of Brecknockshyre, & passeth through *the* middest of *the* same shyre estwards to Brecknock, Penketh, Langonider, Langattock, & after entreth into Monmouthshyre, passing by Abergueny, Vsk, Carlion, & Newport, where not farr of it falleth into the Severn sea.

Vsk standeth in *the* middest of Monmouthshyre, vppon the said river of Vsk, 7 myles southest from Abergueny.

Carlion standeth vppon *the* said river of Vsk, 6 myles south from the towne of Vsk.

Newport standeth also vppon *the* said river of Vsk, 2 myles from Carlion, & within 3 myles of *the* Seuern sea.

*[leaf 123^{1/2}.]

**Chepstow* (called in Latin, Strigulia) is a famous towne & castell, standing vppon *the* river of Wye, which 2 myles from thence falleth into *the* Seuern.

Forrests.

Wieswood Chase, by Monmouth.

Castells.

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Monmouth. | Newport. | Matharn. |
| Skenfrith. | Grenfeld. | Chepstow. |
| Grismond. | Bishton. | Lanuair. |
| Whitcastell. | Penhow. | Dinham. |
| Ragland. | Stroggle. | Caldicote. |
| Carlion. | Portskerret. | <i>The</i> Old Castle. |

*[leaf 124.]

*GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Glamorganshire taketh name of one Morgan, who above 2000 yeares past was there slayne by his cosin Cunedag, King of Brittain, as the Walsh cronicles report. It hath on *the* south the Seuern sea, on *the* west Carmardenshire, on *the* north Brecknockshyre, & on *the* est Monmouthshyre. The length from *the* est to *the* west is 40 myles, the breadth at *the* est end is 20 myles, but *the* west end is much narrower, ffor the last part therof, called Westgowre, is not above 5 myles brode. In this countrey I fynd to be 7 market townes, 128 parish churches, with 6 chapells. But it hath mo castells then any other shyre in England or in Wales. The south syde of the countrey, along *the* Severn sea, is well in-habited & replenished with townes & castells; but the north syde is full of mountains.

*[leaf 124^{1/2}.]

**Cardiff* is the cheiffest towne in Glamorganshyre, and standeth on *the* est banck of *the* river Taf, *which* 2 myles thence falleth into *the* Severn sea, & is within 2 myles of Monmouthshyre.

Landaff standeth on *the* other syde of *the* same river, a myle above Cardiff, and is a cittie, because it hath a bishopp, who hath vnder hym Glamorganshyre, Monmouthshyre, Brecknockshyre, & Radnorshyre.

Cowbridge is 8 myles west from Cardif, & standeth vppon a small river named Thaw, *which* 5 myles thence falleth into *the* Severn sea.

Bridgend is 5 myles westwards from Cowbridge, and standeth vppon *the* river of Ogmor, *which* 4 myles thence falleth into the Seuern sea.

Aberaun standeth on *the* mouth of the river Auon, 7 myles westwards from Bridgend.

Neath is 4 myles northwest from Aberaun, and standeth vppon the river of Neath, *which* litle more then 2 myles thence falleth into *the* Seuern sea.

**Swansey* is 5 myles southwest from Neath, 6 directly west from Aberauon, and standeth vpon *the* mouth of *the* river Tawy, which there falleth into the Severn sea. ^{*[leaf 125.]}

Castells.

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Cardif. | Lanquian. | Kethligarn. |
| Landaff. | Penllin. | Kenfeag. |
| St. Fagans. | Lanmais. | Loghor. |
| St. George. | Landogh. | Webley. |
| Menech. | Landow. | Landewy. |
| Gwennow. | St. Donets. | Penrise. |
| Winston. | Treer. | Pennarth. |
| Sily, or Sully. | Caerfily. | Oxwich. |
| Barry. | Morlash. | Oistermouth. |
| Funmon. | Cothy. | Castell Coch. |
| Porkery. | Ogmore. | Denis Powis. |
| Penmark. | Newcastle. | Tallauant. |
| Neath. | | |

*BRECKNOCKSHYRE.

^{*[leaf 125⁶.]}

Brecknockshire is 3 square, & euery square is about 25 myles. It hath Glamorganshyre on *the* south, Cardiganshyre on *the* west, Radnorshyre on *the* north, Herefordshire, & Monmouthshire on the est. In it are 3 market townes, & 66 parish churches.

Brecknoc (called in Walsh, Aberhodni) standeth whereas the river of Hodni falleth into *the* Vsk, & in *the* midst of the shyre.

Bealt standeth vpon *the* Wye, *which* there parteth Brecknockshire from Radnorshire, xj myles north from Brecknock.

Hay standeth also vpon *the* Wye, 10 myles est from Bealt, & toucheth vpon Herefordshire.

Castells.

| | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| Brecknock. | Blainllinuy. | Tretoure. |
| Dinas. | Lanthew. | Langoid. |
| Broinclis. | Trecastell. | Penketh. |

*CARMARDENSHYRE.

^{*[leaf 126.]}

Carmarthenshire hath Brecknockshyre on *the* est, Glamorganshyre on the southwest, the Seuern Sea on *the* south, Penbrokshyre on *the* west, and Cardiganshyre on the northwest. The length therof is from *the* southwest to *the* northeast 30 myles, the breadth 20, in some places more, & in some lesse. In which cuntry there is 6 markett townes, & 85 parish churches.

**Carmarthen* is a proper walled towne, standing vpon *the* river of Towy, which 6 myles south from thence falleth into *the* Seuern sea. ^{*[leaf 126⁶.]}

Landillauaure standeth vpon *the* said river of Towy, 10 myles northest from Carmarden.

Langadock standeth also vpon *the* said river of Towy, 3 myles northest from Landillauaure.

Lan-ynthefry standeth also vpon *the* said river of Towy, 5 myles north from Langadock.

Kidwily standeth at *the* confluence of 2 rivers, within a myle of the sea, and is distant 6 myles south southwest from Carmarden.

**Lanelthy* standeth vpon a litle creek within a myle of *the* sea, 5 myles est ^{*[leaf 127.]} southwest from Kidwily, and within 2 myles of Glamorganshyre.

Forrests.

Cardith Forrest.

Castells.

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------|--|-----------|--|---------|
| Carmarthen. | | Lacharn. | | Kidwily. | | Careg. |
| Deneuer. | | Lanstephen. | | Druslone. | | Memlin. |

[leaf 127*b*. contains Coats of Arms of Earls of Pembroke: see Plate IV.]

[leaf 128.]

* PENBROKSHYRE.

Penbrokshire is the vttermost part of all Wales towards *the* west, and is compassed round about with the sea, saving on *the* northest it toucheth vppon Cardiganshyre, & Carmardenshyre. The length therof from *the* north to *the* south is about 26 myles; the breadth 10, 12, 16, and in brodest place not above 18 myles. In which countrey there is 5 market townes, and 148 parish churches.

*[leaf 128*b*.]

**Penbroke* standeth vppon one of *the* gulfes of Milford Hauen, about 6 myles from *the* mouth of the said hauen. But on *the* southeast syde it hath *the* sea within 2 myles, and is enclosed with 2 litle brookes, *which* meet on *the* west syde of the towne & there make *the* said gulf, *which* is about halff a myle brode, & so contineweth for *the* space of 2 myles, & then falleth into Milford Hauen, much narrower, and is there called Penner mouth.

Tenby (comonly called *Fishing Tenby*) standeth vppon *the* sea, compassed almost round about therwith, 6 myles est from Penbrok; & 2 myles south from it lyeth Calday Hand.

Harford (comonly called *Harford West*) is 7 myles northwest from Penbroke, and standeth vppon *the* river of Dugleddy, *which* 4 myles thence meeteth with *the* Clothy, & so fall into Milford Hauen.

St. Davids standeth on *the* very vttermost point of all Wales, within a myle of *the* sea, & was in tymes past an archbishoppriek, & is yet a bishoppriek, vnder whose dioces is Penbrokshyre, & Carmardenshyre. Three myles from St. Davids lyeth Ramsey Hand, & 6 myles south from thence lyeth dyvers other ilands, but *the* cheiffest are Scalme, Stockholme, Gresholme, Gatesholme, &c.

*[leaf 129.]

**Fiscard* standeth on *the* mouth of a small river named Gwyne, 10 myles northest from St. Davids.

Newport is 5 myles northest from Fiskard, and standeth vppon *the* river of Neuern, 2 myles from *the* sea.

Forrests.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Coidrath Forrest. | Nabarth Forrest. | Kilgarron Forrest. |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|

Castells.

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| Penbroke. | | Nabarth. | | Picton. |
| Carew. | | Kilgarron. | | Lanhaddon. |
| Marbury. | | Roch. | | Benton. |
| Redcastell. | | Wiston. | | Walwin. |
| Hais. | | Newcastell. | | Haroldston. |

There are dyvers others *that* beare *the* names of castells, but whether they have castells or no I know not, as Castle Male, Castlebigh, Castle Henry, Castle Marton.

*[leaf 129*b*.]

* CARDIGANSHYRE.

Cardiganshire is in proportion lyke a halff moone. It is in length from *the* north to *the* south 30 myles, the breadth in *the* middest is 15 myles, & at ech end but 6. It hath *the* Irish Sea on *the* west, Merinothshyre on the north, Montgomeryshyre on *the* northest, Radnor, & Brecknoeshyres on *the* est, Carmardenshyre on *the* southeast, and Penbrokshire on the south. In which countrey there is 4 market townes, and about 67 parish churches.

[leaf 130.]

**Cardigan* standeth on *the* south end of *the* shyre, within 3 myles of *the* sea, vppon *the* river of Tiuy, *which* there parteth Cardiganshyre from Penbrokeshyre.

Lanbeder standeth vppon *the* said river of *Tivy*, *which* there parteth *Cardiganshyre* from *Carmardenshyre*, 18 myles northwest from *Cardigan*.

Tregaron standeth vppon *the* said river, 7 myles north from *Lanbeder*.

Aber-ystwith is xj myles northwest from *Tregaron*, & standeth vppon *the* river of *Ridall*, which springeth at *Plimlimon Hill* (at *which* hill *the* *Seuern* & *the* *Wye* also do spring), and beneath *the* towne the *Ridall* meeteth with the *Istwith*, & therby falleth into *the* sea.

Forrests.

Rescob Forrest.

Lanbeder Forrest.

*RADNORSHYRE.

*[leaf 130^b.]

Radnorshire is *the* least shyre in *South Wales*. It is 3 square, & euery square is about 20 myles. It hath *Montgomeryshyre* on *the* north, *Shropshire* on *the* northeast, *Herefordshyre* on *the* est, *Brecknockshyre* on *the* south, and *the* west end toucheth on *Cardiganshyre*. In it are 4 market townes, & about 50 parish churches.

Radnor (comonly called *New Radnor*, for diffrence of *Old Radnor*, 2 myles from thence) standeth in *the* est end of *the* shyre, vppon *the* head of a small river named *Somergill*, *which* runneth from thence to *Old Radnor*, and so entring into *Herefordshyre*, falleth into *the* *Lug* beneath *Prestain*.

Prestaine is 4 myles northeast from *Radnor*, and standeth vppon the river of *Lug*, so nigh to *Herefordshire* that I thinck some part of *the* towne standeth therein.

Knighton is 4 myles north northwest from *Prestaine*, and standeth vppon the river *Teme*, which there parteth *Radnorshyre* from *Shropshire*.

Rayadergoway (that is to say *the* fall of the *Wye*) standeth vppon the *Wye*, 12 myles west from *Radnor*.

*Forrests.

*[leaf 131.]

Radnor Forrest.

The Forrest of Knuckells.

The Forrest of Bletuach.

Castells.

Radnor.
Dinbod.

Ceuenlles.
Payn.

Boughrud.
Norton.

Colwin.
Aber-edway.

Having finished the 7 shyres in *South Wales*, now have at the 6 in *North Wales*.

*MONTGOMORYSHYRE.

*[leaf 131^b.]

Montgomorishyre is in a maner round, or rather egg forme, having 30 myles in length & 20 in breadth. It hath on *the* est *Shropshire*, on *the* southeast *Radnorshyre*, on *the* southwest *Cardiganshyre*, on *the* northwest *Merinothshyre*, and on *the* north a litle pece of *Denbighshyre*. In it are 6 market townes & about 50 parish churches.

Montgomery standeth on *the* est part of *the* shyre, within a myle of *Shopshire*, & lyke distance from *the* *Seuern*.

Poole (comonly called *Walsh Poole*) is 5 myles north from *Montgomery*, and standeth vppon a small broke named *Lleding*, *which* hard by falleth into *the* *Seuern*.

Lanulling is 8 myles northwest from *Poole*, within 3 myles of *Denbighshyre*, & within 4 myles of *Shropshire*.

Newtowne standeth vppon *the* *Seuern*, 6 myles sowthwest from *Montgomery*.

**Llan Idlos* standeth also vppon *the* *Seuern*, 8 myles southwest from *Newtowne*, & lyke distance from the very head of *the* *Seuern*. *[leaf 132.]

Machwillet standeth on the very west end of *the* shyre, 16 myles northwest from *Llan Idlos*, vppon *the* river of *Deuy*, *which* there parteth *Montgomeryshyre* from *Merinothshire*, and within 8 myles of *the* meane *Irish Sea*.

Castells.

Montgomery.
Engerrimon.

Gogh.
Doleuoren.

Machauern.
Caersusc.

*[leaf 132⁴.]

* MERINOTHSHYRE.

Merinothshire is 3 square, and every square is about 25 myles. On *the* west square it hath *the* Irish Sea, on *the* northwest & north Carnaruanshyre & Denbighshyre, on *the* southeast a part of Denbighshyre, so much of it as lyeth south of *the* river of Dee, and on the south corner Montgomeryshyre, & Cardiganshyre, ffrom which last it is seperated by *the* river Deuy, which parteth North Wales from South Wales. In it are 3 market townes, & 38 parish churches.

Harlech (which is the cheiffest towne in the shyre) standeth at *the* west end of the country, vppon *the* sea syde. But Towne Merioneth (wherof *the* country taketh name) is a village standing in *the* south corner of the shyre.

*[leaf 133.]

**Dolgelth* is 10 myles southeast from Harlech, and standeth vppon a river named Auon, which a myle beneath the towne meeteth with another as bigg as it selffe, & 6 myles thence fall into *the* sea, at Barmouth.

Bala standeth vppon *the* river of Dee, nere vnto the Lake Tegill (out of which the said river cometh), about 14 myles northeast from Dolgelth.

Castells.

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|---------|--|----------|
| Barmouth. | | Kemmer. | | Thehery. |
|-----------|--|---------|--|----------|

*[leaf 133⁴.]

* CARNARUANSHYRE.

Carnaruanshire is *the* vttermost part westward of North Wales, and lyke a promontory into *the* sea, reaching from *the* river of Conway to *the* Isle of Bardsey on *the* west end, which is about 34 myles. At the est end it is 18 myles brode, but the further it stretcheth into *the* sea the narrower it is. On *the* north lyeth the Isle of Anglisea, on the est it is seperated by the river of Conway from Denbighshyre, and on *the* south it toucheth on Merinothshyre. In which country there is 5 market townes, & about 60 parish churches.

*[leaf 134.]

**Carnaruan* is a strong towne & castell, founded by K. Edward *the* first, who subdewd North Wales, and standeth on *the* north syde of *the* country, vppon the mouth of the river Saint, which there falleth into *the* Menaj, over against Anglisea.

Bangor is a bishopps seat, and standeth vppon the said Menaj, 7 myles northeast from Carnaruan, and 3 from Bewmaris in Anglisea. The Bishopp of Bangor hath vnder his diocess Carnaruanshyre, Anglisea, & Merinothshyre.

Conway (called in Walsh, Aber-Conwy) standeth on the mouth of the river Conwy, about 8 myles estwards from Bangor. Here at Conway, Carnaruanshyre goeth over *the* river, and obtayneth a great parcell of ground called Ormshead Point, wherein are 4 parish churches, besydes gentlemens howses, & villages.

*[leaf 134⁴.]

**Newin* standeth on *the* north syde of *the* shyre vppon *the* sea syde, 13 myles southwest from Carnaruan.

Puthely standeth on *the* south syde of *the* country, vppon a creeke nere *the* sea syde, 5 myles estwards from Newin. Betwene these two townes ys the narrowest place of Carnaruanshyre.

Castells.

| | | | | |
|-------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|
| Carnaruan. | | Caer Iernrode. | | Dinas Orueg. |
| Conway. | | Sinado. | | Dinas Dinlley. |
| Dolathelan. | | Delbadern. | | Criketh. |

*[leaf 135.]

* ANGLISEA.

Anglisea is an iland, cut from Wales, with a small arme of *the* sea called Menaj, which in some places is but halff a myle brode. The island it selffe is in a maner round; ffrom *the* est to *the* west is 20 myles, and from *the* north to *the* south is about 16 myles. In it are 2 market townes, & 68 parish churches.

Bewmaris is a proper towne & castell, standing on *the* est end of the country, 3 myles north from Bangor, & 8 west from Conway.

Newburgh standeth on *the* south corner of *the* iland, within 2 myles of *the* sea, & as far from the Menai, litle more then 3 myles from Carnaruan.

Aberfrace was in old tyme the cheiffest Towne of all Wales, but now I thinck it be no market towne. It standeth within a myle of *the* sea, 4 myles northwest from Newburgh.

Castells.

Bewmaris.

* DENBIGHSHYRE.

*[leaf 135^b.]

Denbighshire stretcheth in length from Conway vntill it come within 2 myles of Oswestry, which is from *the* northwest to *the* southeast about 32 myles; at ech end it is 16 myles brode, but in *the* middest in some places not passing 5. On *the* west it hath Carnaruanshyre, on *the* north the Irish Sea, on *the* northeast Flintshyre, on *the* est Cheshyre & a *parcell* of Flintshyre, on *the* southeast Shropshyre & Montgomeryshyre, and on *the* south Merinotshyre. It hath 3 market townes, & about 55 parish churches.

**Denbigh* is a proper towne, walled about, standing in a pleasant valley, on the northsyde of the country, 12 myles southwest from Flint, & within 3 myles of Flintshyre. *[leaf 136.]

Ruthin towne & castell (whereof the Lord Gray of Ruthin taketh name) standeth in *the* middest of *the* shyre, vppon *the* river Cluyd, 6 myles southeast from Denbighshyre.

Wrixham standeth on *the* est corner of the shyre, within 3 myles of Cheshyre, vppon a litle brooke *which* ronmeth into the Dee, and is 10 myles from Ruthin.

Castells.

| | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|
| Denbigh. | Holt. | Chirck. |
| Ruthin. | Dinas-Brain. | |

* FLINTSHYRE.

*[leaf 136^b.]

Flintshire lyeth along *the* mouth of *the* river of Dee (which seperateth it from Cheshyre), and hath Denbighshire on the southwest, so that *the* length therof from *the* northwest to *the* southeast is 20 myles; the breadth at ech end is 6 myles, but in *the* middest it is not above 3 myles brode. In which country I fynd to be 2 market townes & 20 parish churches. But there is one *parcell* more of Flintshyre (lying on *the* southsyde of the river Dee) which is compassed on *the* est & south with Shropshyre, having Cheshyre on *the* north, & Denbighshyre on the west, which is 7 myles long & 6 brode, wherein is 4 parish churches & 2 chapells, which maketh in all 24 parish churches.

**Flint* towne & castell standeth on *the* west banke of the river of Dee (*which* river is there 3 myles brode), and is 10 myles distant west northwest from Chester. *[leaf 137.]

Saint Assaph is 9 myles west from Flint, 5 north from Denbigh. It is called in Walsh, Lan Elwy, and standeth betwene 2 rivers, Clayd & Elwy, so nere to Denbighshyre that I thinck some part of the towne standeth therein. The Bishopp of St. Assaph hath vnder hym part of Denbighshyre, part of Flintshyre, & *the* Ile of Prestholme. The rest of the said shyres are in the Diocess of the Bishopp of Chester.

Castells.

| | | |
|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| Flint. | Treer. | Harden, alias Hawarden. |
| Rudlan. | Yowley. | |

[leaf 137^b. is blank.]

* ISLANDS.

*[leaf 138.]

Now that we have ronne over all England & Wales, let vs speake a word or two of such Ilandes as be inhabited, & belonging to *the* Crowne of England, and of such townes & parish churches as be therein.

WIGHT.

The *Isle of Wight* is called in Latin, Vectis, and belongeth to Hamshyre for temporall jurisdiction, and in spirituall causes yeldeth obaydience to the seat of Winchester, whereof it is a deanry. It is in some places 6 myles distant from *the* mayne land, and in some places not passing a myle. In forme it representeth almost an egg, being in length 20 myles, & in breadth 10; wherein is one market towne, called Newport, standing in the middest therof, vppon a small river, which is made so brode & depe that at a full sea both botes & shipps may come from the sea on *the* northsyde to the towne, which is 5 myles; with which towne it hath 36 other townes, villages, & castells, besydes 27 parish churches. Amongst which castells, Caerbro, standing on a hill, almost in the middest of the island, ys *the* most greatest, ancientest, & most famous.

*[leaf 138^b.] *These Islands do ly vppon *the* coast of France, and *the* inhabitants therof do speake French, but are vnder the crowne of England, whose names do follow:

| | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|
| Gersey. | St. Hilaries. | Burho. |
| Garnsey. | The Cornet. | Brehoc. |
| Alderney. | The Herme. | Githo. |
| Serk. | | |

Gersey is the greatest of all these, having 30 myles in compasse, and is 21 myles distant from *Garnsey*. It hath 12 parish churches, with a college, which hath a deane & prebendes.

Garnsey had in tymes past 5 religious howses, & 9 castells, but now there is but one parish church standing in the same.

Alderney is 7 myles about, and hath a prety towne therin, with a parish church, and hath great plenty of corne, cattell, conies & wild foule; wood only lacketh.

*[leaf 139.] **Serk* is 6 myles about, and hath another adnexed to it by an isthumus, wherein was a religious howse, and great store of conies.

Saint Hilaries is fast vppon *Gersey*, wherein some tymes was a monastery.

The Cornet hath a castell, and is not passing an arrow shoot from *Gersey*.

The Herme is 4 myles about, wherein in tymes past was a chanonry, which after was converted to a howse of Franciscans.

Burho is otherwise called *The Isle of Ratts*, because of the huge plenty of ratts *which* are found there, althowgh otherwise it be replenished with great store of conies, betwene whom and the ratts (as some thinck) those which we call *Turky conies* are produced.

*[leaf 139^b.]

* THE ISLES OF SORLINGUES.

The Isles of Sorlingues (comonly called *The Sillies*) do ly in the sea, 20 myles westward from the point of Cornwall, and are in number 147, wherof ech one is greater or lesser then another. But there are 20 of them, which for their greatnes & comodities exceed all the rest. Therto (if you respect their position) they are scituate in maner of a circle or ring, having a huge lake or portion of *the* sea in the middest of them.

The first & greatest of all is *St. Maries Isle*, which is about 5 myles over, or 9 myles in compasse; therein is a parish church, with a poore towne belonging therto of 60 howsholdes, besydes a castell. It hath plenty of corne, conies, wild foule, wild swans, puffins, gullies, cranes, & other kyndes of foule, in great abundance.

The Agnus Isle is 6 myles over, and hath one towne or parish within *the* same, of 5 or 6 howsholdes, besydes no small store of hoggs, & conies of sundry coulours.

The Annott hath great store of hoggs & conies.

*[leaf 140.] **The Rusco* is very nere so great as *St. Maries Isle*, & hath within it a fort, & a parish church, great store of conies & wild foule.

The Brier hath a village, castell, & parish church.

St. Lides hath a parish church, dedicated to *that* Saint.

The Tian is a great island, furnished with a parish church, & great store of conies.

Minwisand.

Smithisound.

Suartigan.

Rousuian.

Rousuiar.

Cregwin.

} These are replenished with conies & wild garliik, but void of wood & other comodities, saving a short kind of grasse, & here & there some firzes, whereon those conies do feed.

Rat Island hath such store of monstrous rattts, that if horses or other beasts do chauce to come or be left there, are sure to be devoured.

Moncarthat.

Inis Welseck.

Sucthiall.

Anzwall.

Notho.

The Round Island.

Arving.

St. Martins.

Knoksworth.

Sniuilliuer.

Guiuilliuer.

Men Wetham.

Vollis, 1.

Surwike.

Vollis, 2.

Arthurs Isle.

Nenech.

Gothrois.

These yeld a short kind of grass for conies; and in *the* great are sundry lakes, with great store of wild foule.

**Lundy* lyeth in the *Seuern* Sea, 16 myles from *Wales* & 12 from *Deuonshyre*, *[leaf 140b.] whereof it is a *parcell*. It is 6 myles long, & in¹ some 2 or 3 myles brode, & hath a towne with a parish of 40 howsholds.

Calday hath a parish church with a spyre steple, & belongeth to *Penbrokshyre*.

Ramsey is 5 myles long & 3 brode.

Scalme, magna,

Scalme, parua,

Stockholme,

Gresholme,

} These, with dyvers other lesser, do belong to *the* county of *Penbrok*, and in spirituall matters to *the* Bishopp of *St. Dauids*.

Bardsey belongeth to *Carnaruanshyre*, is 6 myles long & 4 brode.

Islerid, } belong to *Anglisea*, & ly hard by it.

Inishig, }

Prestholme lyeth also by *Anglisea*, is 3 myles long & 1 brode.

Helbræ belongeth to *Cheshyre*, is but a myle over.

Waucney, & diuers other less, ly vppon *the* coast of *Lancashyre*.

Lindisfarne (now called *Holy Hand*) lyeth not farr from *Barwik*, and was in tymes past a bishopps seat, ffrom whence it was removed to *Durham*.

Farne, & dyvers others lying about it, do belong to *Northumberland*.

Coket lyeth also by *Northumberland*, ouer against *the* mouth of *the* river *Coket*.

*[Coat of Arms of the Isle of Man at top: see Plate II.]

*[leaf 141.]

The Isle of Man lyeth in the sea, in a maner halff way betwene *England* & *Ireland*, and was in tymes past a kingdome. At this present it belongeth to *the* Erle of *Darby*. It hath a bishopp, subiect vnder *the* Archbishopp of *York*. It is greater then *Anglisea* by a third part, wherein in tymes past were 1300 famalies, of which 960 were in *the* west halff, & *the* rest in *the* other. But now (through joyning howse to howse & land to land) *the* halff therof is diminished. There are 2 rivers in *the* same, whose heads do joyne so nere that they seeme to part the island in two. *The* cheiffest townes therein are these:

Rushen.

Dunglass.

Holme.

St. Brydes.

Bala Cury, *the*

Bishopps Howse.

St. Michael.

St. Andrew.

Kirk Christ.

Kirk Louell.

St. Michael.

Kirk Santon.

Pala Salla.

Kirk St. Mary.

Kirk Concane.

Kirk Malu.

Home.

But of all these *Rushen*, with *the* Castell, is *the* strongest.

¹ Thus in the MS.

*[leaf 141^b.] *It is also in recompence of wood (*which* there wanteth) endwed with dyvers prety rivers & fresh waters. It hath also dyvers hilles of name: also sundry fayre hauens, as Ramsey Hauen by north, Laxham Hauen by est, Port Iris by southwest, Port Home & Port Michaelle by west. In lyke sort, there are dyvers litle Isletts, as the Calf of Man, on *the* south; the Pyle on *the* west; and St. Michaelle's Isle in the gulf called Ratnothsway in *the* est. The shepe in this countrey are exceeding huge, well wolled, and their tayles of such greatnes as is almost incredible. In lyke sort are their hoggs in a maner monstrous. They have furthermore great store of barnacles breeding vpon their coasts (but yet not so great store as in Ireland), and do breed vpon old putrified pitched wood, as old shippes, ores, masts, & such lyke. But neither they nor the Irishmen can tell whether they be flesh or fish, ffor although their religious men vsed to eat them as fish, yet elsewhere some have have byn troubled for eating them, as Heretiks & Lollards.

*[leaf 142.] *There are diuers countreis, islands, & other famous places in England (besydes these spoken of beffore), which shall follow in maner of *the* alphabeth, wherby you shall perceaue in what shyre euery one lyeth.

Austy, in Yorkshyre.
Axholme Island, in Lincolnshyre.
Auudernes, in Lancashyre.
Aueland Isle, in Somersetshyre.
Blakay-more, in Yorkshyre.
Cleueland, in Yorkshyre.
Copeland, in Cumberland.
Canue Ilands, in Essex.
Canford Launds, in Dorcetshyre.
Cots-wold, in Glocestershyre.
Dartmore, in Deuonshyre.
Dich-marsh, in Yorkshyre.
Ely Isle, in Cambridgeshyre.
Euesholme-Vale, in Worcester-shyre,
 but part of yt lyeth in Gloucester-shyre.
 **Fournes Fells*, in Lancashyre.
Gilliland, in Cumberland.
Gowere, in Glamorganshyre.
Grane Isle, in Kent.
Hallamshyre, in Yorkshyre.
Hexhamshyre, in Northumberland.
Holland, in Lincolnshyre.
Holdernes, in Yorkshyre.

Kestenen, in Lincolnshyre.
Lindsey, in Lincolnshyre.
Louingland, in Suffolk.
Marshland, in Norfolk.
Marshland, in Yorkshyre.
Menege, in Cornwall.
Muchney Isle, in Somersetshyre.
Netherdale, in Yorkshyre.
Orney Isle, in Kent.
 **Purbeck Isle*, in Dorcetshyre. * [leaf 143.]
Portland Isle, in Dorcetshyre.
Richmondshyre, in Yorkshyre.
Roseland, in Cornwall.
Redsdale, in Northumberland.
Rumney-Marsh, in Kent.
Salesbury-Playne, in Wiltshyre.
Shepey Isle, in Kent.
Tanct Isle, in Kent.
Tindale, in Northumberland.
Tunbridge Territory, in Kent.
Wcrall, in Cheshyre.
Wensdale, in Yorkshyre.
Yorks-Wold, in Yorkshyre.

[leaf 142^b.]

[leaf 143^b.]

*BURGESES OF *THE* PARLIAMENT.

THE NAMES OF COUNTIES, CITTIES, BOROUGHS, AND PORTS, SENDING KNIGHTS, CITEZENS, BURGESES, & BARONS, TO *THE* PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <i>Bedfordshyre</i> , knights 2 | <i>Cambridshyre</i> , knights 2 |
| The borow of Bedford 2 | The borow of Cambridge 2 |
| <i>Buckinghamshyre</i> , knights 2 | <i>Cheshyre</i> , knights 2 |
| The borow of Buckingham 2 | The citty of Chester 2 |
| The borow of Wickam 2 | <i>Cornwall</i> , knights 2 |
| The borow of Alesbury 2 | The borow of Launston 2 |
| <i>Barkshyre</i> , knights 2 | The borow of Leskerd 2 |
| The borow of Windsor 2 | The borow of Lestethiell 2 |
| The borow of Reding 2 | The borow of Dunheuet 2 |
| The borow of Wallingford 2 | The borow of Truro 2 |
| The borow of Abbington 2 | The borow of Bodman 2 |

| | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| The borow of Saltash 2 | The borow of Boston 2 |
| The borow of Helston 2 | The borow of Grimsby... .. 2 |
| The borow of Camelford 2 | The borow of Stamford 2 |
| The borow of Port Low 2 | The borow of Grantham 2 |
| The borow of Grampound 2 | <i>Lancashyre</i> , knights 2 |
| The borow of Est Low 2 | The borow of Lancaster 2 |
| The borow of Prury 2 | The borow of Preston 2 |
| The borow of Tregunian 2 | The borow of Lirpoole... .. 2 |
| The borow of Trebenna 2 | The borow of Newton 2 |
| The borow of St. Ieas 2 | The borow of Wigan 2 |
| The borow of Foy 2 | The borow of Clithero... .. 2 |
| The borow of German 2 | <i>Leicestershyre</i> , knights 2 |
| The borow of Michaell 2 | The borow of Leicester 2 |
| The borow of St. Maries 2 | <i>Middlesex</i> , knights 2 |
| <i>Cumberland</i> , knights 2 | The cittie of London 4 |
| The cittie of Carlile 2 | The cittie of Westminster 2 |
| <i>Darbyshyre</i> , knights 2 | <i>Northamptonshyre</i> , knights 2 |
| The borow of Darby 2 | The cittie of Peterborow 2 |
| <i>Deuonshyre</i> , knights 2 | The borow of Northampton 2 |
| The cittie of Excester 2 | The borow of Brakley 2 |
| The borow of Totnes 2 | The borow of Higham Ferries 2 |
| The borow of Plimouth 2 | <i>Nottinghamshyre</i> , knights... .. 2 |
| The borow of Plimton... .. 2 | The borow of Nottingham 2 |
| The borow of Barstable 2 | The borow of Est Retford 2 |
| The borow of Tauestoke 2 | * <i>Norfolk</i> , knights 2 |
| The borow of Dartmouth-Clifton | The cittie of Norwich 2 |
| & Hardines... .. 2 | The borow of Linn 2 |
| * <i>Dorsetshyre</i> , knights 2 | The borow of Great Vermouth 2 |
| The borow of Dorchester 2 | The borow of Thetford 2 |
| The borow of Poole 2 | The borow of Castell Rysing 2 |
| The borow of Lyme 2 | <i>Northumberland</i> , knights 2 |
| The borow of Melcomb 2 | The borow of Newcastle 2 |
| The borow of Waymouth 2 | The borow of Morpeth 2 |
| The borow of Burport... .. 2 | The borow of Barwik 2 |
| The borow of Shaftesbury 2 | <i>Oxfordshyre</i> , knights... .. 2 |
| The borow of Warham... .. 2 | The cittie of Oxford 2 |
| <i>Essex</i> , knights 2 | The borow of Banbury... .. 2 |
| The borow of Colchester 2 | The borow of Woodstock 2 |
| The borow of Maldon 2 | <i>Rutland</i> , knights 2 |
| <i>Gloestershyre</i> , knights 2 | <i>Surrey</i> , knights 2 |
| The cittie of Gloucester... .. 2 | The borow of Southwark 2 |
| The borow of Ciciter 2 | The borow of Gillford 2 |
| <i>Huntingtonshyre</i> , knights... .. 2 | The borow of Blechingligh 2 |
| The borow of Huntington 2 | The borow of Rigate 2 |
| <i>Hartfordshyre</i> , knights 2 | The borow of Gatton 2 |
| The borow of St. Albons 2 | <i>Shropshyre</i> , knights 2 |
| <i>Herefordshyre</i> , knights 2 | The borow of Shrewsbury 2 |
| The cittie of Hereford... .. 2 | The borow of Bridgenorth 2 |
| The borow of Lemster... .. 2 | The borow of Ludlow 2 |
| <i>Kent</i> , knights 2 | The borow of Wenlock 2 |
| The cittie of Canterbury 2 | <i>Southamptonshyre</i> , knights 2 |
| The cittie of Rochester 2 | The cittie of Winchester 2 |
| The borow of Maidston 2 | The borow of Southampton 2 |
| The borow of Quinborow 2 | The borow of Portsmouth 2 |
| <i>Lincolnshyre</i> , knights 2 | The borow of Petersfeld 2 |
| The cittie of Lincolne 2 | The borow of Stockbridge 2 |

*[leaf 144.]

*[leaf 144]

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|---|
| The borow of Christs Church ... | 2 |
| <i>Somersetshyre</i> , knights | 2 |
| The cittie of Bristow | 2 |
| The cittie of Bath... .. | 2 |
| The cittie of Wells | 2 |
| The borow of Taunton... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Bridgewater | 2 |
| The borow of Minhead | 2 |
| <i>Staffordshyre</i> , knights | 2 |
| The cittie of Lichfeld | 2 |
| The borow of Stafford... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Newcastle | 2 |
| The borow of Tamworth | 2 |
| <i>Suffolk</i> , knights... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Ipswich... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Dunwich | 2 |
| The borow of Orford | 2 |
| The borow of Aldborowgh... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Sudbury | 2 |
| The borow of Aye | 2 |
| [leaf 145.] * <i>Sussex</i> , knights | 2 |
| The cittie of Chichester | 2 |
| The borow of Midherst | 2 |
| The borow of Lewes | 2 |
| The borow of Shoram... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Brember... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Staning... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Grensted | 2 |
| The borow of Horsham | 2 |
| The borow of Arundell | 2 |
| <i>Warwickshire</i> , knights | 2 |
| The cittie of Couentrie... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Warwick... .. | 2 |
| <i>Westmerland</i> , knights | 2 |
| The borow of Apelby | 2 |
| <i>Hilshire</i> , knights | 2 |
| The cittie of New Salesbury | 2 |
| The borow of Wilton | 2 |
| The borow of Duncton | 2 |
| The borow of Hindon | 2 |
| The borow of Hetsbury | 2 |
| The borow of Westbury | 2 |
| The borow of Calne | 2 |
| The borow of Deuises... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Chippenham... .. | 2 |
| The borow of Malmsbury | 2 |
| The borow of Marlborow | 2 |
| The borow of Criklade | 2 |
| The borow of Great Bedwin | 2 |
| The borow of Lurgishall | 2 |
| The borow of Old Salesbury | 2 |
| The borow of Wotton Basset | 2 |
| <i>Worcestershyre</i> , knights | 2 |
| The cittie of Worcester | 2 |
| The borow of Durtwich | 2 |
| <i>Yorkshyre</i> , knights | 2 |

| | |
|----------------------------------------|---|
| The cittie of York | 2 |
| The bo. of Kingstown <i>super</i> Hull | 2 |
| The borow of Knaresborow | 2 |
| The borow of Scarborow | 2 |
| The borow of Rippon | 2 |
| The borow of Howdon | 2 |
| The borow of Borowbrigg | 2 |
| The borow of Thursk | 2 |
| The borow of Aldborow | 2 |
| The borow of Beuerley | 2 |

WALES.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Monmouthshyre</i> , knights | 2 |
| The borow of Monmouth | 1 |
| <i>Glamorganshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Cardiff | 1 |
| <i>Brecknockshire</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Brecknock | 1 |
| <i>Carmardenshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Carmarden | 1 |
| <i>Penbrokshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Penbroke | 1 |
| <i>Radnorshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Radnor | 1 |
| <i>Cardiganshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Cardigan | 1 |
| * <i>Montgomeryshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Montgomery... .. | 1 |
| <i>Merinothshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Harlech... .. | 1 |
| <i>Carnaruanshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Carnaruan | 1 |
| <i>Anglisca</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Bewmaris | 1 |
| <i>Denbighshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Denbigh... .. | 1 |
| <i>Flintshyre</i> , knights | 1 |
| The borow of Flint | 1 |

BARONS OF THE PORTES.

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Hastings</i> | 2 |
| <i>Winchelsey</i> | 2 |
| <i>Rye</i> | 2 |
| <i>Rummy</i> | 2 |
| <i>Douer</i> | 2 |
| <i>Hyde</i> | 2 |
| <i>Sandwich</i> | 2 |

SOMMA TOTALIS OF THE COMON HOWSE.

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Knights | 90 |
| Citezens | 46 |
| Burgeses | 289 |
| Barons | 14 |

*FAYRES.

THE MONTH, DAY, & PLACE, OF ALL THE PRINCIPALL FAYRES KEPT IN ENGLAND.

*[leaf 146.]

January.

6. at Salesbary.
 at Bristow.
 25. { at Grauesend, in Kent.
 at Churchingford.
 at Northalerton, where a fayre is
 kept euery Wensday ffrom
 Christmas till June.

February.

1. at Bromley, in Kent.
 at Linn, in Norfolk.
 at Bath, in *Somersetshire*.
 at Maidston, in Kent.
 at Bickelsworth.
 at Budworth, in Cheshyre.
 14. at Fauersham, in Kent.
 On Ashwensday.
 at Lichfeld, in Staffordshire.
 at Roiston, in Hartfordshire.
 at Excester, in *Deuonshire*.
 at Abbington, in *Barkshire*.
 at Ciceter, in *Glocestershire*.
 24. at Henley ypon Thamise, in
Oxfordshire.
 at Tewksbury, in *Glocestershire*.

March.

12. { at Stamford, in *Lincolnshire*.
 at Sudbury, in Suffolk.
 at Wye, in Kent.
 13. { at St. Michalls Mount.
 at Bodman, in Cornwall.
 The first Sondag in Lent.
 at Grantham, in *Lincolnshire*.
 at Salesbury, in *Wiltshire*.
 On Monday, beffore our Lady Day.
 at Wisbich, in *Cambridgeshire*.
 at Kendall, in *Westmerland*.
 at Denbigh, in Wales.
 20 being St. Cuthberts Day
 at Durham.
 { at Northampton.
 at Maldon, in Essex.
 25. { at Great Chart, in Kent.
 at New Castell.
 at Huntington, euery Lady Day.

**April.*

5. at Wallingford, in *Barkshire*.
 7. at Darby.
 9. at Bickelsworth.

at Billingworth, *the next Monday*
 after.

- at Euesholm, in *Worcestershire*.
 Tewsdays in Easter week.
 at Northflete, in Kent.
 at Rochford, in Essex.
 at Hitchin, in *Hartfordshire*.
 23. at Tamworth.
 at Anthill, in *Bedfordshire*.
 at Heningham, in *Norfolk*.
 at Gilford, in Surrey.
 at St. Pombs, in Cornwall.
 22. at Stopford, in Cheshire.
 23. at Charing, } in Kent.
 at Wrotham, }
 at Ipswich, in *Suffolk*.
 at Darby.
 at Dunmow, in Essex.
 26. at Tenterden, in Kent.
 The third Sondag after Easter.
 a[t] Louth, in *Lincolnshire*.

May.

1. at Rippon, in Yorkshire.
 at Perin, in Cornwall.
 at Oswestrie, in *Shropshire*.
 at Lexfeld, in *Suffolk*.
 at Stow on *the Wold*, in *Glocester-*
shire.
 at Reading, in *Barkshire*.
 at Lecester.
 at Chelmsford, in Essex.
 at Maidston, in Kent.
 at Brickhill, in *Buckinghamshire*.
 at Blakborn, in *Lancashire*.
 at Congleton, in *Cheshire*.
 3. at Bramyard, in *Herefordshire*.
 at Heningham, in *Norfolk*.
 at Elstow.
 7. at Beuerley, in Yorkshire.
 at Newton, in *Lancashire*.
 at Oxford.
 On Assension Day.
 at Newcastle.
 at Yerne.
 at Bermicham, in *Warwickshire*.
 at St. Edes, in *Huntingdonshire*.
 at Bishoppstratford, in *Hartford-*
shire.
 at Wicham, in *Lancashire*.
 at Middlewich, } in *Cheshire*.
 at Stopford, }

*[leaf 146b.]

- at Chapellfirth, in *Darbyshire*.
 *On Whitson Even.
 at Skipton vpon Craven.
 On Whitsonday.
 at Rychill, or Richill.
 at Gribby, & euery Wensday
 fortnight.
 at Kingston vpon Thamise.
 at Rachdale, in *Lancashire*.
 at Kirkby Stephen, in *Westmer-*
land.
 On Monday in Whitson weke.
 at Excester, in *Deuonshire*.
 at Darington, in *Yorkshyre*.
 at Bradford, in *Yorkshire*.
 at Rigate, in *Surrey*.
 at Burton, in *Lansdale*.
 at Salford, in *Lancashire*.
 at Whitechurch, in *Shropshire*.
 at Cokermouth, in *Cumberland*.
 at Apelby, in *Westmerland*.
 at Bickelsworth.
 On Tewesday in Whitson week.
 at Lewes, in *Sussex*.
 at Rochford, in *Essex*.
 at Canterbury, in *Kent*.
 at Ormskirk, in *Lancashire*.
 at High Knutsford, in *Cheshire*.
 at Herith, in *Westmerland*.
 On Wensday in Easter week. [*sic* in MS.]
 at Sandbarr.
 On Trinity Sondag.
 at Kendall, in *Westmerland*.
 at Rowell.
 On Corpus Christi Day.
 at Prescot, in *Lancashire*.
 at Stopford, in *Cheshire*.
 at St. Annes.
 at Newbery, in *Barkshire*.
 at Couentry.
 at St. Edes, in *Huntingdonshire*.
 at Bishopstratford, in *Hartford-*
shire.
 at Ross, in *Herefordshire*.
 19. at Donstable, in *Bedfordshire*.
 at Rochester, in *Kent*.
 29. at Cranbrok, in *Kent*.
 27. at Lencham, in *Kent*.
 Thursday in Rogation week.
 at Brasted, in *Kent*.

*[leaf 147.]

**June*.

9. at Maidston, in *Kent*.
 11. at Okingham, in *Barkshire*.
 at Newborow, in *Lancashire*.
 at Maxfeld, in *Cheshire*.

- at Holt, in *Denbighshire*.
 23 On Midsomer Even.
 at Shrewsbury.
 at St. Albones.
 24 On Midsomer Day.
 at Heresham, in *Kent*.
 at Bedall.
 at Strackstock.
 at St. Annes.
 at Wakefeld.
 at Colchester.
 at Reding.
 at Bedford.
 at Barnwell, besyde Cambridge.
 at Wollerhampton.
 at Cranbrok.
 at Glocester.
 at Lincoln.
 at Peterborow.
 at Windsor.
 at Harston, in *Suffolk*.
 at Chester.
 at Lancaster.
 at Halifax.
 at Ashborn, in *Darbyshyre*.
 27. at Folkston, in *Kent*.
 28. at Hetcorne, in *Kent*.
 at St. Pombs, in *Cornwall*.
 29 On St. Peters Day.
 at Woodhurst.
 at Marlborow, in *Wiltshire*.
 at Halesworth, in *Suffolk*.
 at Wollerhampton, in *Staffordshire*.
 at Petersfeld, in *Hampshire*.
 at Lenster, in *Herefordshire*.
 at Sudbury, in *Suffolk*.
 at Gargrange.
 at Bromley, in *Lancashire*.
 at Low Knutsford, in *Cheshire*.

**July*.

*[leaf 148.]

2. at Congleton, in *Cheshire*.
 at Ashton vnder Lyne, in *Lanca-*
shire.
 11. at Partney, a horse fayre.
 at Lid, in *Kent*.
 15. at Pinchback.
 17. at Wincheomb, in *Glocestershire*.
 20. at Vxbridge, in *Middlesex*.
 at St. Margrets, by Dartford.
 at Catesby.
 at Bolton, in *Lancashire*.
 22 On Mary Magdalens Day.
 at Winchester.
 at Marlborow.
 at Colchester.

- at Tetbury.
 at Bridgenorth.
 at Clithero, in *Lancashire*.
 at Northwich, in *Cheshire*.
 at Keswik, in *Cumberland*.
 at Battelfield, by Shrewsbury.
25. On St. James Day.
 at Bristow.
 at Douer.
 at Chilham, in Kent.
 at Darby.
 at Ipswich.
 at Northampton.
 at Dudley.
 at St. James, by London.
 at Reading.
 at Lowth.
 at Malmsbury.
 at Bromley, in Kent.
 at Lirpoole, in *Lancashire*.
 at Altrincham, in *Cheshire*.
 at Rauenglas, in *Cumberland*.
 at Canterbury.
27. at Horsham, in Sussex.
 at Richmond.
 at Warrington, in *Lancashire*.
 at Chapellfirth, in *Darbyshire*.

**August.*

- [leaf 148^b.]
- 1 On Lammas Day.
 at Excester.
 at Brerton, in *Cheshire*.
 at Feuersham.
 at Dunstable.
 at St. Edes.
 at Bedford.
 at Norham Church.
 at Wisbich.
 at York.
 at Rumney.
 at Newton, in *Lancashire*.
 at Yeland, in *Yorkshire*.
- 10 On St. Laurence Day.
 at Waltham.
 at Blackmore.
 at Hungerford.
 at Bedford.
 at Stroud, in Kent.
 at Farnham, in Surrey.
 at St. Laurence, by Bodman.
 at Walton.
 at Crowley, in *Lancashire*.
 at Settell, in *Yorkshire*.
 at Frodsham, in *Cheshire*.
 at Mereworth, in Kent.
15. at Duninow, in Essex.

- at Carlile.
 at Preston, in Aundernes.
 at Wakefeld, *the 2 Lady Dais*.
 24. at London.
 at Beggers Bush, besydes Rye.
 at Tewkesbury.
 at Sudbury.
 at Norwich.
 at Otford, in Kent.
 at Northalerton.
 at Douer.
 at Rye.
 at Crowley, in *Lancashire*.
 at Nantwich, in *Cheshire*.
28. at Ashford, in Kent.
 Sonday after Bartelmew Day.
 at Sandbach, in *Cheshire*. This
 is now altered, for Sandbach hath
 2 fayres, to say, Tewsdays &
 Wensday in Easter weke; &
 Thursday & Fryday befoore *the*
 Nativity of our Lady.

**September.*

*[leaf 149.]

1. at St. Gyles, at *the Bush*.
 8 On *the nativytie* of our Lady.
 at Wakefeld.
 at Sturbridge.
 at Southwark.
 at Snyde.
 at Recolvers, in Kent.
 at Gisborow, both *the Lady Dais*
 at Partney, *the 3 Lady Dais*.
 at Blackburn, in *Lancashire*.
 at Gisborn, in *Yorkshyre*.
 at Halton, in *Cheshire*.
 at Vtecter, in *Staffordshire*.
14. at Richmond.
 at Rippon, a horse fayre.
 at Penhead.
 at Berseley.
 at Waltham Abbay.
 at Wotton vnder Hedge, in *Glo-*
cestershire.
 at Smalding.
 at Chesterfeld, in *Darbyshire*.
 at Denbigh.
17. at Cliff, in Kent.
 21. at Marlborow.
 at Bedford.
 at Croidon.
 at Hedon, in Holdernes.
 at St. Edmunds Bury.
 at Malton.
 at St. Ives.
 at Shrewsbury.

- at Lancham.
 at Wiltall.
 at Sittingborn, in Kent.
 at Braintre, in Essex.
 at New Brainford.
 at Katherin Hill, by Gilford.
 at Douer.
 at Est Rye.
 at Canterbury.
29. at Chester.
 at Lancaster
 at Blackborne, in *Lancashire*.
 at Cokermouth.
 at Ashborn, in Darbyshire.
 at Hadley.
 at Maldon, a horse fayre.
 at Way Hill.
 at Newbery.
 at Leicester.

*[leaf 149b.]

**October.*

4. at Michell
 6. at St. Faiths, by Norwich.
 at Maidston.
 8. at Herborow, in *Lecestershire*.
 at Haruard.
 at Bishopstratford.
 11. at Croiston, in *Lancashire*.
 at Gravesend.
 at Windsor.
 at Marchfeld.
 at Colchester.
18. at Ely.
 at Wricke.
 at Vpane.
 at Thrusk.
 at Bridgenorth.
 at Stanton.
13. at Charing, in Kent.
 18. at Burton vpon Trent.
 at Charlton, in Kent.
 at Wigan, in *Lancashire*.
 at Friswides, in *Oxfordshire*.
 at Tisdale, in Darbyshire.
 at Midlewich, in *Cheshire*.
 at Holt, in Denbighshire.
21. at Safron Walden.
 at Newmarket.
 at Hartford.
 at Ciceter, in *Glocestershire*.
 at Stokesley, in *Yorkshire*.

23. at Preston.
 at Bickelsworth.
 at Ratchdale, in *Lancashire*.
 at Low Knutsford, in *Cheshire*.
 at Whitechurch, in *Shropshire*.
31. at Wakefeld.
 at Ruthin.

**November.*

*[leaf 150.]

2. at Blechingligh.
 at Kingston.
 at Maxfeld, in *Cheshire*.
6. at Newport Pond, in Essex.
 at Stanley.
 at Tregni, in Cornwall.
 at Salford.
 at Lesford, in *Lancashire*.
10. at Lenton.
 11. at Marlborow.
 at Douer.
13. at St. Edmunds Bury.
 at Gilford.
17. at Harlow.
 at Hyde.
19. at Horsham.
 20. at Hith.
 at Engerston.
23. at Sandwich.
 30. at Colingborow.
 at Rochester.
 at Petersfeld.
 at Maidenhead, in *Barkshire*.
 at Bewdley, in *Worcestershire*.
 at Warrington, in *Lancashire*.
 at Bareford, in *Yorkshire*.
 at Oswestry, in *Shropshire*.

**December.*

5. at Pluckley, in Kent.
 6 On St. Nicholas Day.
 at Spalding, in *Lincolnshire*.
 at Excester.
 at Sennock, in Kent.
 at Armdale.
 at Northwich, in *Cheshire*.
7. at Sandherst, in Kent.
- 8 On *the* Conception of *our* Lady.
 at Clithero, in *Lancashire*.
 at Malpas, in *Cheshire*.
29. at Canterbury.
 at Salesbury.

*[leaf 150b.] *THE HIGH WAIS, FROM ANY NOTABLE TOWNE IN ENGLAND
TO *THE* CITTIE OF LONDON, AND LYKEWYSE FROM ONE
NOTABLE TOWNE TO ANOTHER.

FROM ST. BURIEN, IN CORNWALL, TO
EXCESTER, & SO TO LONDON.

| | MYLES. |
|------------------------------------------|--------|
| from St. Burien, to <i>the</i> Mount ... | 12 |
| from <i>the</i> Mount, to Truro ... | 20 |
| from Truro, to Bodman ... | 20 |
| from Bodman, to Launston ... | 12 |
| from Launston, to Okhampton ... | 15 |
| from Okhampton, to Crokhornwell ... | 10 |
| from Crokerwell, to Excester ... | 10 |
| from Excester, to Honiton ... | 12 |
| from Honiton, to Chard... .. | 10 |
| from Chard, to Crokhorn ... | 6 |
| from Crokchorne, to Sherborn ... | 10 |
| from Sherborne, to Shaftesbury ... | 12 |
| from Shaftesbury, to Salesbury ... | 18 |
| from Salesbury, to Andouer ... | 15 |
| from Andouer, to Basingstoke ... | 16 |
| from Basingstoke, to Hartlerow ... | 8 |
| from Hartlerow, to Bagshot ... | 8 |
| from Bagshot, to Stanes... .. | 8 |
| from Stanes, to London... .. | 15 |

237

*[leaf 151.] **There is another way from Excester to London, and in maner as nere, which some accompt the better way, and that is*

| | |
|------------------------------------------------|----|
| from Excester, to Honiton ... | 12 |
| from Honiton, to Burport ... | 16 |
| from Burport, to Dorchester ... | 12 |
| from Dorchester, to Blandford ... | 12 |
| from Blandford to Salesbury... .. | 20 |
| and so from Salesbury to London, as before. | |

FROM TOTNES, TO EXCESTER.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| from Totnes, to Newton Bushell ... | 8 |
| from Newton Bushell, to Excester | 12 |
| | — |
| | 20 |

FROM PLIMOUTH, TO EXCESTER.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| from Plymouth, to Plimton ... | 3 |
| from Plimton, to Ashburton ... | 16 |
| from Ashburton, to Chidley ... | 8 |
| from Chidley, to Excester ... | 8 |
| | — |

35

FROM DARTMOUTH, TO EXCESTER.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---|
| from Dartmouth, pass <i>the</i> ferry, to Kingswere. | |
| from Kingswere, to Cumpton ... | 6 |
| from Cumpton, to Newton Bushell... .. | 6 |

| | MYLES |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| from Newton Bushell, to Excester | 12 |
| | — |
| | 24 |

*FROM EXCESTER, TO BARSTABLE. * [leaf 151a.]

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----|
| from Excester, to Crediton ... | 7 |
| from Crediton, to Copleston ... | 3 |
| from Copleston, to Coulridge... .. | 6 |
| from Coulridge, to High Beckington ... | 8 |
| from High Beckington, to Barstable | 6 |
| | — |
| | 30 |

FROM EXCESTER, TO BRISTOW.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| from Excester, to Columpton ... | 10 |
| from Columpton, to Wellington ... | 8 |
| from Wellington, to Taunton ... | 5 |
| from Taunton, to Bridgewater ... | 7 |
| from Bridge-water, to Glassenbury ... | 11 |
| from Glassenbury, to Welles... .. | 4 |
| from Welles, to Bristow... .. | 15 |
| | — |
| | 60 |

There is another way from Excester, to Bristow, and nere by 5 myles, which is from Bridge-water, through Brentmaish, to Were, or Ax-bridge, & so to Bristow. But no man can travell it well, except it be in somer tyme, or ells when it is a great frost.

*FROM SOUTHAMPTON, TO HELFORD. * [leaf 152.]

IN CORNWALL, ALL ALONG THE SEA
COAST.

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| from Southampton, to Ringwood... .. | 12 |
| from Ringwood, to Poole | 8 |
| from Poole, to Milton | 15 |
| from Milton, pass <i>the</i> ferry, to Way- mouth. | |
| from Waymouth, to Lyme | 18 |
| from Lyme, to Exmouth | 15 |
| from Exmouth, pass <i>the</i> ferry, to Tingmouth | 10 |
| from Tingmouth, pass <i>the</i> ferry, to Dartmouth | 12 |
| from Dartmouth, pass <i>the</i> ferry, to Salcomb | 8 |
| from Salcomb, take a guyde to Plymouth | 14 |
| from Plymouth, pass <i>the</i> ferry, to Saltash... .. | 3 |
| from Saltash, to Low | 10 |
| from Low, to Foy | 8 |
| from Foy, pass <i>the</i> ferry, to Truro... .. | 18 |
| from Truro, to Helford | 6 |

FROM SOUTHAMPTON, TO BRISTOW.

| | MILES. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| from Southampton, to Salisbury... | 18 |
| from Salisbury, to Warmister ... | 18 |
| from Warmister, to Bath | 14 |
| from Bath, to Bristow | 10 |
| | — |
| | 60 |

*FROM SOUTHAMPTON, TO LONDON.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| from Southampton, to Twiford ... | 8 |
| from Twiford, to Alesford | 7 |
| from Alesford, to Alton... .. | 7 |
| from Alton, to Farnham | 6 |
| from Farnham, to Gilford | 7 |
| from Gilford, to Ripley | 5 |
| from Ripley, to Coucham | 5 |
| from Coucham, to Kingston | 5 |
| from Kingston, to Wansworth ... | 5 |
| from Wansworth, to London... .. | 5 |
| | — |
| | 60 |

FROM BARSTABLE, TO BRISTOW.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| from Barstable, to Dunster | 18 |
| from Dunster, to Comidge | 12 |
| from Comage, to Weare... .. | 10 |
| from Weare, to Bristow | 15 |
| | — |
| | 55 |

FROM BRISTOW, TO OXFORD.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| from Bristow, to Sodbury | 10 |
| from Sodbury, to Ciceter | 12 |
| from Ciceter, to Faringdon | 14 |
| from Faringdon, to Oxford | 12 |
| | — |
| | 48 |

*FROM BRISTOW, TO SHREWSBURY.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|
| from Bristow, to Aust | 8 |
| from Aust, pass <i>the</i> ferry, to Betesley | 1 |
| from Betesley, to Monmouth... .. | 11 |
| from Monmouth, to Hereford | 12 |
| from Hereford, to Lemster | 8 |
| from Lemster, to Ludlow | 7 |
| from Ludlow, to Shrewsbury... .. | 20 |
| | — |
| | 67 |

ANOTHER WAY FROM BRISTOW, TO SHREWSBURY, AND SO TO CHESTER.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| from Bristow, to Gloucester | 30 |
| from Gloucester, to Tewkesbury ... | 7 |
| from Tewkesbury, to Worcester ... | 13 |
| from Worcester, to Kiddermister | 10 |
| from Kiddermister, to Bridgenorth | 12 |
| from Bridgenorth, to Shrewsbury | 14 |
| from Shrewsbury, to Chester... .. | 30 |
| | — |
| | 116 |

FROM BRISTOW, TO CAMBRIDGE.

| | MILES. |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| from Bristow, to Sodbury | 10 |
| from Sodbury, to Ciceter | 12 |
| from Ciceter, to Burford... .. | 10 |
| from Burford, to Woodstock... .. | 10 |
| from Woodstock, to Buckingham... | 15 |
| from Buckingham, to Newport Panell | 10 |
| from Newport Panell, to Bedford... | 10 |
| from Bedford, to Gransden | 10 |
| from Gransden, to Cambridge | 10 |
| | — |
| | 97 |

*FROM BRISTOW TO LONDON.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| from Bristow, to Marsfeld | 10 |
| from Marsfeld, to Chippenham ... | 10 |
| from Chippenham, to Calne | 4 |
| from Calne, to Marlborow | 10 |
| from Marlborow, to Hungerford ... | 8 |
| from Hungerford, to Newbery | 7 |
| from Newbery, to Reding | 15 |
| from Reding, to Maidenhead... .. | 10 |
| from Maidenhead, to Colbroke ... | 7 |
| from Colbroke, to Brainford | 8 |
| from Brainford, to London | 8 |
| | — |
| | 97 |

FROM YORK, TO NOTTINGHAM.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| from York, to Tadcaster | 8 |
| from Tadcaster, to Wentbridge ... | 12 |
| from Wentbridge, to Doncaster ... | 7 |
| from Doncaster, to Maunsfeld ... | 20 |
| from Maunsfeld to Nottingham ... | 12 |
| | — |
| | 59 |

FROM YORK, TO CAMBRIDGE.

from York, kepe London way, vntill you come to Huntington, and then you have 12 myles to Cambridge.

*FROM BARWIK, TO YORK, & SO TO LONDON.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| from Barwik, to Belford... .. | 12 |
| from Belford, to Alnwick | 12 |
| from Alnwick, to Morpith | 12 |
| from Morpith, to Newcastle... .. | 12 |
| from Newcastle, to Durham... .. | 12 |
| from Durham, to Darrington... .. | 14 |
| from Darrington, to Northalerton... | 10 |
| from North-Alerton, to Topcliff ... | 7 |
| from Topcliff, to York | 16 |
| from York, to Tadcaster... .. | 8 |
| from Tadcaster, to Wentbridge ... | 12 |
| from Wentbridge, to Doncaster ... | 7 |
| from Doncaster, to Tuxford | 18 |
| from Tuxford, to Newark | 10 |
| from Newark, to Grantham | 10 |
| from Grantham, to Stamford... .. | 16 |

*[leaf 153^h.]

*[leaf 153.]

*[leaf 154.]

| | MYLES. |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| from Stamford, to Stilton | 12 |
| from Stilton, to Huntington | 9 |
| from Huntington, to Roiston... .. | 15 |
| from Roiston, to Ware | 13 |
| from Ware, to Waltham... .. | 8 |
| from Waltham, to London | 12 |

258

*FROM YORK, TO CHESTER.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|----|
| from York, to Wetherby | 7 |
| from Wetherby, to Oteley | 13 |
| from Oteley, to Bradford | 6 |
| from Bradford, to Halifax | 6 |
| from Halifax, to Blackston Edge... .. | 6 |
| from Blackston Edge, to Rachdale | 6 |
| from Rachdale, to Manchester | 8 |
| from Manchester, to Northwich | 16 |
| from Northwich, to Chester | 12 |

80

FROM YORK, TO SHREWSBURY.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| kepe Chester way as beffore, vntill you come to Northwich, <i>which</i> is | 68 |
| from Northwich, to Beeston Castell | 9 |
| from Beston, to Whitchurch | 10 |
| from Whitchurch, to Prees | 4 |
| from Prees, to Shrewsbury | 12 |

103

FROM LINCOLNE, TO LONDON.

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|
| from Lincolne, to Ancaster | 16 |
| from Ancaster, to Bichfeld | 8 |
| from Bichfeld, to Stamford | 12 |
| and so from Stamford, to London, as beffore | 69 |

105

*FROM BOSTON, TO LONDON.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----|
| from Boston, to Donington | 10 |
| from Donington, to Borne | 12 |
| from Borne, to Stilton | 18 |
| and so from Stilton to London, as beffore | 57 |

97

FROM ST. DAUIDS, IN WALES, TO LONDON.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| from St. Dauids, to Harford | 12 |
| from Harford, to Carmarden... .. | 24 |
| from Carmarden, to Newton... .. | 12 |
| from Newton, Lanbury | 10 |
| from Lanbury, to Brecknock... .. | 16 |
| from Brecknock, to Hay... .. | 10 |
| from Hay, to Hereford | 14 |
| from Hereford, to Ross | 9 |
| from Ross, to Gloucester | 12 |

| | MYLES. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| from Gloucester, to Ciceter | 15 |
| from Ciceter, to Faringdon | 12 |
| from Faringdon, to Abbingdon | 10 |
| from Abbingdon, to Dorchester | 5 |
| from Dorchester, to Henley | 12 |
| from Henley, to Maidenhead | 7 |
| from Maidenhead, to Colbrok | 7 |
| from Colbrok, to London | 16 |

203

*FROM WORCESTER, TO LONDON.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----|
| from Worcester, to Euesham... .. | 12 |
| from Evesham, to Chipping Norton | 13 |
| from Chipping-Norton, to Islipp | 12 |
| from Islipp, to High Wickam | 20 |
| from High-Wickam, to Beconsfeld | 5 |
| from Beconsfeld, to Vxbridge | 7 |
| from Vxbridge, to London | 15 |

84

FROM CARNARUAN, TO CHESTER, & SO TO LONDON.

| | |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| from Carnaruan, to Conway | 24 |
| from Conway, to Denbigh | 12 |
| from Denbigh, to Flint | 12 |
| from Flint, to Chester | 10 |
| from Chester, to Nantwich | 14 |
| from Nantwich, to Stone | 15 |
| from Stone, to Lichfeld | 16 |
| from Lichfeld, to Colshill | 12 |
| from Colshill, to Couentrie | 8 |
| from Couentrie, to Daintree | 14 |
| from Daintree, to Towcester | 10 |
| from Towcester, to Stonistretford... .. | 6 |
| from Stonistretford, to Brickhill | 7 |
| from Brickill, to Dunstable | 7 |
| from Dunstable, to St. Albones | 10 |
| from St. Albones, to Barnet | 10 |
| from Barnet, to London... .. | 10 |

197

*FROM CARLILE, TO LANCASTER, & SO TO LONDON.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| from Carlile, to Keswik | 18 |
| from Keswik, to Gresmere | 8 |
| from Gresmere, to Kendall | 14 |
| from Kendale, to Burton | 7 |
| from Burton to Lancaster | 8 |
| from Lancaster, to Preston | 20 |
| from Preston, to Wigan... .. | 14 |
| from Wigan, to Warrington | 12 |
| from Warrington, to Hulmes Chapell | 12 |
| from Hulmes Chapell, to Newcastle | 10 |
| from Newcastle, to Stone | 4 |
| from Stone, to Lichfeld | 16 |
| from Lichfeld, to Couentrie | 20 |

[leaf 154^b.][leaf 155^a.]

*[leaf 155.].

*[leaf 156.].

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| | MYLES. | | MYLES. |
| and so from Couentry, to London, | | from Graucsend, to Dartford... .. | 6 |
| as beffore | 74 | from Dartford, to London | 12 |
| | — | | — |
| | 237 | | 55 |
| FROM SHREWSBURY, TO LONDON. | | FROM RYE, TO LONDON. | |
| from Shrewsbury, to Watlingstreet | 7 | from Rye, to Plimwell | 15 |
| from Watlingstreet, to Shifnall ... | 5 | from Plimwell, to Tunbridge... .. | 11 |
| from Shifnall, to Wollerhampton ... | 8 | from Tunbridge, to Chepstow ... | 7 |
| from Wollerhampton, to Bermicham | 10 | from Chepstow, to London | 15 |
| from Bermicham, to Meriden ... | 10 | | — |
| from Meriden, to Couentrye | 4 | | 48 |
| and so from Coventry, to London, as | | FROM YERMOUTH, TO COLCHESTER, & | |
| beffore | 74 | SO TO LONDON. | |
| | — | from Yermouth, to Lestoff | 6 |
| | 118 | from Lestoff, to Bliborow | 10 |
| *FROM COUENTRY, TO OXFORD. | | from Bliborow, to Snape Bridge ... | 8 |
| from Couentry, to Southam | 10 | from Snape Bridge, to Woodbridge | 8 |
| from Southam, to Banbury | 10 | from Woodbridge, to Ipswich ... | 5 |
| from Banbury, to Woodstock... .. | 12 | from Ipswich, to Colchester | 12 |
| from Woodstock, to Oxford | 7 | from Colchester, to Esterford ... | 8 |
| | — | from Esterford, to Wittam | 3 |
| | 39 | from Wittam, to Chelmsford... .. | 7 |
| FROM COUENTRY, TO CAMBRIDGE. | | from Chelmsford, to Brentwood ... | 10 |
| from Couentry, to Dunchurch ... | 8 | from Brentwood, to London | 15 |
| from Dunchurch, to Northampton | 10 | | — |
| from Northampton, to Higham | | | 92 |
| Ferries | 10 | *FROM WALSINGHAM, TO LONDON. ^{+[leaf 157^b.]} | |
| from Higham Ferries, to St. Edes | 8 | from Walsingham, to Picknam ... | 12 |
| from St. Edes, to Cambridge... .. | 10 | from Picknam, to Brandon Ferry... | 10 |
| | — | from Brandon Ferry, to Newmarket | 10 |
| | 46 | from Newmarket, to Witford Bridge | 10 |
| FROM CAMBRIDGE, TO LONDON. | | from Witford Bridge to Barkway | 12 |
| from Cambridge, to Slow | 6 | from Barkway, to Ware... .. | 12 |
| from Slow, to Barkway | 7 | from Ware, to London | 20 |
| from Barkway, to Ware... .. | 12 | | — |
| from Ware, to Waltham... .. | 8 | | 86 |
| from Waltham, to London | 12 | FROM YERMOUTH, TO NORWICH. | |
| | — | from Yermouth, to Ockell | 8 |
| | 45 | from Ockell, to Norwich | 8 |
| FROM OXFORD, TO LONDON. | | | — |
| from Oxford, to Tetsworth | 10 | | 16 |
| from Tetsworth, to Wickam | 10 | FROM NORWICH, TO LONDON. | |
| from Wickam, to Beconsfeld ... | 5 | from Norwich, to Windham | 6 |
| from Beconsfeld, to Vxbridge ... | 7 | from Windham, to Atlebury | 4 |
| from Vxbridge, to London | 15 | from Atlebury, to Thetford | 10 |
| | — | from Thetford, to Icklingham ... | 6 |
| | 47 | from Icklingham, to Newmarket ... | 10 |
| *FROM DOUER TO LONDON. | | from Newmarket to Barkway ... | 22 |
| from Douer, to Canterbury | 12 | and so from Barway to London, as | |
| from Canterbury, to Sittingborne... ^{at 157.]} | 12 | beffore | 32 |
| from Sittingborn, to Rochester ... | 8 | | — |
| from Rochester, to Gravesend ... | 5 | | 190 |

¹ So in the MS.

FINIS.

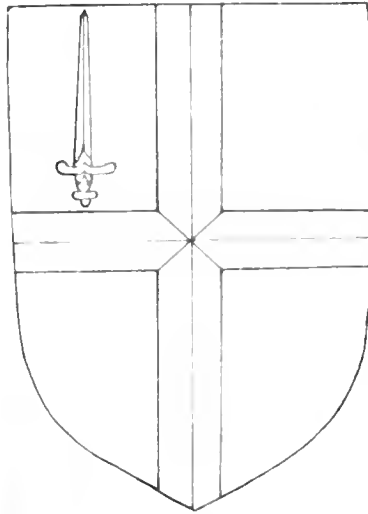
[leaf 158^a. contains shields of the author's Arms, and of his family connections : see Plate XVII.]



Dover.



Hastings.



London



Bedford



Northampton



Kingston



Southampton



Buckingham



Hereford



Exeter



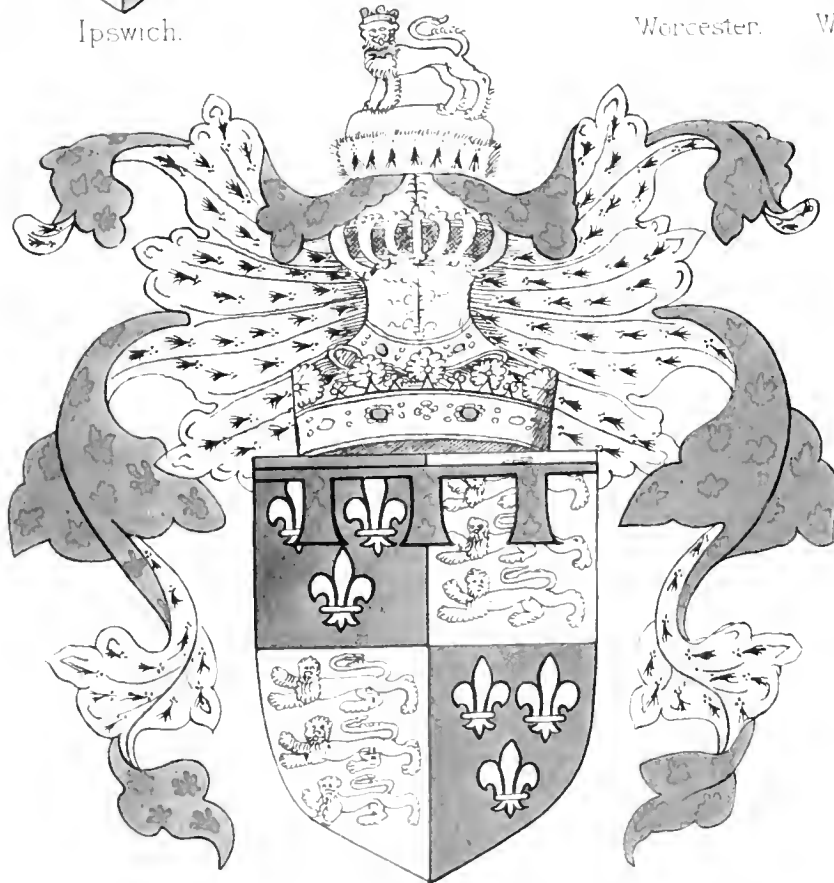
Ipswich.



Worcester.



Warwick



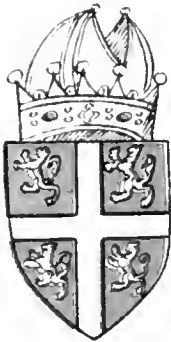
Duchy of Lancaster



Leicester.



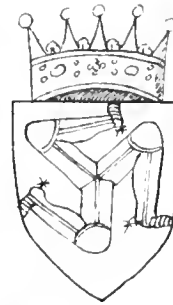
Lincoln.



Bishopric of Durham.



York.



Isle of Man.



Durham.



Newcastle.



Nottingham.



Shrewsbury.



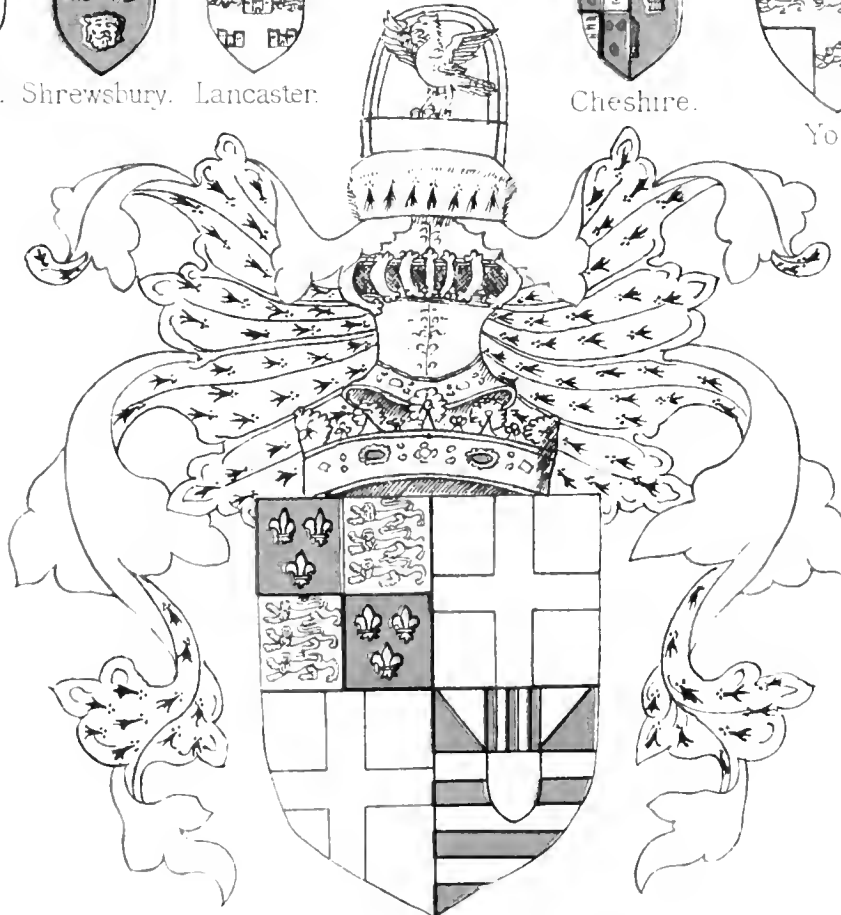
Lancaster.



Cheshire.



York



Yorkshire.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS



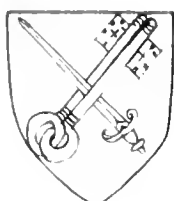
CANTERBURY



YORK



London.



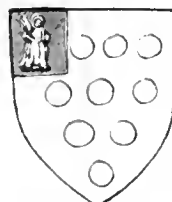
Winchester.



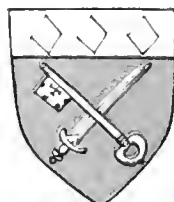
Norwich.



Ely.



Worcester.



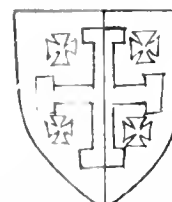
Salisbury.



Lincoln.



Hereford.



Bedford & Cornwall.



Chester.



Bath & Wells.



Exeter.



Aberdeen.



Exeter.



Gloucester.



Bristol.

BISHOPS



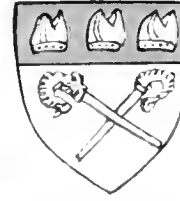
Oxford



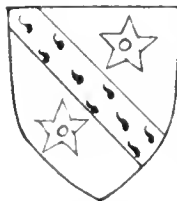
St David



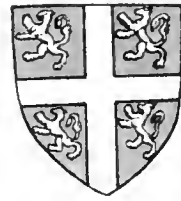
St Asaph



Llandaff.



Bangor.



Durham.



Chester

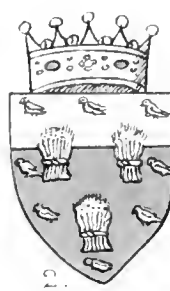


Carlisle

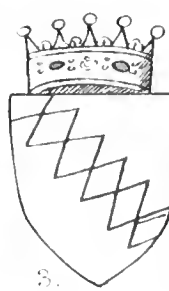
EARLS OF PEMBROKE.



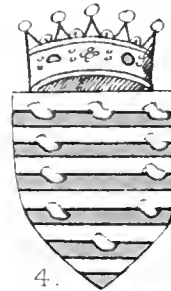
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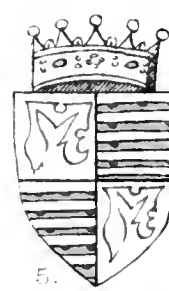
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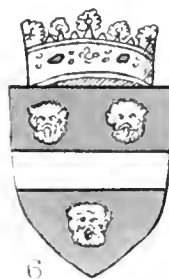
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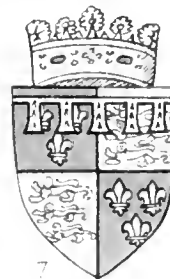
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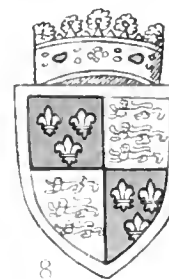
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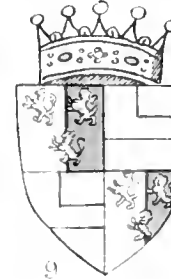
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7



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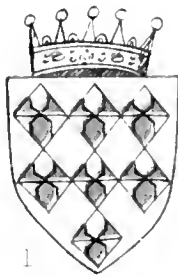


9



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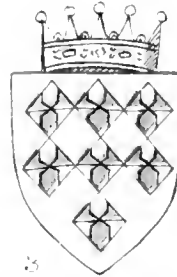
EARLS OF KENT



1.



2.



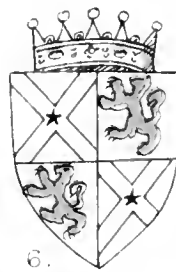
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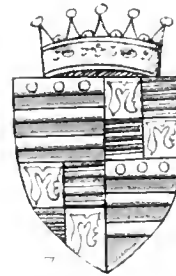
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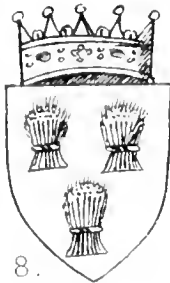


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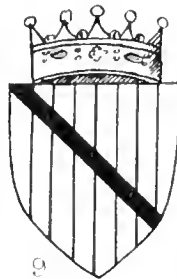


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NORTHUMBERLAND.



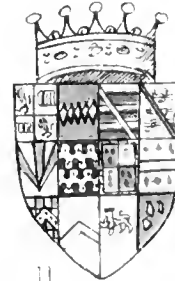
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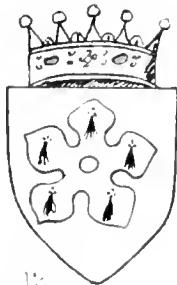


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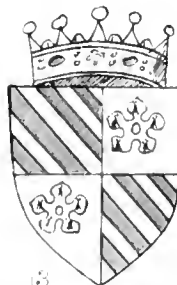


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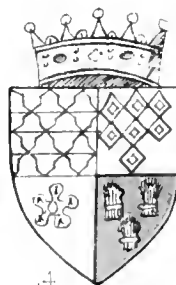
LEICESTER



12.



13.



14.

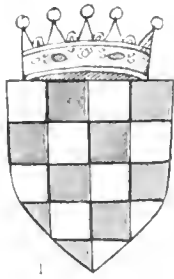


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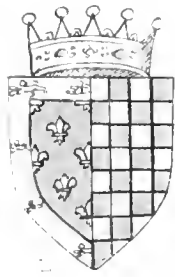


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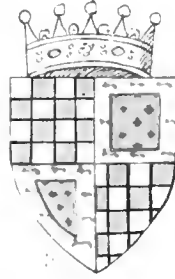
SURREY



1



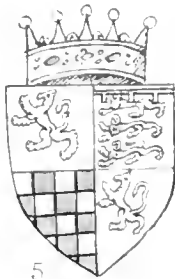
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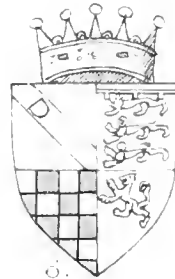
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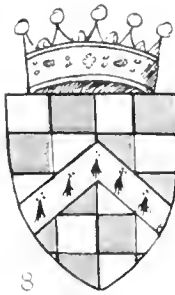


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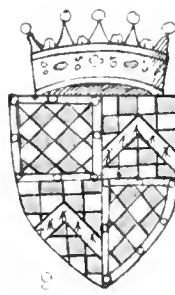


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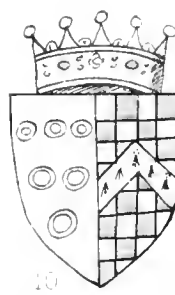
EARLS OF WAPWICK



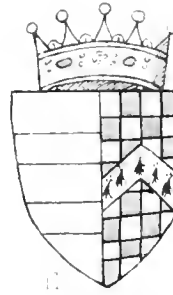
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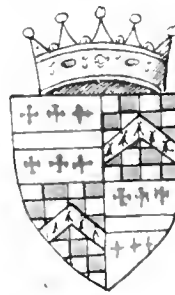
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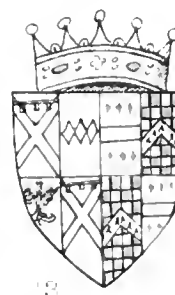
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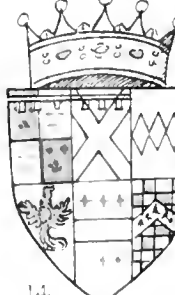
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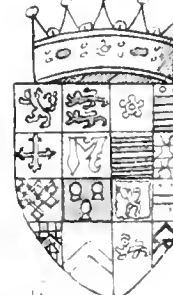
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13



14



15

CORNWALL.



1.



2.



3.



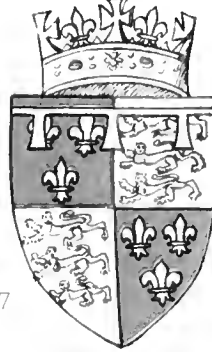
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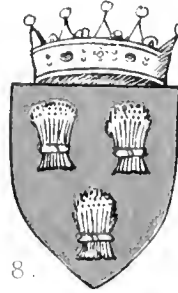
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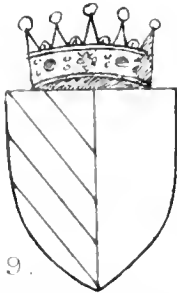


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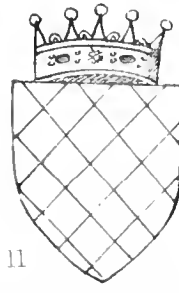
EARLS OF SOUTHAMPTON.



9.



10.

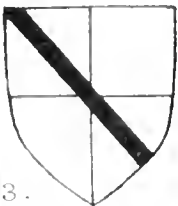


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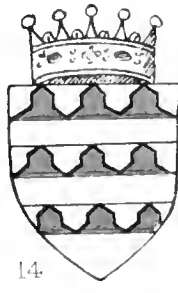


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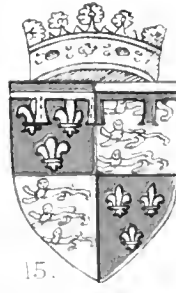
BEDFORD.



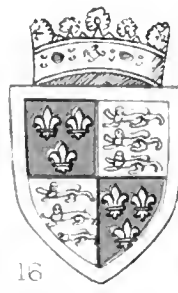
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14.



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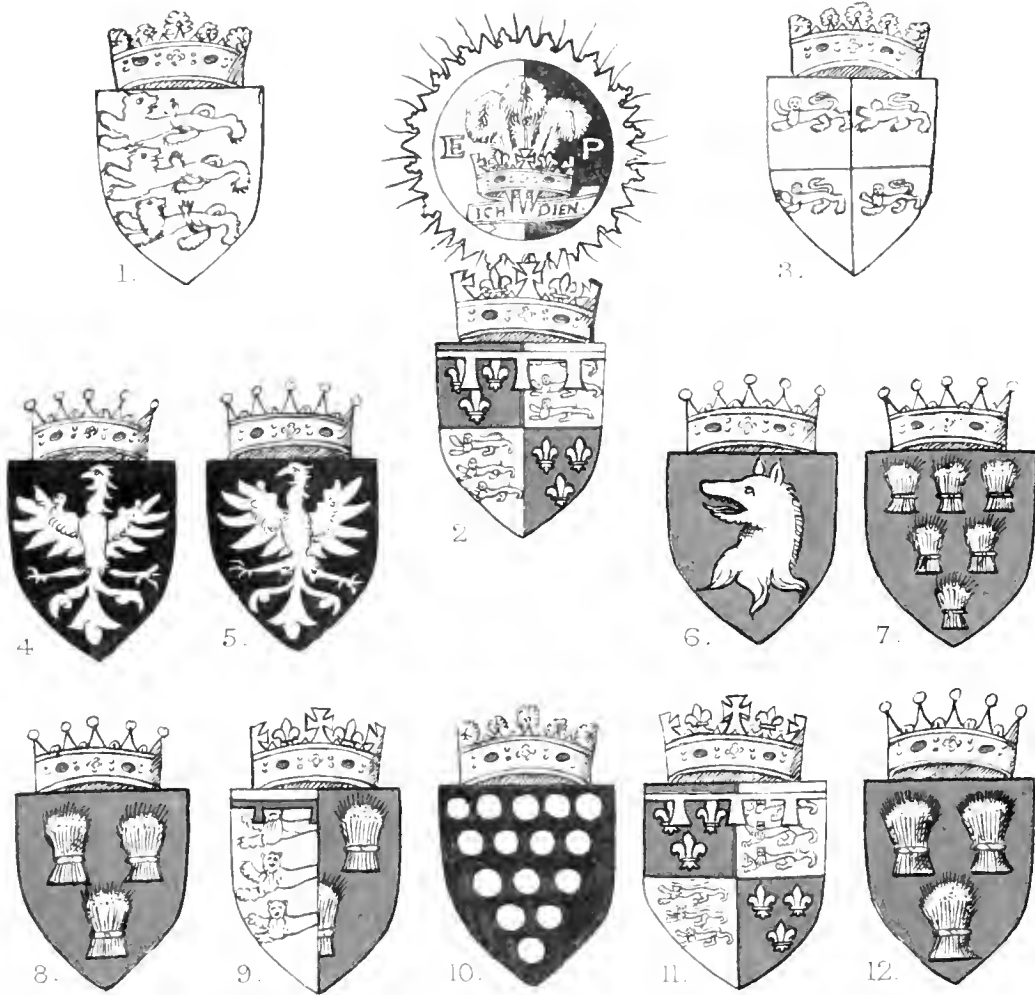


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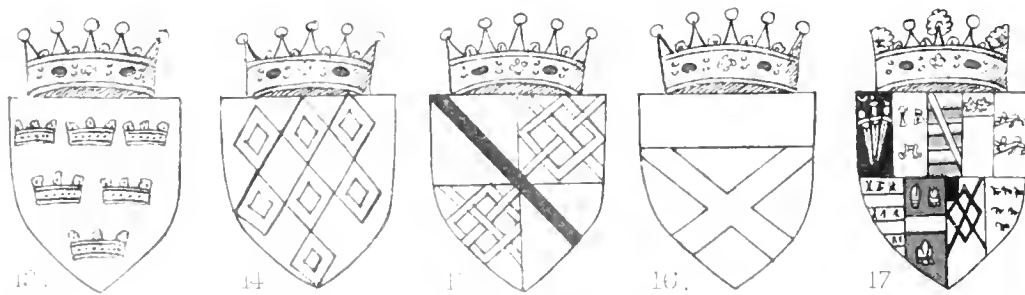


17.

WALES AND CHESTER



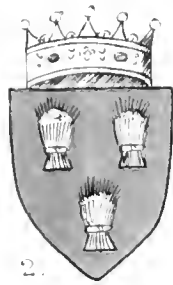
EARLS OF WINCHESTER



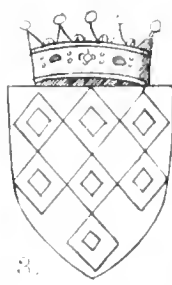
EARLS OF LINCOLN



1.



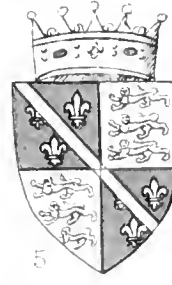
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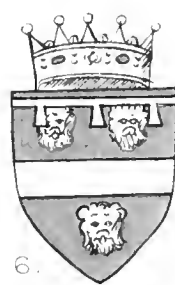
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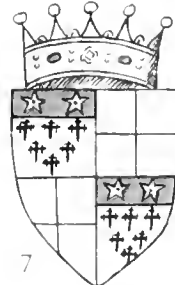
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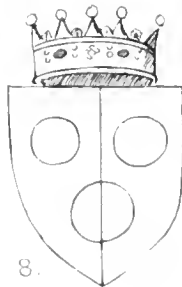


6.



7.

WORCESTER



8.



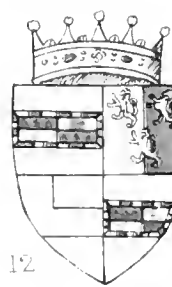
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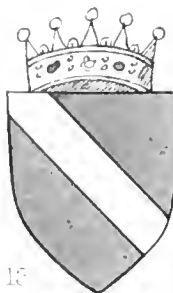


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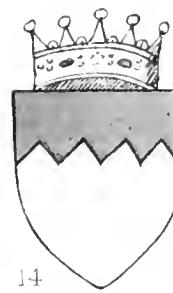


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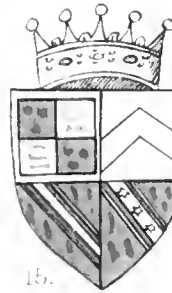
EARLS OF WILTSHIRE.



13.



14.



15.

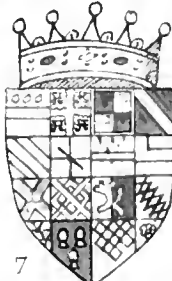
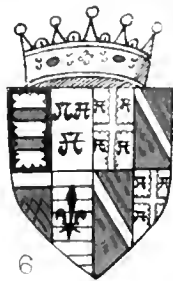
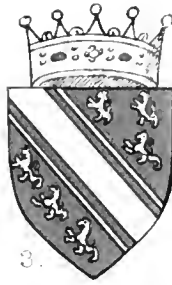
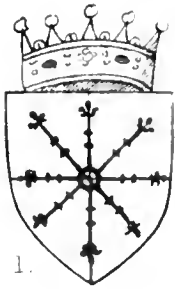


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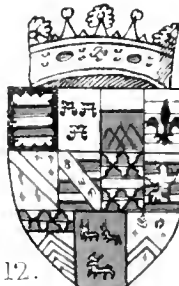
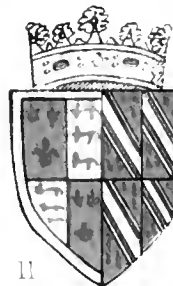
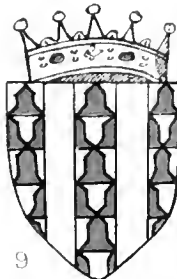
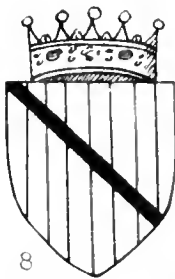


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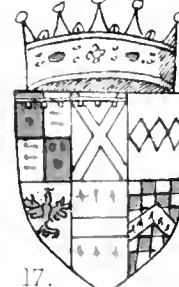
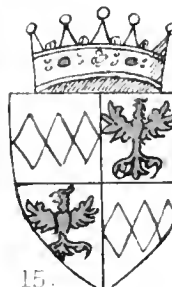
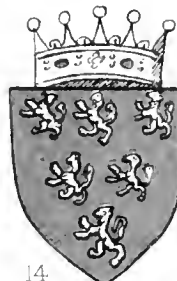
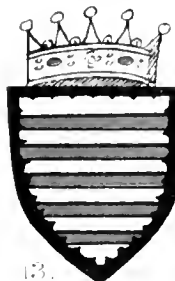
EARLS OF ESSEX.



EARLS OF NORTHAMPTON



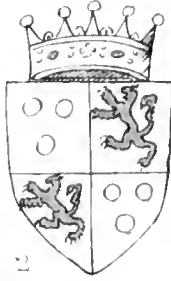
EARLS OF SALISBURY.



EARLS OF DEVONSHIRE



1.



2.

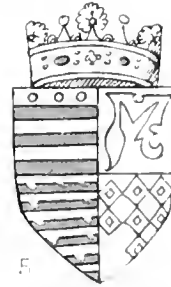


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DORSET

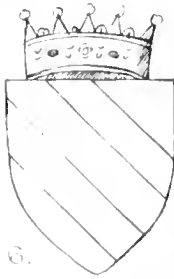


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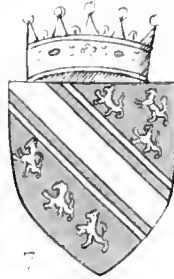


5.

HEREFORD



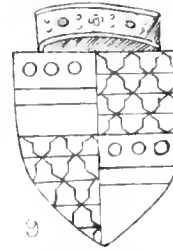
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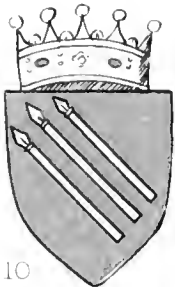


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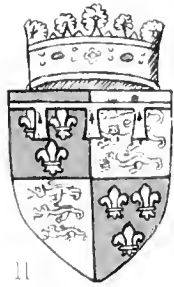


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EARLS OF CARLISLE



10.



11.



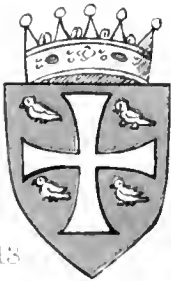
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SHREWSBURY



16.

OXFORD



13.



14.

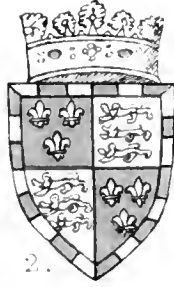


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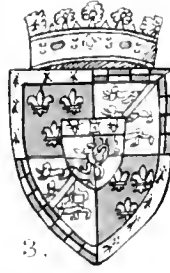
SOMERSET



1.



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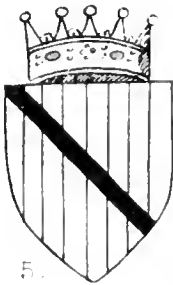


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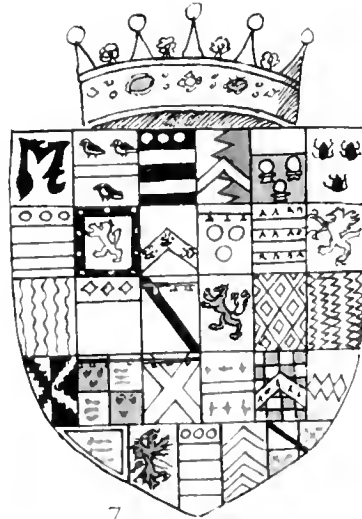


4.

HUNTINGDON



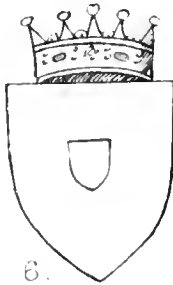
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7.



8.



6.

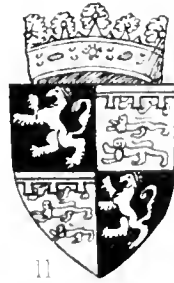


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DUKES OF NORFOLK



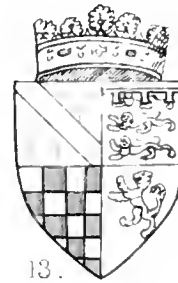
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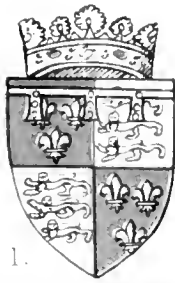
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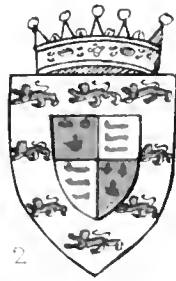
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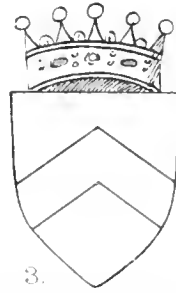
STAFFORD.



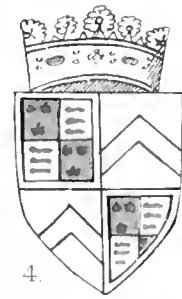
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2.



3.



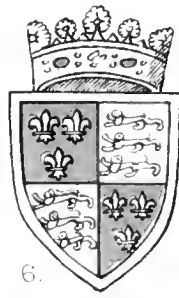
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BUCKINGHAM

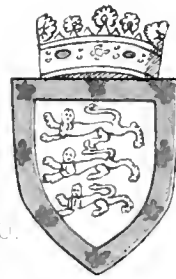
EXETER.



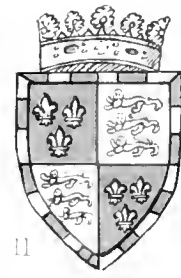
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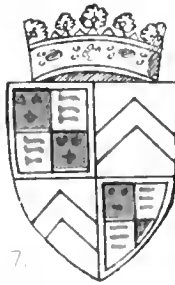


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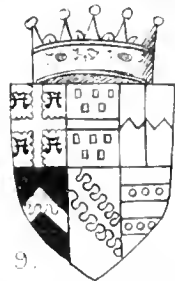
BARONS OF BATH.



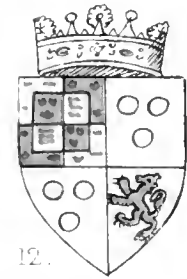
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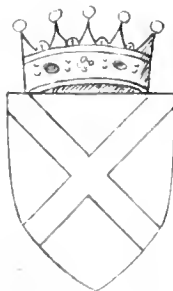
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12.

WESTMORELAND.

NORWICH.



13.



14.

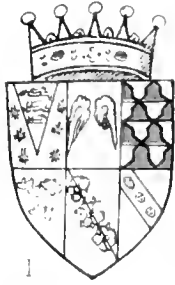


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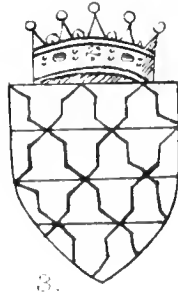


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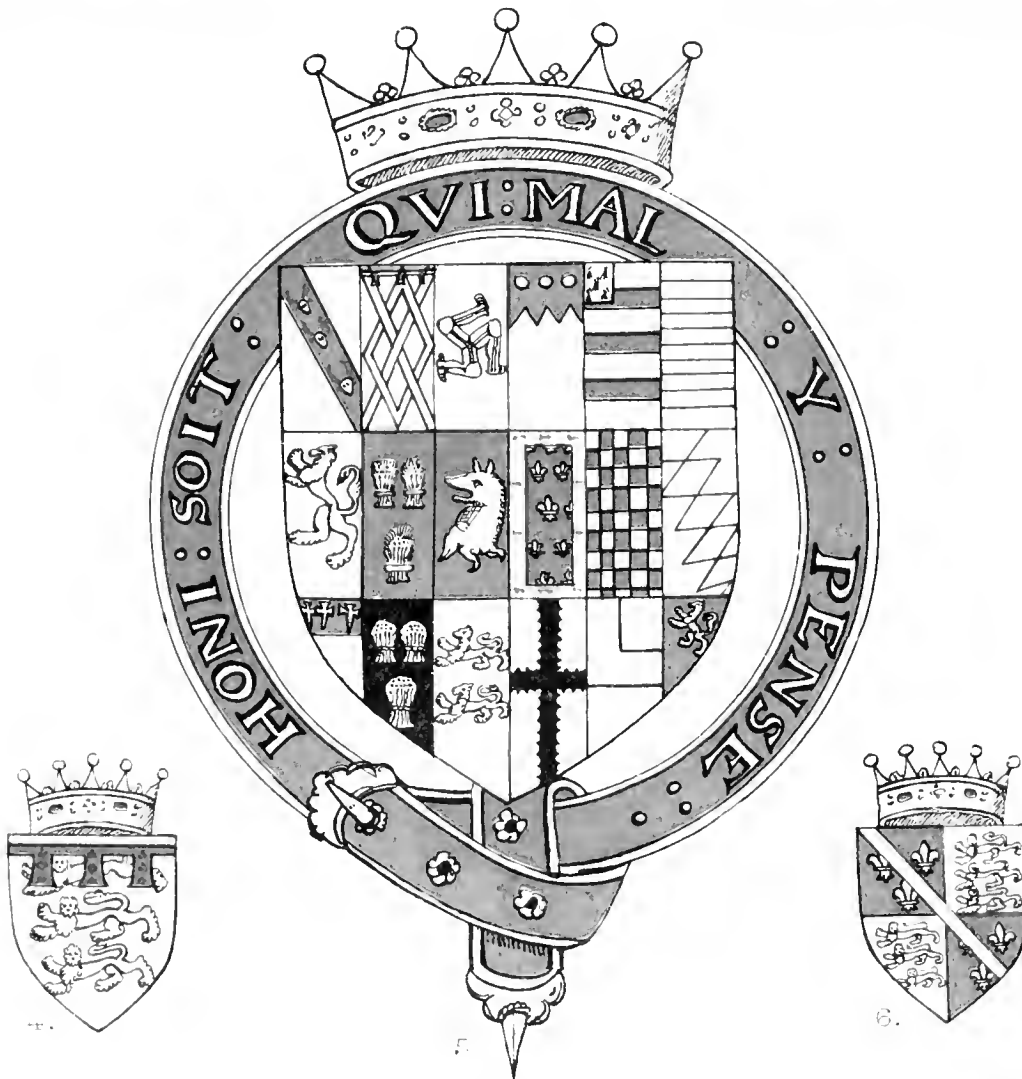
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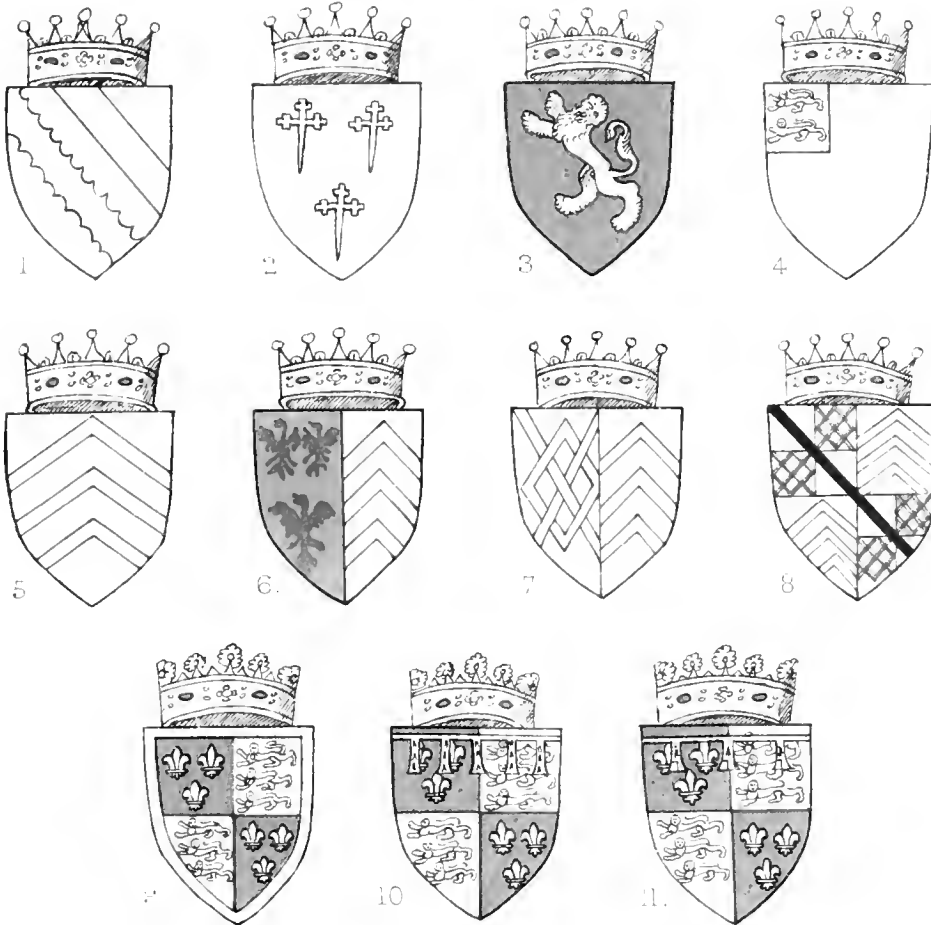
EARLS OF DERBY



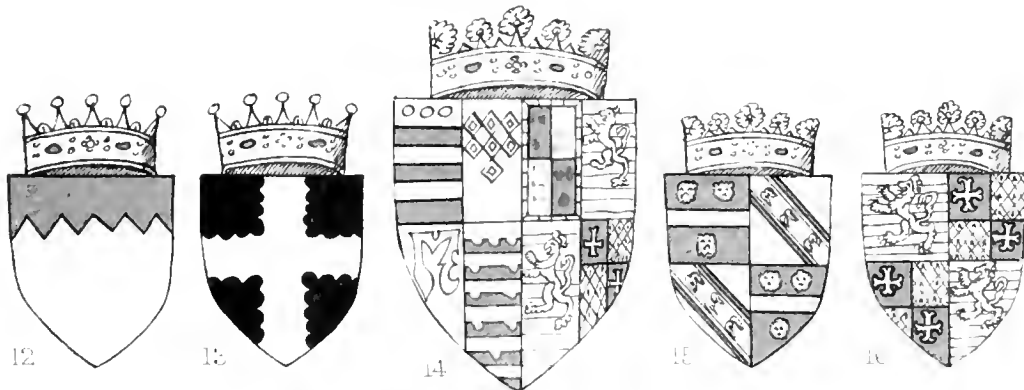
GLOUCESTER



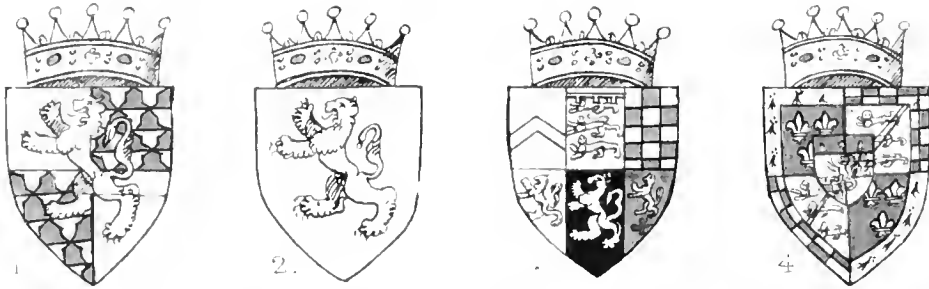
EARLS OF GLOUCESTER



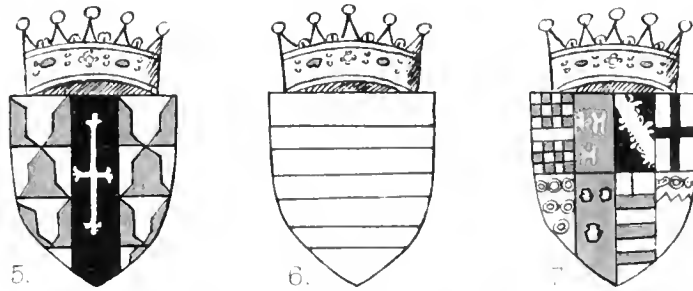
SUFFOLK



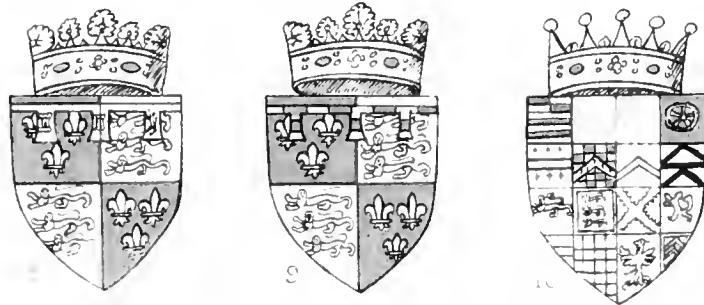
EARLS OF NOTTINGHAM.



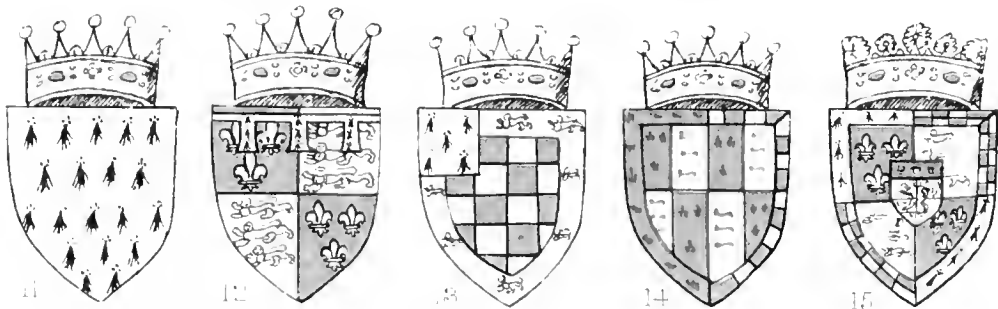
CUMBERLAND



EARLS OF RUTLAND.

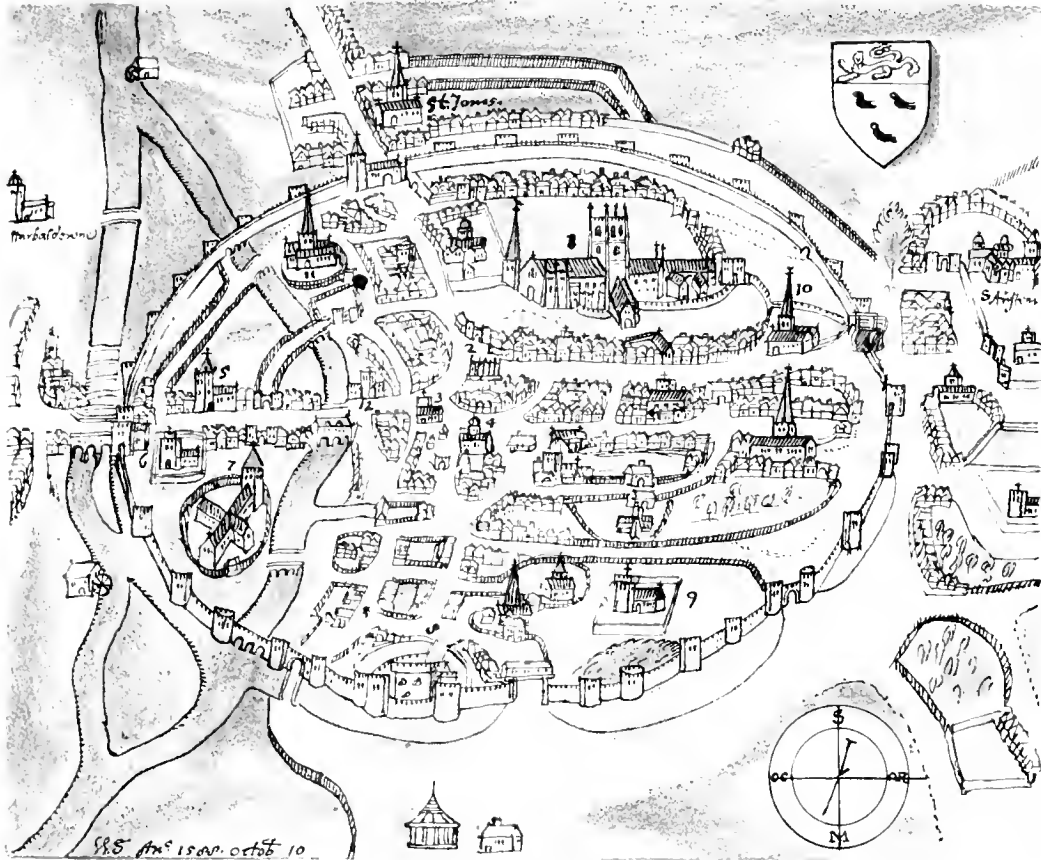


YORKSHIRE.





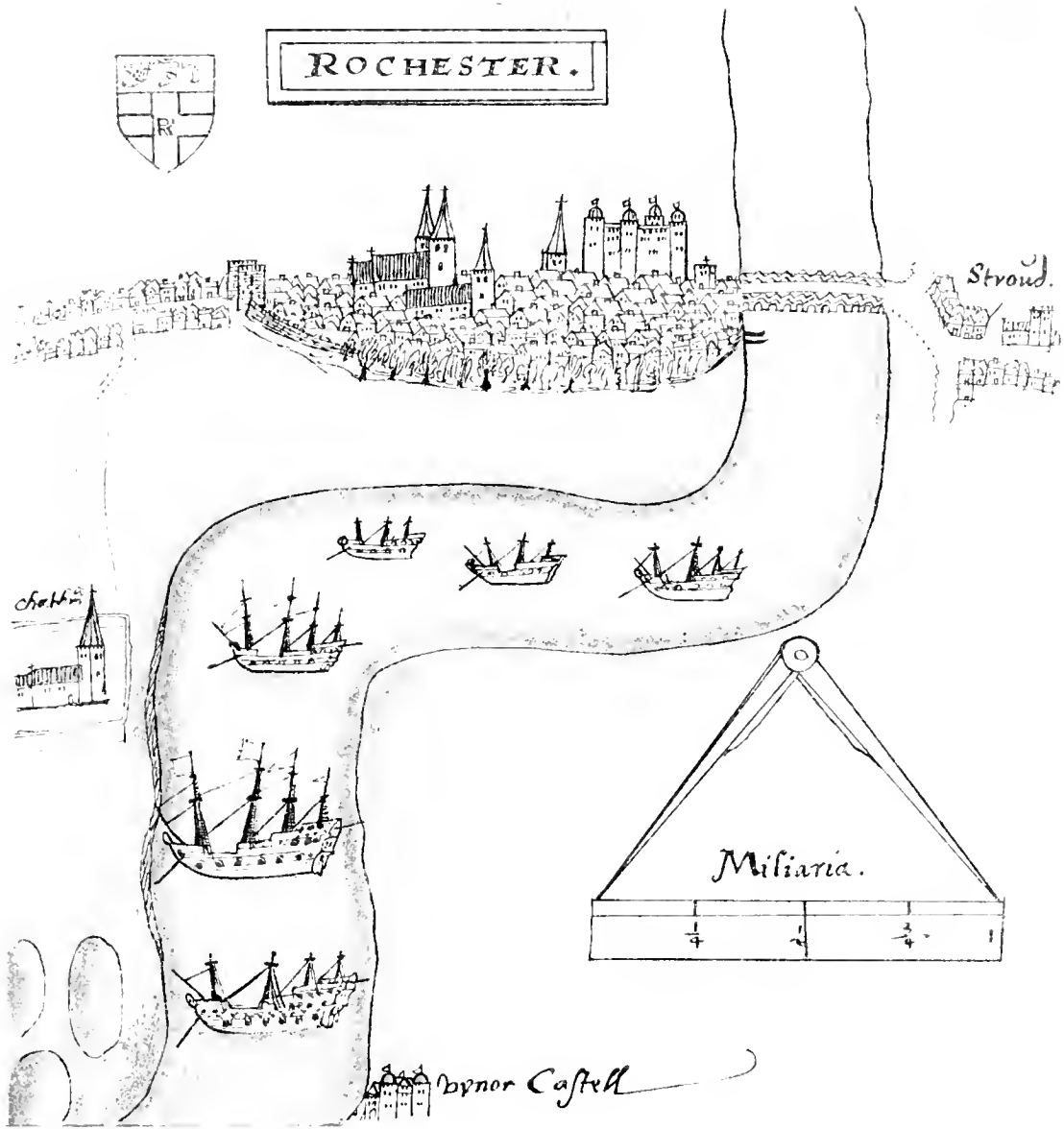
CANTERBURY.



- 1. Christs church.
- 2. & market Place.
- 3. our Lady.
- 4. st. Andrewes.

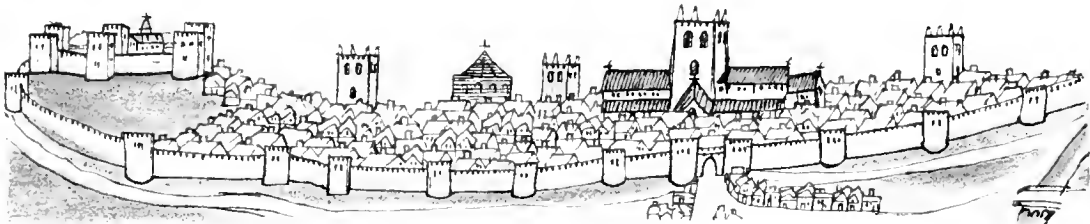
- 5. st. Peter.
- 6. westgate church.
- 7. st. mildred.
- 8. The castell.

- 9. our Lady.
- 10. st. george.
- 11. The freeres.
- 12. Alhalows.

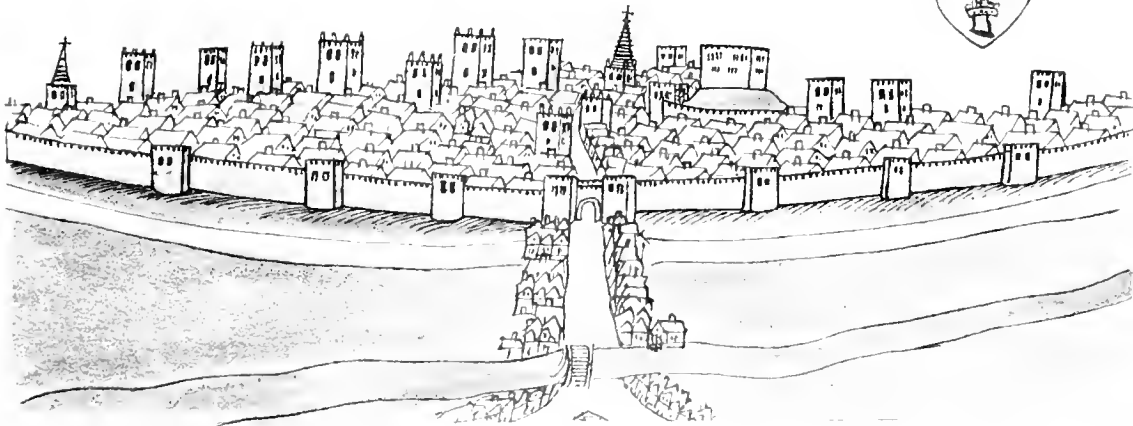


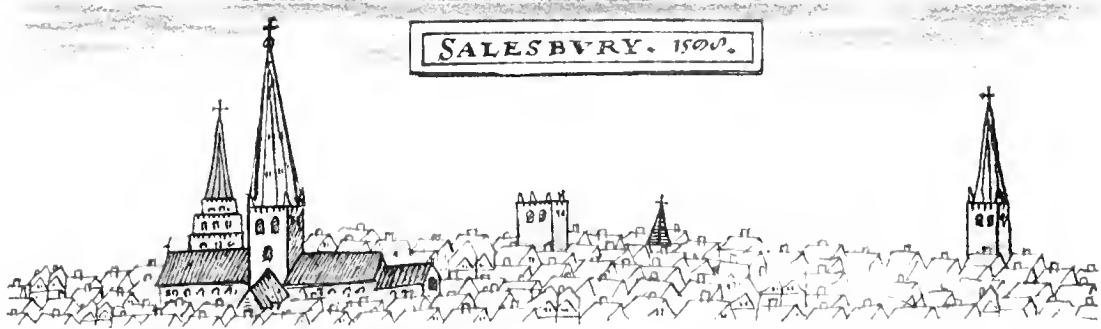


WINCHESTER.

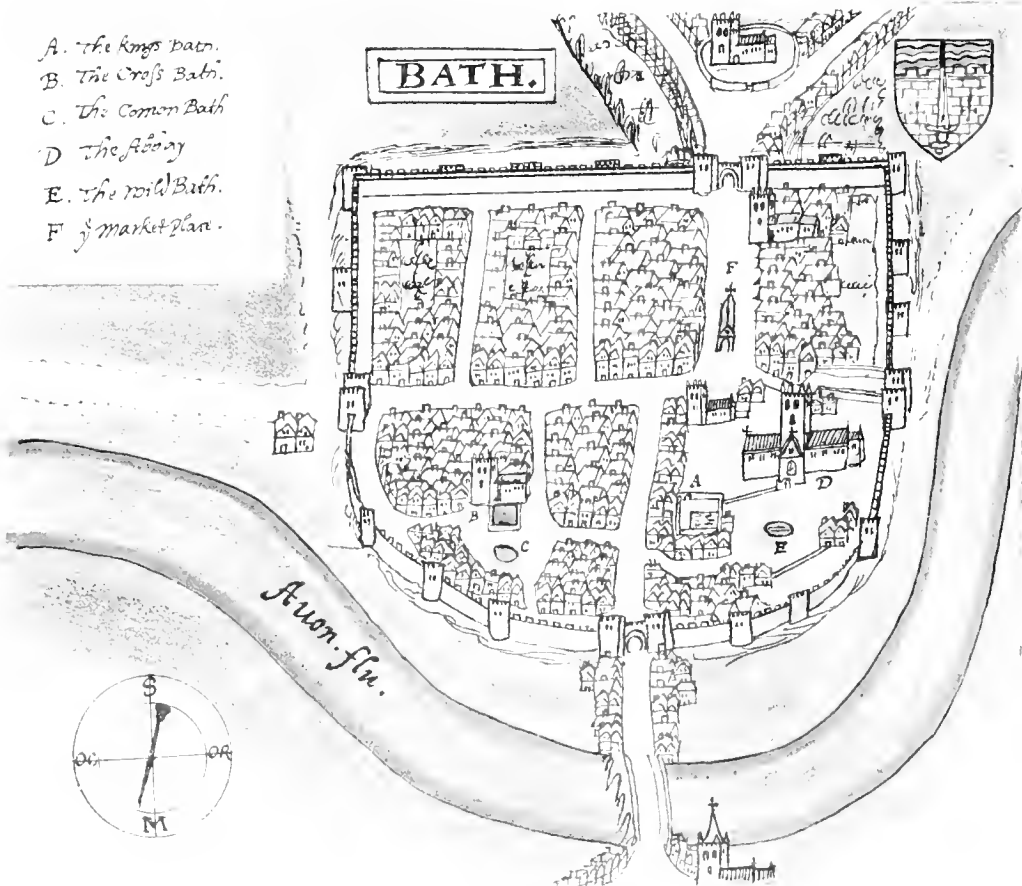


COLCHESTER.

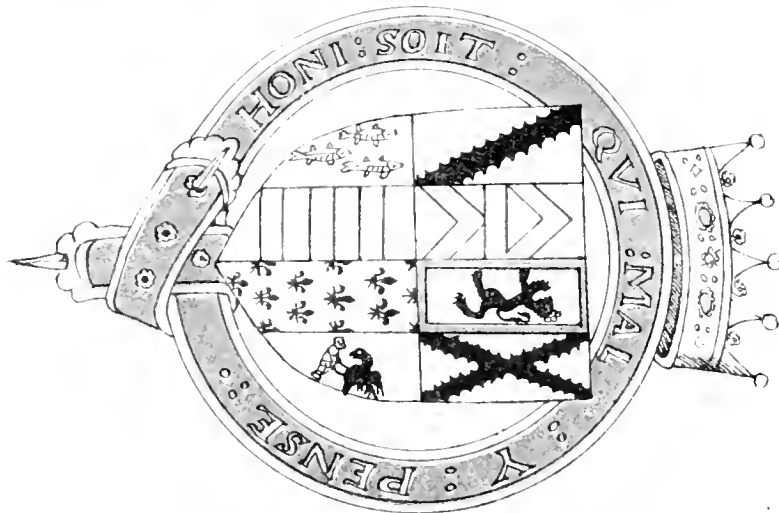




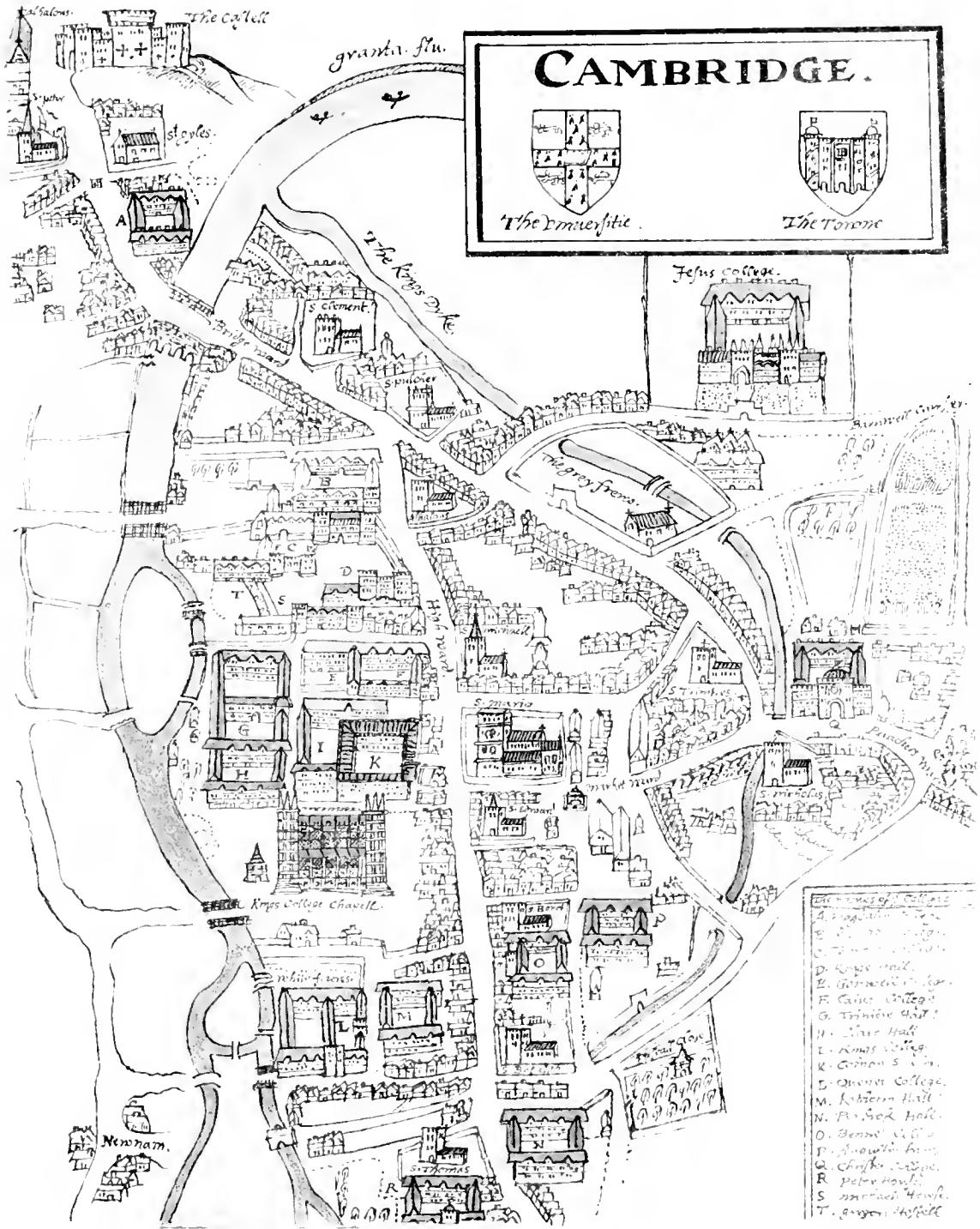
- A. the Kings Bath.
- B. the Cross Bath.
- C. the Common Bath.
- D. the Abbey.
- E. the mild Bath.
- F. market place.

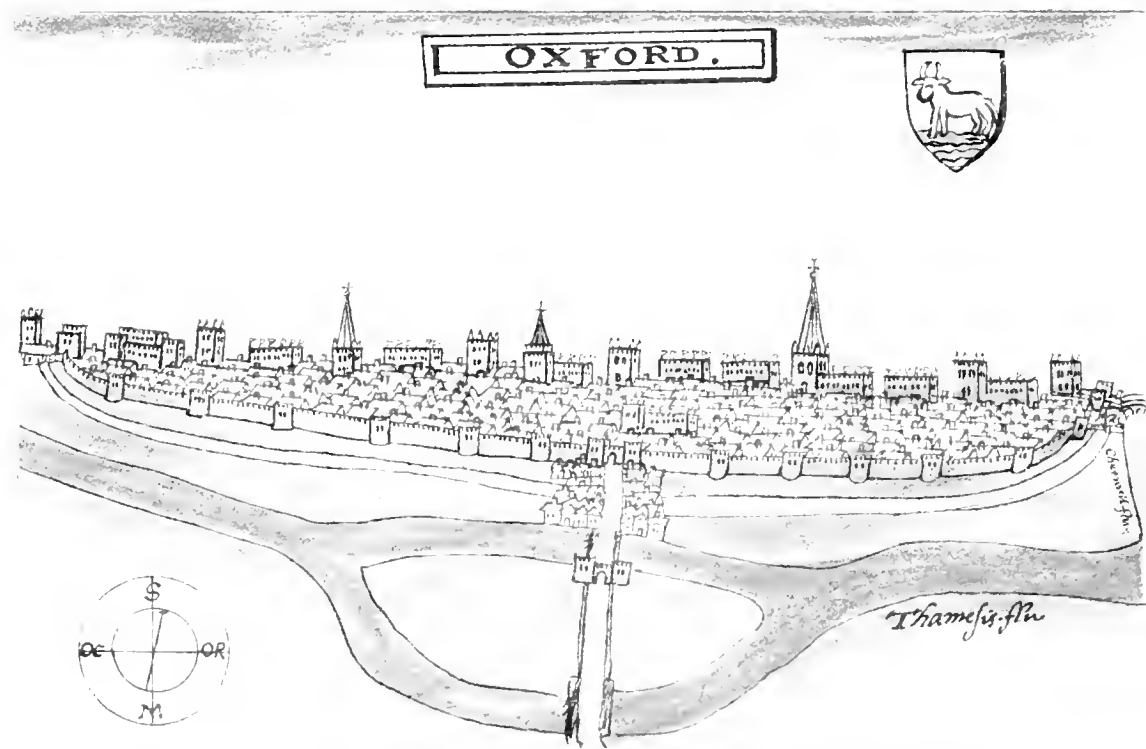
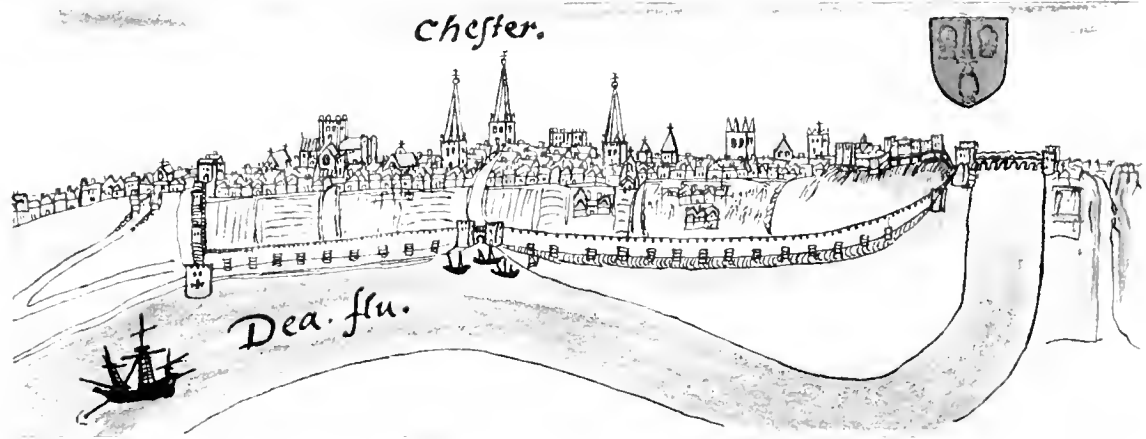


Stonhedge in Wiltshire.

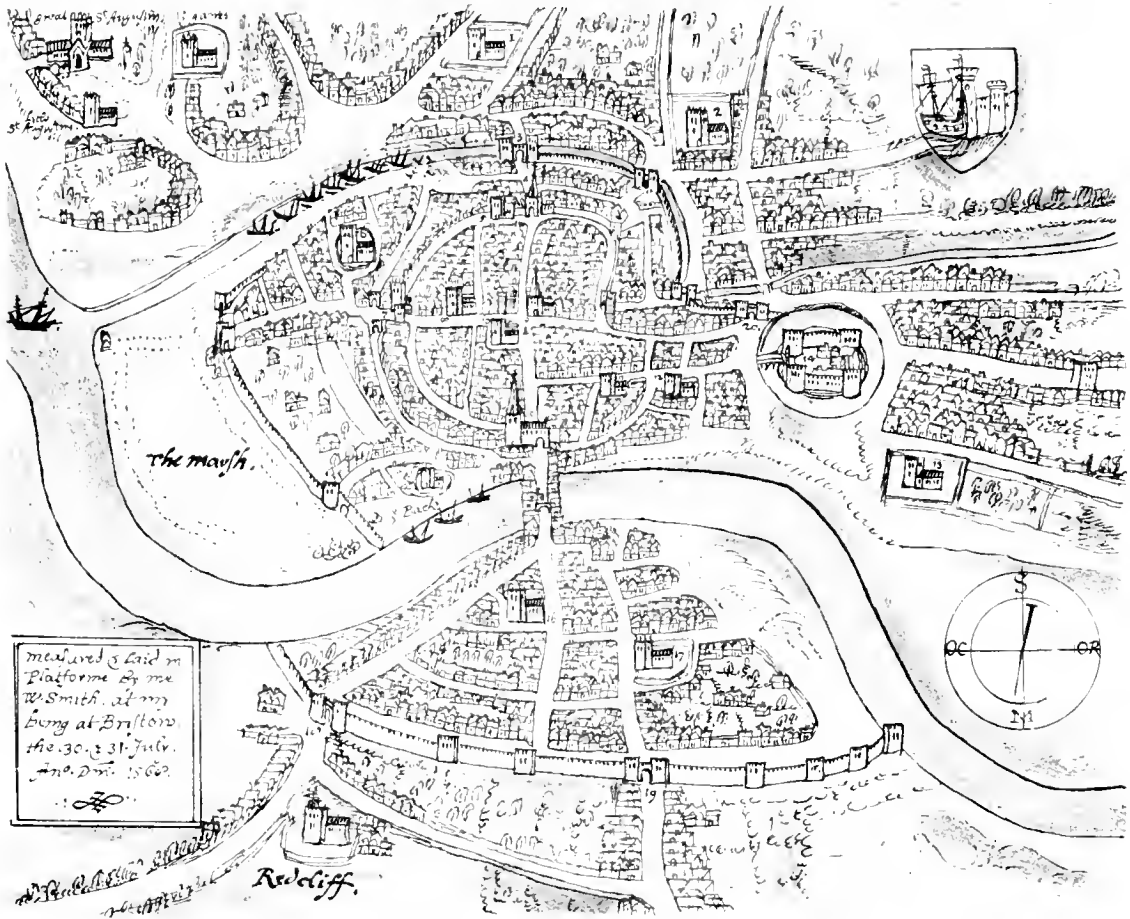


ROUSEY





BRISTOW.

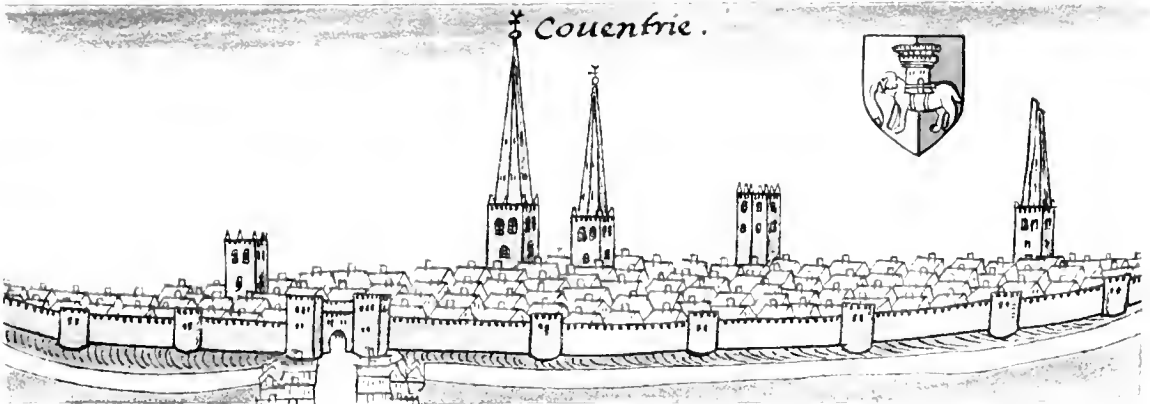
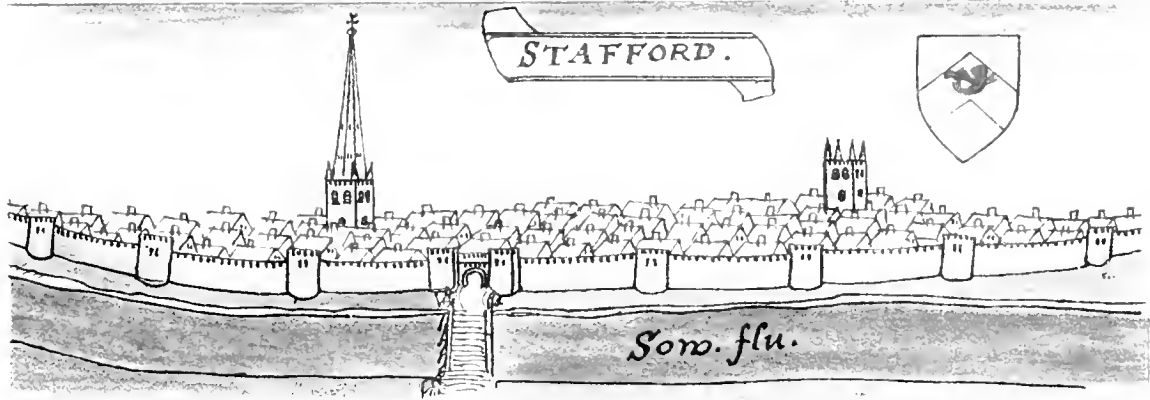


- 1. st. michael.
- 2. st. James.
- 3. fromegate.
- 4. st. Johns.
- 5. st. lauveme.

- 6. st. Stephens.
- 7. st. Leonard.
- 8. st. Warburg.
- 9. Christs church.
- 10. Abbeleys

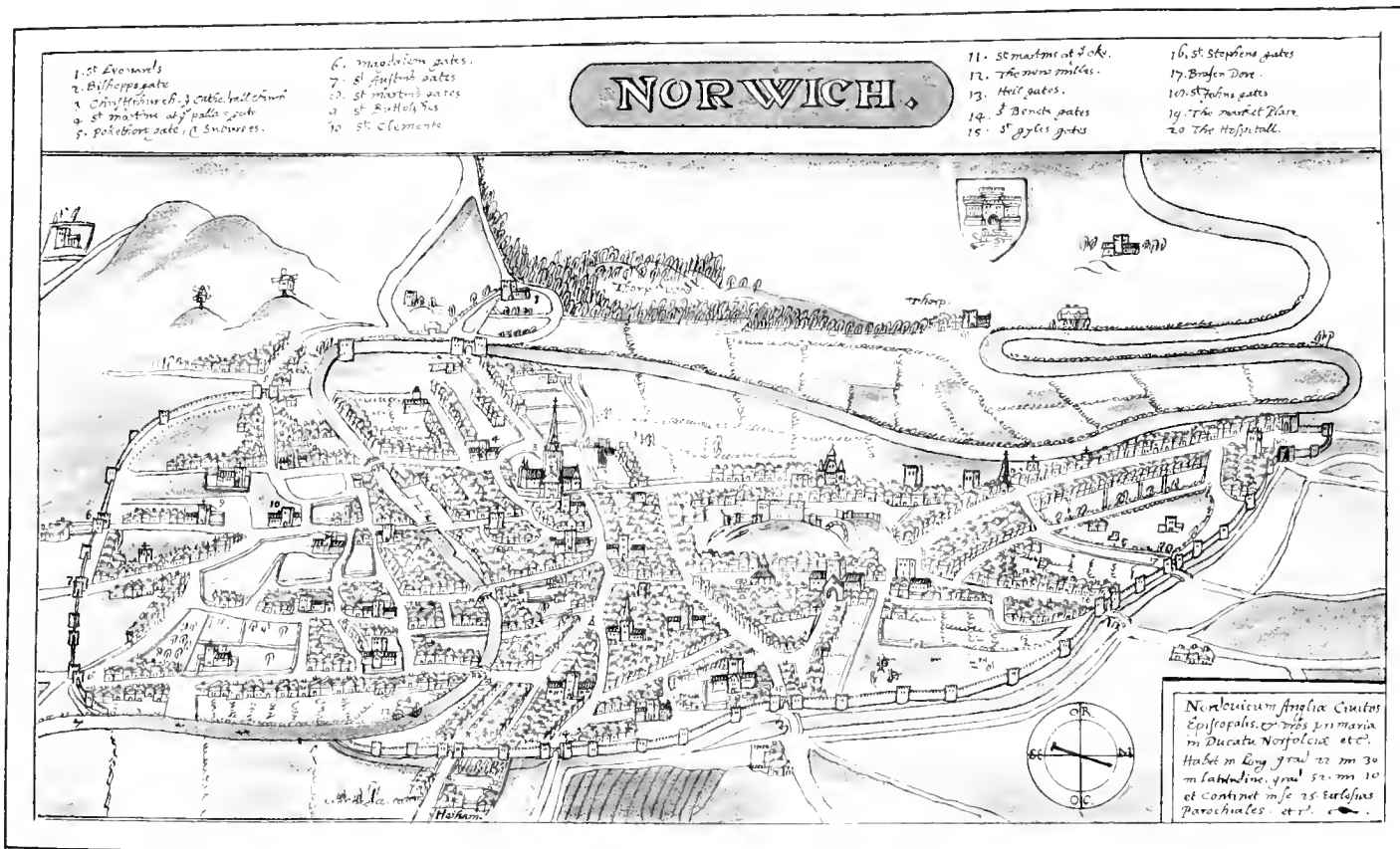
- 11. st. Mary port.
- 12. st. Peter.
- 13. st. Phillip.
- 14. The castell.
- 15. st. nicholas

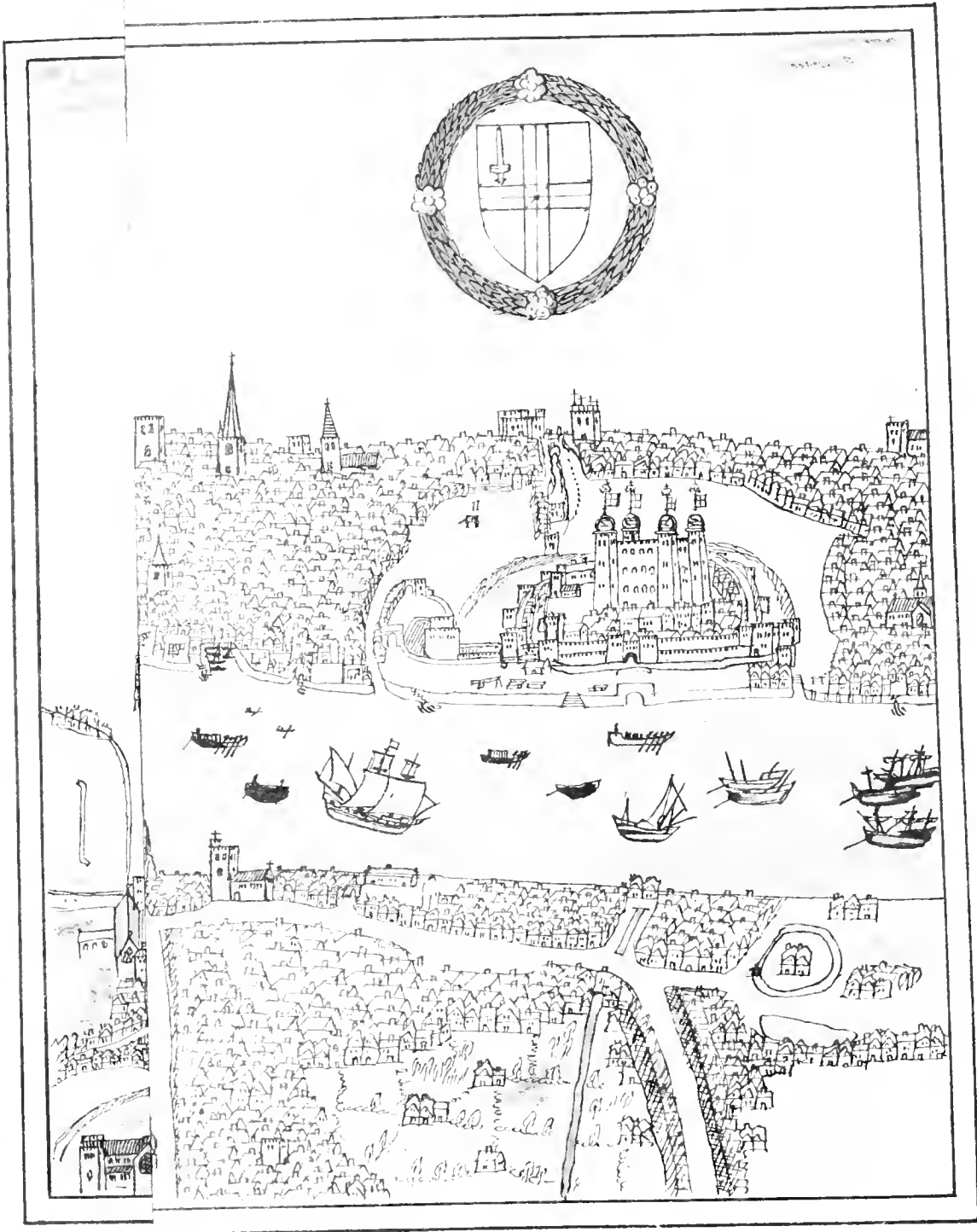
- 16. st. Thomas.
- 17. The Temple.
- 18. Redcliff gate
- 19. Templigate.
- 20. nexgate.



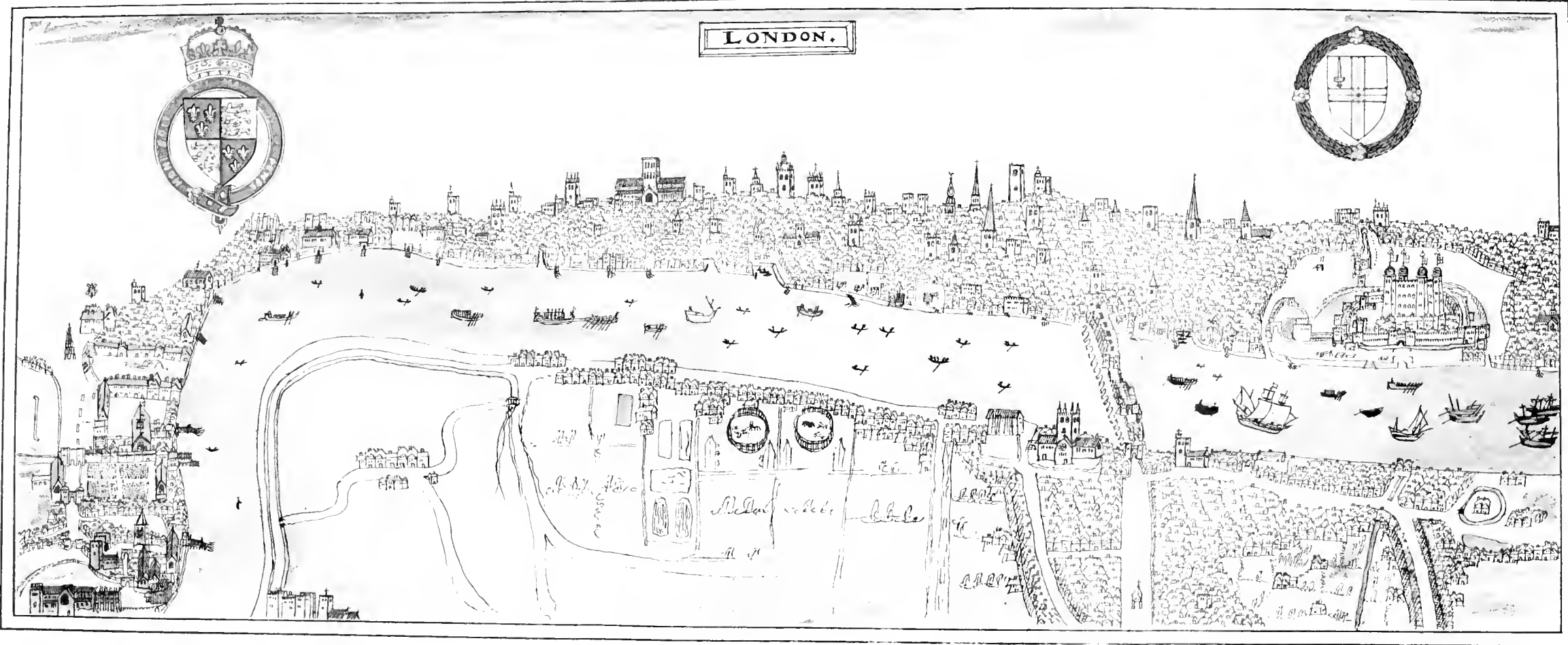
1. St. L
2. Bif. /
3. C. in
4. St. :
5. Poi







LONDON.



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