Nottinghamia vetus et nova. Or an historical account of the ancient and present state of the town of Nottingham / Gather'd from the remains of antiquity and collected from authentic manuscripts and ancient as well as modern historians. Adorn'd with beautiful copper-plates; with an appendix, containing besides extracts of wills and deeds relating to charities, diverse other curious papers. By Charles Deering, M.D.

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1. The Castle.
2. The way leading to the Castle.
3. St. Nicholas's Church.
4. St. Peter's Church.
5. The Market House.
6. St. Mary's Church.
7. River Linn.
8. Glass House.
9. The London Road.
10. The foot Walk thro' the beautiful Meadows.

London Mag;

William Keppel White from Mrs Plante 1870
Harbor Breton Newfoundland
74371

NOTTINGHAMIA VETUS ET NOVA

OR AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

ANCIENT AND PRESENT STATE

OF THE TOWN OF

NOTTINGHAM.

GATHER'D

From the REMAINS of ANTIQUITY and Collected from Authentic MANUSCRIPTS and Ancient as well as Modern HISTORIANS.

ADORN'D

With beautiful COPPER-PLATES

WITH

An APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

Besides Extracts of WILLS and DEEDS relating to CHARITIES, Diverse other CURIOUS PAPERS.

By *CHARLES DEERING*, M.D.

NOTTINGHAM:

Printed by and for, GEORGE AYSCOUGH, & THOMAS WILLINGTON,

MDCCLI.

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To the MOST NOBLE

THOMAS HOLLES,

DUKE of *NEWCASTLE*,

MARQUIS and EARL of CLARE,

VISCOUNT HAUGHTON,

BARON PELHAM of *Laughton*,

Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Middleſex*,

Lord Warden of the Foreſt of SHERWOOD,

Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the GARTER,

One of the LORDS of his MAJESTY's Moſt Honourable PRIVY-COUNCIL,

Principal SECRETARY of STATE,

Lord Lieutenant, Cuſtos Rotulorum and Recorder of the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*,

This Book is with all Humility inſcribed, by your GRACE's

Moſt obedient and moſt

humble Servants

The EDITORS.

GEORGE AYSCOUGH,
THO. WILLINGTON.

To the MOST NOBLE

THOMAS HOLLES,

DUKE of *NEWCASTLE*,

MARQUIS and EARL of CLARE,

VISCOUNT HAUGHTON,

BARON PELHAM of *Laughton*,

May it please your Grace,

ENCOURAGED by a well grounded Confidence that my Subject will plead in Favour of its Author, I humbly offer this Historical Essay to Your Grace's Powerful Patronage.

IT is an Account of the former and present State of the ancient Town of *Nottingham*; a Town, which not only Your great Ancestors but yourself have taken under your special Protection, and which you have honoured with condescending to be their Recorder.

THIS Town has long since experienced in a particular Manner and still daily feels the valuable Effects of

of your Grace's more than paternal Care for its well being, at the ſame Time that the whole Nation in general is throughly ſenſible of Your Grace's Greatneſs of Mind, Generoſity and diſintereſted Love for your Country. Qualities rarely to be met with, and which to repreſent in their due Luſtre, require one of the ableſt Pens. Whilſt I in Silence admiring what I dare not aſpire to celebrate, only crave leave to ſay, that To have filled up ſome of the moſt eminent Poſts in the Kingdom, for a long Series of Years *unenvied*, to the *entire Satisfaction of Your* PRINCE and the *Univerſal Applauſe* of all the thinking part of Mankind, be-ſpeaks in Your Grace all that is Great and Good. And that Heaven would long continue the Bleſſing this Your Native Country enjoys in Your Grace, with increaſe of Days, in Health and Vigour ſhall ever be the fervent Prayer of

Your Grace's

Moſt obedient

Moſt humble Servant

Charles Deering.

To the READER.

Candid READER,

THE Title and Table of Contents informing the Reader in a great Measure what to expect in the following Sheets, I ſhall not trouble him with a long Preface, only thus much I have thought neceſſary to acquaint him with, That the Author is neither a Native of the Town of Nottingham *nor born in the County and therefore cannot be ſuppoſed to have that Prepoſſeſſion which Men too commonly have in favour of the ſpot which has given them Birth: That his real Motives for undertaking this Task, were, The Antiquity of the Place, its extremely inviting natural as well as acquired Beauties; its Importance in ancient Times and its flouriſhing State in our Days.*

He hopes therefore to be credited when he declares that whatever is contained in this Book is delivered with the utmoſt impartiality.

An INTRODUCTORY ACCOUNT of the Antiquity of the Town of *Nottingham.*

IT is too common an Obſervation that Writers of the Hiſtory of particular Places as well as whole Kingdoms, are fond of the *Marvellous*, and think they do not ſufficient Juſtice to their Subject, without tracing the Original of their Kings, or the firſt Foundation of their Cities and Towns, ſo far back, as to be obliged either to have Recourſe to the Fertility of their own Brains, for ſome romantic Beginning of them, or elſe to be beholden to fabulous Authors who have done the Buſineſs to their Hands.

OUR Engliſh Hiſtory can ſhew the Truth of my Aſſertion, if we only give ourſelves the Trouble to look into ſome of the Monkiſh Authors of it. (*a*)

WHEREAS nothing can be a real Advantage to the Subject an Author treats upon, which does not carry along with it ſuch Evidence either poſitive or circumſtantial, as is ſufficient to gain the Credit of the diſcerning Readers.

A conſiſtent Account gathered from well atteſted Facts, and drawn from a curious and judicious occular Inſpection, after having duly compared Things with Things, like a Reading Glaſs which only clears up the Letters but neither magnifies or diminiſhes them, ſerves the Reader to ſee the Truth in a proper Light; but as ſuch a Glaſs the farther the Object is removed from its true Focus, repreſents the ſame the more and more dim: So the farther an Author retires into the dark Receſſes of Antiquity, the more he clouds his Subject, and too often renders his Veracity in other particulars ſuſpected.

JOHN ROWSE, a Monk of *Warwick*, and Canon of *Oſney*, in his Hiſtory written to King HENRY VII. ſhews himſelf one of this Claſs: He there places the Antiquity of the Town of *Nottingham*, 980 Years

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(*a*) *David Tavenſis*, *Radulphus Aga*, *Geoffry ap Arthur*, *Matthew* of *Weſtminſter*, *John Rowſe*, &c.

Years before Christ. He says that King EBRANC did build this Town upon *Trent*, on a dolorous Hill, so called from the grief of the *Britains*, of whom King HUMBER made a very great Slaughter in the Reign of ALBANACT.

THIS remarkable Hill methinks, might have afforded the *Britains* a Name for this Town, but our Author gives us none.

THE Improbability of this Tale will manifest itself, if we cast an Eye on the State and Condition of the *Britains* even in *Cæsar's* Time, but a few Years before CHRIST. They were then a People not unlike the present *American Indians*, or some of the Hords of the *Tartars* in the North-East parts of *Europe* and *Asia*, and the more inland they were the more Savage and unpolished, having no Commerce with other Nations, not to speak of their Nakedness, and that in the South parts only they used to cover themselves, and that in a very careless manner with the Skins of Wild Beasts, more to avoid giving Offence to Strangers who came to Trade with them, than for any other Reason: Their Habitations consisted according to *Cæsar*, of a confused parcel of Huts, generally placed in the midst of Woods, at a little Distance from each other, without any distinction of Streets; the Avenues of these little Colonies or Villages of theirs, were defended by slight Ramparts or Banks of Earth, or with Trees which they had felled to clear the Ground: The whole Country was divided into many small States, of which each had their Chief, and in the Time of War they chose one for their Generalissimo, such was *Cassibilan* Chief of the *Tribonantes* in *Cæsar's* Time, such *Caractacus* Chief of the *Sileurs* in the Time of *Claudius*.

AFTER this View of the State of the *Britains*, in the beginning of the Roman Monarchy, will any one presume that these People were more civilized, and better acquainted with the manner of Building Towns above 900 Years before, than they were when *Cæsar* first visited this Island? I can hardly think so.

THE most then that may be supposed with some Appearance of Truth is: That considering the convenient Situation of that part of the Forest of *Shirwood*, on or near which the present Town of *Nottingham* stands, it is not unlikely that several Colonies of *Britains* had planted themselves hereabout, where they were sheltered from the Injuries of the North and East Winds and cherished by a warm Southern Air, as well as plentifully provided with Water. Nay it is highly probable, that as soon as these People were provided with Tools for the Purpose, finding in these parts a yeilding Rock, they might improve their Habitations by making their way into the main Rock and framing to themselves convenient Appartments in it, and that perhaps long before the Romans came

came into this Neighbourhood. I am the rather induced to favour this Conjecture of mine, by a late diſcovery the Right Honourable the Lord MIDDLETON's Goodneſs to this Town has furniſhed me with. His Lordſhip like his Noble Anceſters (who have always witneſſed a more than common Affection for *Nottingham*, as will appear in proper Places) did offer, in the Spring of 1740, to the Corporation, to level a deep and narrow Hollow-way, between the two Hills called the Sand-Hills, the only way to this Town from the *Derby* Road, and make the Avenue to *Chapel-Bar*, (the ſole ancient Gate, lately ſtill in being,) both ſpacious and pleaſant, and upon their Acceptance of His Offer, has generouſly performed the ſame, at his own Coſt and Charge. When the Workmen had removed a good deal of the Sandy part of the Hills, they met here and there with ſome ſolid Rock, which (upon clearing away the Sand from it,) appeared to be partition Walls of ſeveral Rooms, of which ſome were higher and ſome lower, all cut out of the firm Rock. Theſe having no Mark of Roman Contrivance nor any thing being found there to give Room to ſuppoſe it, I take to be *Britiſh*, which Opinion of mine I endeavour to ſupport thus:

IN the firſt Place, the Sandy part of theſe Hills is indiſputably adventitious, and conſequently muſt be brought from ſome other Place, and whence could it be brought but from *Nottingham*? the whole Rock on which it is built being ſo undermin'd and hollow'd, that it is almoſt a queſtion, whether the ſolid Contents of what is erected on the Top, would fill up the Cavities under Ground.

IN the ſecond Place, when this *Nottingham* Sand was carried thither, theſe Concamerations muſt then have been in a ruinous Condition and conſequently much older than the Excavations of the *Nottingham* Rock, therefore they muſt be *Britiſh*.

THIRDLY, there are more Sand-Hills of this kind about the Town, where the like has been obſerved, which has given room for a Tradition that the Town of *Nottingham* did once ſtand farther North.

FOURTHLY, that theſe ſtraggling Habitations were no part of the Town of *Nottingham* in the Saxon Times is plain, in that they are a pretty way without the Confines of that ancient Wall, with which EDWARD the *Elder* fortified this Town, and whereof there remain ſtill ſome Traces.

SOME to prove the great Antiquity of the Town of *Nottingham* affirm

firm that (*a*) *Coilus* a Britiſh King was buried in it, A. M. 3832. Suppoſe we grant that it is not at all incredible that theſe Colonies of *Britains* might be under the Government of a Chief of that Name, who might have choſen to be buried hereabout; yet to conclude from ſuch a looſe Aſſertion, that the Foundation of the Town of *Nottingham* was laid near a Thouſand Years before the Chriſtian Æra, is as ridiculous as if an Author ſhould write the Hiſtory of *New-York* or *Philadelphia*, and ſhould affirm that one of theſe Places was of a thouſand, the other of fifteen hundred Years ſtanding, becauſe ſo long ago ſome *Indian* Hutts had ſtood upon the very Spots, where now theſe Cities are built. Here we leave the *Britains*, and in the next Place enquire whether the *Romans* were the Founders of this Place.

The Reverend Dr. *Thomas Gale*, late Dean of *York*, a very learned Antiquary, in his Latin Commentaries upon *Antoninus's* Imperial Itinerary through *Britain*, takes Notice of *Nottingham*, viz. (*b*) in the 5th Journey

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(*a*) *Hollinſhed* makes mention of two Britiſh Kings of the Name of *Coilus*, viz. in his Hiſtory of *Scotland*, p. 9. he tells us, that in the Reign of *Ferguſius*, the firſt King of *Scots*. between A. M. 3640 & 50, *Coilus* a Britiſh King, invaded *Scotland*, that the *Britains* were beaten and *Coilus* ſlain, and according to his Eſtate, ſolemnly buried at *Troinovantum* the ancient Name for *London*. The ſame Author in his Hiſtory of *England* takes no Notice of this *Coilus*, but in p. 73 mentions one of that Name, who A C. 125. ſucceeded his Father *Marius*, otherwiſe called *Meurig*, and died at *York* 165, leaving *Lucius* his Succeſſor. This laſt is out of the Queſtion, whilſt the firſt is ſaid to be buried at *London*, and if he had been interred at *Nottingham*, A. M. 3832, he muſt be near two hundred Years old, if *Hollinſhed's* Chronology be true; ſo confuſed and contradictory to each other are our Hiſtorians when they look back beyond the Romans.

(*b*) Cauſennas itaq; lego, per illas autem intelligo *Nottingham*. De illa *Camdenus*: "*A præruptis Saxis in auſtrali parte fluviolum Linum deſpectat et Caſtrum ſublime in rupe ſurgit.* Nec dubito quin operoſæ illæ cryptæ, concamerationes, cavernæ ſubterraneæ è vivo Saxo exciſæ, romanam loquantur magnificentiam, uti ut illæ aliæ quæ *Devæ* et *Iſcæ Silurum* celebrantur eoſdem Authores habuerint, adde his ſupputationem diſtantiæ, à Cauſennis ad Durobrivas (*Nottingham* et *Bridgcaſterton*) pulchrè cum numeris *Antonini* concordare, uti etiam cum illis quos inter Cauſennas at Lindum locat. Cauſennis aliter Gauſennis rectius Goſennis vel Govennis. *Ceven* et Govennæ et Covennæ ſunt rupes conglomeratæ. In Comitatu *Eboracenſi* rupes prope *Ottely* dicuntur *the Cheven*. In illo Cantii, oppidum *Savennoc i. e. Chevennoc* ita dicitur à vicinis collibus. Gevennus eſt tum mons tum fluvius in agro *Monmouthenſi* unde Gobanium *Antonino*. Saxonibus fuit oppidum hoc *Snottengham* Speluncarum Domus. Britannis in antiquis *Kaff* vel *Kaou* Caverna. Si itaq; minus arrideat conjectura noſtra quæ Gauvennas a Ceven deduxit, originem iſtius dictionis à *Kaff* vel *Kaou* petas licet quod non minus noſtram confirmabit Sententiam de ſitu hujus Stationis. Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illuſtratum. 1709. p. 95. 96.

Journey of *Antoninus* from *Germancheſter* to *Littleburgh*, the Emperor mentions the following Places:

Duroliponte	
Durobrivis	— 35 M.
Cauſennis	— 30 —
Lindum	— 26 —
Agelocum	— 14 —
Total	105 M.

Of theſe Dr. *Gale*, makes Durobrivas *Brigcaſtern*, and Cauſennas *Nottingham*.

But another Antiquary of great Fame, Mr. *William Baxter*, who has wrote ſince, will have Durobrivas to be *Caſter*, and Cauſennas *Grantham*. Their Names and Diſtances ſtand thus:

Gale.		Baxter.	
From *Germancheſter* to		From *Germancheſter* to	
Brigcaſterton	— 35 M.	*Caſter*	— — 22 M.
Nottingham	— 30 —	*Grantham*	— 24 —
Lincoln	— — 26 —	*Lincoln*	— 24 —
Littleburgh	— 14 —	*Littleburgh*	— 15 —
Total	105.	Total	85.

Here the Reader may obſerve that Dr. *Gale's* Diſtances exactly anſwers the Diſtances of the Imperial Traveller, whilſt Mr. *Baxter* is 20 Miles ſhort in the total Diſtance: Beſides this great Difference in the Number of Miles, there is no Appearance of any old Roman Road from *Huntington* or *Germancheſter* to *Grantham*. (*a*) The Dean farther ſupports his Opinion by the Derivation

(*a*) Dr. *Stukeley* in his *Itinerarium curioſum* is of Mr. *Baxter's* Mind, that *Durobrivæ* is *Caſter*, tho' he himſelf in his 5th Iter p. 113. lays it down as a Rule, that Diſtances, ought to be moſt regarded. He there places *Noviomagus*, with Mr. *Somner*, about *Wettend* or *Crayford*, on Account of the reſpective Diſtances on each ſide, notwithſtanding no marks of Roman Antiquity are there obſerved, he brings Authority and ſays: "Dr. *Plot* ſettles *Pennocrucium* at *Stretton* in *Staffordſhire*, "becauſe it is upon this ſame *Watlingſtreet* and Anſwers the Diſtances, tho' no "Roman Antiquities are diſcovered there, and the like muſt we do in other "Places." Surely he had forgot that in the ſame Iter he had been ſo laviſh as to fling out ten Miles (or a decimal as he Terms it) in favour of *Caſter*, when at the ſame Time *Brigcaſterton*, which he we would fain have a Station, is of the exact Diſtance of the Itinerary of *Antoninus*. Antiquaries ſhould have ſome Standard to go by, they ſhould either inſiſt upon Diſtances and Marks of Antiquity together, or ſhould at leaſt hold to Diſtances.

Derivation of the Name *Cauſennæ* which he alters into *Goſennæ* or *Govennæ*, and ſays that ſignifies a Cluſter of Hills, or elſe (which to me ſeems rather more probable) from the old Britiſh Words *Kaff* or *Kaou* ſignifying a *Cavern* or *Cave*, which anſwers the Signification of the Name which the Saxons afterwards gave to this Town. The Doctor will beſides have it, that the Caves and Rock Holes, &c. which have been, and are in part ſtill obſerved about *Nottingham*, are Remains of the *Roman* Grandeur, to which I cannot agree for ſeveral Reaſons. *Firſt*, nothing appears in any of them now to be ſeen that beſpeaks the Roman Taſte, and thoſe ſubteraneous Structures which upon digging for Foundations have been diſcovered within the Memory of Man, and have ſhewn the moſt curious Workmanſhip of any, will by and by appear to be of a much later Date. *Secondly*, if we allow with Dr. *Gale*, that *Cauſennæ* is the Place where *Nottingham* now ſtands, this Name is derived from the Britiſh, whence the Romans uſually borrowed their Names of Places which they met with in their Way, hence it follows that theſe cavernous Dwelling Places were in being before their Time, elſe they would have called them by a Name of their own. The Romans were the firſt that took Notice of the Bath in *Somerſetſhire*, whence *Antoninus* calls it *Aquæ ſolis* which Name has no Affinity with any Britiſh Word, ſo the *Pharos* at *Dover*, a true Monument of the Roman Magnificence, derives its Name from the Iſland of *Pharo*, where Queen *Cleopatra* had formerly cauſed ſuch an high Tower to be erected, furniſhed with Lights for the Service of Mariners. Of this kind many more Inſtances might be brought, which to avoid too great Prolixity I omit. Thus what the Reverend Antiquary has advanced in ſome Meaſure proves, that, at or very near the Place where *Nottingham* is built, there was a Roman Station, but it does not make out that there was either a *Britiſh* or *Roman* Town, built on the top of *John Rouſe's* dolorous Hill. For my part if I conſider that the Foſſe way is on the South of the River *Trent*, and that the *Romans* always made their *Vallum* on the South-ſide and where the Ground was riſing, I can hardly forbear thinking that there was a Station in that Neighbourhood, where now *Weſt-Bridgeford* ſtands, (almoſt directly over-againſt *Nottingham*,) a little Town not built till many Ages after, and that from the remarkableneſs of the many Caves in the oppoſite Rock they might give the Station the Name of *Cauſennæ* or *Cauſennæ*, and what ſeems to add to my Conjecture, is what Dr. *Stukeley* informs us of, that one Mr. *Cooper*, a Man of 72 Years of Age, told him, that there was found at *Wilford* a Pot of Roman Coins, a Town which lies on the ſame ſide of the River, and at a very little Diſtance from *Bridgeford*, the High-Road only, parting the Pariſhes. A learned Gentleman, Native of this Town, who has been ſo kind as to ſend me ſome Remarks of his own, relating to a Roman Station hereabout, ſeems rather to favour Mr. *Baxter's* Opinion, the which with my Anſwer to them the curious will find in the *Appendix*.—I have done with the Romans.

The Saxons who were the next Poſſeſſors of *Britain*, afford us a more ſatis-

ſatisfactory Account concerning our Town, and tho' Hiſtory does not furniſh us with the Name of the Founder, or the exact Year it was begun to be built in; yet all our beſt Hiſtorians agree, that it was a conſiderable Place in the 8th Century, provided with a ſtrong Tower, that it was called by the Saxons in the Time of the Heptarchy *Snoden-gaham* as Dr. *Thoroton* has it, or rather *Snottengaham* from *Snottenga* Caves, and *Ham* Home or Dwelling Place. *Camden* and others gives us a Britiſh Tranſlation of it, *viz. Tui ogo hauc*, or more rightly as Mr. *Baxter* has it, *Din ogo vaiic* or *Din ogoboco* which however none pretends to be the ancient Britiſh Name. This *Saxon* Name was doubtleſs given to it by that People, from the Condition they found the Neighbourhood in, before they themſelves made Improvements by Building. It belonged to the Kingdom of *Mercia*, and a part of that Kingdom took afterwards in King *Alfred's* Reign, its Name from this Town *Snottengaham-Scyre* now *Nottinghamſhire*.

Before I proceed to the Time of the *Saxon* Kings of all *England*, I muſt take Notice that in ſeveral parts of *Nottingham*, Structures of a very conſiderable Extent, arched in a regular manner, and ſupported by Columns with carved Capitals, &c. framed for Places of Worſhip, hewn out of the Rock, have been diſcovered by Workmen when digging for Foundations, with very obſcure Entrances, hardly to be ſuſpected, and alſo other Apartments for lodging Places, ſuch were obſerved under diverſe Houſes on the Row, on the South-ſide of the Great Market-Place called *Timber-Hill*, and one *Edward Goddard*, a Bricklayer yet living, aſſures me, that when he was an Apprentice being at work on the Eaſt-ſide of the *Weekday-Croſs*, he there got into one of theſe ſubterraneous Fabricks, which he found ſupported and adorned with Pillars as has been mentioned, and that he made his way from one ſpacious Place to another till he came as far as the upper End of *Pilcher-gate*, and under a ſmall Cloſe at preſent the Property of *John Sherwin*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Nottingham* at large, and oppoſite to his Dwelling Houſe: He the ſaid *Goddard* ſays, that in one of theſe Places, he found a Wooden Cup and a Wooden Cann, which ſeemed to be ſound and whole, but that when he took hold of them, they mouldered into Duſt. Theſe Places being of the *Gothic* Order, I conjecture to have been contrived in the Time of the Heptarchy, when the *Danes* who were Pagans, made frequent Inroads into the Kingdom of *Mercia*, where they in a more extraordinary manner exerciſed their Cruelty upon Nuns and Friers, and indeed Chriſtian Prieſts of all kinds. To theſe they might in Time of Danger betake themſelves as Places of Refuge, and were they might Exerciſe their Religious Functions, without being expoſed to the Fury of thoſe perſecuting Idolaters.

Edward Senior, between 919 and 924 according to *Marianus Scotus*

did

did build a Bridge over the *Trent* and on the other Side a little Town over-gainſt the old Town of *Nottingham*, now call'd *Bridgeford.* (*a*)

In Edward the *Confeſſor's* Time, who properly was the laſt of the Roy-al Saxon Race, *Snottengaham* was a very conſiderable Borough, of which in *Doomſday-Book* there is the following Account.

" In the Time of *Edward* the *Confeſſor* in the Borough of *Nottingham*, " were One hundred and ſeventy three Burgeſſes and nineteen *Villains* (or " Husbandmen): To this Borough lay ſix Carucats (*b*) of Land to or for " the King's Geld (or Tax), and one Meadow and ſmall Wood, ſix Qua-" rentens (*c*) long and five broad, this Land was parted between thirty-" eight Burgeſſes, and of the Rate or Rent (Cenſu) of the Land and of the " Works of the Burgeſſes yielded 75 *s.* 7 *d.* and of two Mints (Mone-" tariis) 40 *s.* Within it had Earl *Toſti* one Carucat of Land of the *Soc* " (*d*) of which the King was to have 2 *d.* and the Earl himſelf the 3 *d.* Af-terwards

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(*a*) *Thoroton*, p. 62. ſeems to be ſomewhat too haſty in taking up Mr. *Camden* for ſaying it was *Bridgeford* which *Edward* the *Elder* built over againſt *Nottingham*; — his Words are theſe: " That might likely enough be, if that was not miſtaken " for ſome Buildings, which may have been within *Nottingham* on the South-ſide " of *Trent*, where there is Ground enough within the Limits of it, near the Bridge-" End for ſuch a Purpoſe; and I rather ſuſpect it, becauſe before the Saxon Go-" vernment was changed, I find *Bridgeford* a Member of *Clifton* Soc and not of " *Nottingham*, &c." *Stow* is expreſs that *Edward* the Elder, built a *New-Town* over-againſt the *Old-Town* of *Nottingham*, and a Bridge over the *Trent*, between the two Towns. A few ſtragling Houſes which only may have been, cannot with any Colour be called a Town, and a Town being built oppoſite to *Nottingham*, does no ways infer that it muſt needs belong to *Nottingham*, beſides *Nottingham* has not Ground enough to build a Town upon near the End of the *Trent-Bridge*.

(*b*) *Carucat* with the *Normans* is the ſame as *Family-Manſe* or *Hide* of the *Saxons*, it is at a Medium computed an hundred Acres, ſix ſcore to the hundred, of arable Land, together with Paſture and Meadow, with Barnes, Stables and Dwellings, for ſuch a Number of Men and Beaſts, as were neceſſary to manage ſo much Land. But as ſome Soil is lighter and ſome ſtiffer, ſo the Quantity may be more or leſs, and therefore by it is generally underſtood as much Land as with one Plough and Beaſts ſufficient, could be tilled in one Year.

(*c*) *Quarenten* is a Furlong of 40 Perches: Theſe alſo differed in divers Places, and were from 16 to 20 Feet each Perch, and even the Feet in ſome Places were 12, in ſome 18 Inches.

(*d*) *Soc* and *Sac* are two Saxon Words importing: The firſt not only the Circuit or Territory wherein any Power is lodged, but the Power, Authority or Liberty to adminiſter Juſtice and execute Laws. The other the Priviledge to hear and Judge Cauſes and levy Forfeitures and Amerciaments ariſing among the People reſident within ſuch Circuit or Territory, Part whereof was ever as well by the King in his

" terwards, when King *William* the *Conqueror* ſurvey'd it, *Hugh* the " Sheriff the ſon of *Baldric* found 136 Men dwelling there. When " *Doomſday-Book* was made towards the latter end of his Reign there " were 16 leſs. Yet that *Hugh* himſelf made 13 Dwellings or Man- " ſions in the Land of the Earl in the New-Borough which were not " there before, putting them in the *Cenſe* or Rate of the old Borough."

" In *Snottingham* in the Demeſne of the King was one Church, in which " were three Manſions of the Borough and five Bovats of Land, of " the above-ſaid ſix Carucats with *Sac* and *Soc*, and to the ſame Church " five Acres of Land and a half, of which the King had *Sac* and *Soc*. " The Burgeſſes had ſix Carucats to plough, and twenty Borders, and " 14 Carucats (Ploughs, Carts, Draughts, Teams, or Plough-Lands.) " They were wont to Fiſh in the Water of *Trent*, and at that Time " made Complaint that they were prohibited to fiſh."

" In the Time of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, *Snottingham* yielded Rent " 18 *l.* when *Doomſday-Book* was made 30 *l.* and 10 *l.* of the Mint (de " *Moneta.*)

" Roger *de* Bushly had in *Snottingham* three Manſions, in which " were ſeated eleven Houſes. The Rent 4 *s.* 7 *d.*

" William Peverel had forty eight Merchant's-Houſes or (Trades " men's.) The Rent 36 *s.* and 13 Houſes of Knights (or Horſemen) [*Equitum*] and eight Borders. (*a*)

**

Ralph

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his as other Lords in theirs, kept in his or their own reſpective Hands and Tenancies, for the ſupport and ſuſtenance of his or their particular Family there, which is now called Demeſne.

(*a*) *Borders* are the ſame as our Cottages, which had but very little Land layd to their Houſes, yet with this difference, that the modern Cottagers pay a certain Rent and are Freemen, but the Borders were Bondſmen, and (except their Lives) entirely at the Diſpoſal of their Lords, and when they worked at the Lord's, or where they were ordered, they had alſo their Diet, from whence proceeds the Name *Border*

As this State and Condition of Nottingham *is taken out of* Doomſday-Book, *it may perhaps not be diſpleaſing to ſome of the Readers if I give them the following ſhort Account of that famous Book, according to* St. Dunelm. Hoved. Ingulph. &c.

" In the Year 1080, *William* the 1ſt. ordered an exact Survey to be taken of the " Lands, Goods, and Chattels of all his Subjects. This Survey contained the " Number of Acres in each Man's Eſtate, what he was wont to pay in the *Saxon* " Times, how much he had been Taxed of late Years ſince the Revolution. ——

" Moreover

" RALPH *de* BURUN had thirteen Houſes of Knights, in one of theſe " dwelt one Merchant.

" GULBERT four Houſes.

" RALPH Son of (or FITZ) HUBERT had eleven Houſes, in theſe re- " mained (or dwelt) three Merchants Tradeſmen or Shopkeepers.)

" GOISFRID *de* ALSELINE had twenty one Houſes.

" ACADUS the Prieſt (*Presbyter*) two Houſes.

" IN the Croft of the Prieſt were 65 Houſes and in theſe the King " had *Sac* and *Soc*.

" THE Church with all things belonging to it was 100 *s.* p. *Ann.* Value.

" RICHARD TRESLE, had four Houſes.

" IN the (*foſſata*) Ditch of the Borough were 17 Houſes, and other " ſix Houſes.

" THE King granted to *William Peverel* ten Acres of Land to make " an Orchard.

" THE Water of *Trent*, the Ditch and the Road to *York* are taken " care of by *Snottingeham*, inſomuch, that if any one ſhould hinder the " Paſſage of Veſſels, and if any one ſhould Plough or dig an Hole " within two Perches of the King's Highway ſhall pay a fine of 8 *l.*

OF theſe Proprietors in the Borough beſides *William Peverel* of whom mention is made in the 9th Section, and Earl *Toſti*, I find four among the ancient Barons, viz. *Ralph de Burun*, *Ralph Fitz-Hubert*, *Goisfrid de Alſelyn*, and *Roger de Buſly*.

TOSTY

" Moreover what Stock each had of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. how much ready " Money he had in his Houſe, what he owed, and what was owing to him, all this " was ſet down in great Order in a Book called *Doomſday-Book*, that is the Book " of the Day of Judgement, apparently to denote that the Means of the *Engliſh* " were ſifted in that Book, as the Actions of Men will be at the great Day. This " general Regiſter which ſome Term the great Terror or Land Book of *England*, " was laid up in the Exchequer or King's Treaſury, to be conſulted upon Occaſi- " on. This Book was compleated in the Year 1086.

Tosty was ſecond Son of Earl *Goodwin*, the Chief Miniſter of *Edward the Confeſſor* and Father to the Queen, *Harold*, who after the Death of *Edward* was for a while King of *England*, was his Brother. This Man, was by King *Edward* made Earl of *Northumberland*, he was by common conſent of all our Hiſtorians a Perſon in all Reſpects of the vileſt Character. He governed the *Northumbrians* in a moſt tyrannical manner for ten Years. As Inſtances of his Cruelty I will juſt mention, 1ſt. His cauſing ſeveral Noblemen of that Country to be murthered in his own Chamber, when he had allured them thither on Pretence of eaſing their Grievances. 2d. " His ſlaying all his Brother's Servants at *Hereford*, " and ſending their Limbs potted to the King, with a Meſſage *That he* " *ſhould find the Meat well poudered*, and this upon falling out with his " Brother *Harold* in the Preſence of the King.

This cruel Behaviour at laſt turned the Hearts of the *Northumbrians* againſt him, who roſe with one accord and drove him out of the Country. (*b*)

Ralph *de* Burun beſides his Poſſeſſions in the Town of *Nottingham*, held eight Lordſhips in *Nottinghamſhire* and five in *Derbyſhire*, (*c*) of this ancient Stock there is ſtill remaining an eminent Branch, I mean the Right Honourable the Lord *Buron* or *Byron* in this County.

Ralph Fitz-Hubert held in *William the Conqueror's* Time 49 Lordſhips in *England*. He ſided with King *Stephen* againſt the Empreſs *Maud*, ſurprized and plundered ſeveral places, but was at length ſurprized himſelf and taken, and for refuſing to deliver the Caſtle of the *Devizes* again, was hanged like a Thief ſays the *Peerage* Vol. II. *part* 2. *p.* 113.

Goisfrid Alselyn or Hanselyn poſſeſſed in the *Conqueror's* Time 30 Lordſhips (*d*) in ſeveral Counties, but made *Shelford* in *Nottinghamſhire* the Chief Seat of his Barony.

Roger *de* Busly had at the Time of the Survey many Lordſhips in *England* and his principal Reſidence was at *Tikhill* in Com. *Ebor.* But this Barony terminated in his Son *John*, whoſe Daughter married *Robert de Vipont*, a great Baron mentioned in *Sect.* IX.

And

(*b*) See more of him in *Drake's* Antiquity of *York* p. 82. *ſeq.* —— (*c*) Peerage Vol. I. p. 84. —— (*d*) Peerage, Vol. II. part II. p. 85.

And now with the End of the *Saxon* Government in *England*, ended alſo the *Saxon* Name of this Town, being thenceforth called *Nottingham i. e.* from the Time of *William Peverel*, Natural Son of *William* I. was made Lord of it, who in his Foundation Deed of the Priory of *Lenton* calls it by that Name, (*e*) where he gives to that Monaſtery among other Things of greater Importance the Tythe of the Fiſh of the fiſhing of *Nottingham*. Some will have the Alteration of the Name of this Town, taken from the vaſt Quantity of Haſſels growing about and near this Place, *q. d. Nuttingham*, nor does it ſeem very improbable, ſince we have a like Inſtance in a neighbouring Seat of Sir *Charles Sedley*, ſituated about three Miles North-Weſt of this Town, which upon that Account, bears the Name of *Nuthall*.

Thus we have fixed the Antiquity of the Town of *Nottingham* upon good and firm Grounds to the beginning of the 8th Century, a Time, when the Kingdom of *Mercia* was no longer inhabited by Savages, but a civilized People, and one that had received the Light of the Goſpel near 200 Years before. (*f*)

What if I have cut off a conſiderable number of chimerical Ages, during which this Town is ſuppoſed to have had its pretended being; yet dare I be confident, that no Perſon of Underſtanding will diſſent from me when I ſay: That a nameleſs Town, ſaid to be built at a certain Time, and of which not the leaſt mention is made by any Hiſtorian for above 1600 Years after, may be looked upon with the ſame Eye, as if no ſuch Place had ever been.

This Town notwithſtanding the Hardſhips it has undergone from Time to Time by the Inroads and Ravages of the *Danes*, appeared at the *Norman Conqueſt* ſo conſiderable as the Reader has juſt now obſerved. And here we will ſtop our Courſe of Enquiry for a while, reſerving the farther Progreſs of the Town of *Nottingham* to the ſequel of our Hiſtory, only this may be added before we conclude, that about ſixteen Cities claim a ſeniority of *Nottingham*, among which, one, (I mean the famous City of *Oxford*) were the fabulous Tales curtailed would hardly dare to claim an Equality of Age; for till King *Alfred* the great took Notice of it, it was only ſupported by a Legend of a pretended Miracle wrought by St. *Frideſwide*. (*g*)

The

(*e*) *Thoroton*, p. 490. —— (*f*) A. C. 644. The Chriſtian Religion was firſt introduced into the Kingdom of *Mercia* by *Peda* the Son of *Penda* King of *Mercia*, who on marrying the Daughter of *Oſwy* King of *Northumberland*, was baptiſed.

—— (*g*) Part of the Legend is as follows: St. *Frideſwide* a Virgin of high Eſteem for

THE preſent City of *Saliſbury* is not ſo old, taking its Date from *Henry* III.

GLOUCESTER tho' more ancient, is a County but ſince *Richard* III.

AND *Peterborough* but ſince *Henry* VIII.

THERE are beſides about 40 Towns owned by the *Romans*, of ſome of which there is hardly any more left than the bare Names, others are dwindled into inſignificant Villages, ſome from their beginning to this very Day are never riſen to the dignity of a Corporation, ſome who where formerly Parliamentary Boroughs reduced to Poverty, deſiring to be excuſed ſending Members to Parliament have by that loſt their Right, and ſeveral of thoſe have by late Application with Difficulty recovered the ſame by freſh Grants, ſome in the Reign (*h*) of *Philip* and *Mary*, ſome of (*i*) Queen *Elizabeth*, ſome of (*k*) *James* the 1ſt. and ſome even ſo lately as *Charles* I. Very few of the whole Number have continued in a tolerable Condition, and fewer are flouriſhing now.

BESIDES theſe, there are about ſix Cotemporaries with our Town, of which *Taunton*, *Tamworth*, *Bridgeport*, and *Ipſwich* made an equal Figure with *Nottingham* in *Edward* the *Confeſſor's* Time. But *Northampton* had then but 60 Burgeſſes, and *Lin-Regis* which is now in a flouriſhing State, was then the leaſt conſiderable of all the ſix.

IN ſhort thus much may be ſaid in pure Juſtice to the Place which is the Subject of my Pen; that the Town of *Nottingham* fairly can claim as a Town of Note the Age of 900 Years, as a conſiderable Borough 700, as a Mayor's Town 457, (and that even the Metropolis of the Kingdom of *England* has not been governed by a Mayor above 100 Years longer.) As a Parliamentary Borough 460 Years, during which Time it has conſtantly ſent two Burgeſſes to Parliament, and (as a County (which Honour and Advantage but a very ſmall Number of Boroughs are poſſeſſed of) 292 Years.

THAT it has undergone both Fire and Sword, and weathered all the Viciſſitudes of Time, holding up its Head, ever Trading, hardly at any Time wanting ſome profitable Manufactury or other to employ the poor, conſtantly advancing, and at this Time enjoying the moſt proſperous State it ever was bleſſed with, or any inland Town can hope for. The Truth of all which will clearly diſcover itſelf to the Reader in the following Sheets.

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for the Sanctity of her Life, and 1ſt. reputed Saint. For that when by a ſolemn Vow ſhe had devoted herſelf to the Service of God and a ſingle Life, Earl *Algar* courted her for a Wife, and purſuing her in Flight was (as the Story goes) miraculouſly ſtruck Blind. This Lady built here (at *Oxford*) a Religious Houſe as a Trophy of her preſerved Virginity, *Anno* C. 700, &c.

(*h*) *Warwick*. (*i*) *Maidſtone*. (*k*) *Hartford* and St. *Alban's* did ſend no Members from the latter End of *Edward* III. to the Charter of *Edward* VI.

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THE

THE HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAM.

SECT. I.

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THAT part of the *Britains* which by the Romans were called *Coritani*, and which afterwards in the Time of the Saxons became a part of the Kingdom of *Mercia*, * is the very same large Tract of Land, which in this our Time is divided into the Counties of *Northampton*, *Leicester*, *Rutland*, *Lincoln*, *Derby* and *Nottingham*, the Capital of this last and whence it has received its Name, is the Town of *Nottingham*, the healthful, advantageous and delightful Situation of which, deservedly gives it the Pre-eminence above most inland Towns in the Kingdom of *England*. It lies almost in the Middle, equidistant from *Berwick* upon *Tweed* Northward, and *Southampton* Southward, nor is there any great difference in the Distance of our Town from *Boston* Eastward, and from *Chester* Westward.

IT is placed in the Southwest Corner of that ancient and famous Forest of *Shirwood*, built upon a soft Rock the Surface of which is a Sandy Soil. On the East, West and North Sides it is encompassed with divers Ridges of Hills of an easy Assent, of which the remotest are the highest; these Hills protect it from the Inclemency of the

* *The* Mercians *were divided by the River* Trent *into the Southern and Northern, the Southern Mercians lived in* Lincolnshire *and* Northamptonshire, *and (which was formerly a part of it)* Rutlandshire, Huntingdonshire, *the northern part of* Bedfordshire *and* Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire *and* Shropshire: *The Northern* Mercians *inhabited* Cheshire, Derbyshire *and* Nottinghamshire. — Usher's Primord. Eccles.

rigid

rigid Seaſons of the Year, whilſt on the South Side it receives the enlivening Beams of a Meridian Sun, and is at the ſame Time fanned by the refreſhing Breezes of a Southerly Wind.

HERE from an high perpendicular Rock it not only overlooks a large Plain of rich Meadows of its own; but commands a Horizon of the Compaſs of many Miles including that fertile Vale of *Belvoir*, which ſo plentifully furniſhes it with the beſt of Barley whereof the Inhabitants make great Advantage. This Rock is ſo high, that many of the Baſes of the Houſes built on the Edge of it, are at leaſt one third higher then the Tops of ſome Houſes in the *Narrowmarſh*, a ſtreet juſt under the Rock. On this Side the Town in the Middle, adorned with many ſtately new Buildings, the Caſtle on the left, and *Sneinton* and *Colwick* Hills on the right, preſent the Travellers coming from the South with a ſurpriſingly grand and magnificent Proſpect, in the framing of which (it is hard to ſay) whether Art or Nature has the greateſt Share; a Proſpect which puts even a Perſon the moſt acquainted with all the Parts of *England* to a ſtand, to Name its equal. Near the Foot of this ſteep Rock, glides along a ſmall River, which beſides the great uſe it is of, to ſeveral Trades, who live near it, furniſhes the Town with a ſufficient Quantity of Water, for cleanlineſs and all other Uſes. At a little Mile's Diſtance farther South there runs a navigable River, abounding in variety of Fiſh, this yearly overflows its Banks, and impregnates the Meadows, which are happily placed between the two Currents.

NOR is the South Side only bleſſed with all the Advantages, for on the North, North-weſt and South-weſt Sides, are ſpacious Fields belonging to the Town, of which in former Times ſome uſed annually to be ſown with Corn, when the Fertility of the Soil was obſerved ſuch, that the Ground which had born one Year a plentiful Crop of Corn, would yield the next a good Crop of Hay, * theſe are now almoſt all encloſed and very luxuriant on Account of the Plenty of Manure this Town affords.

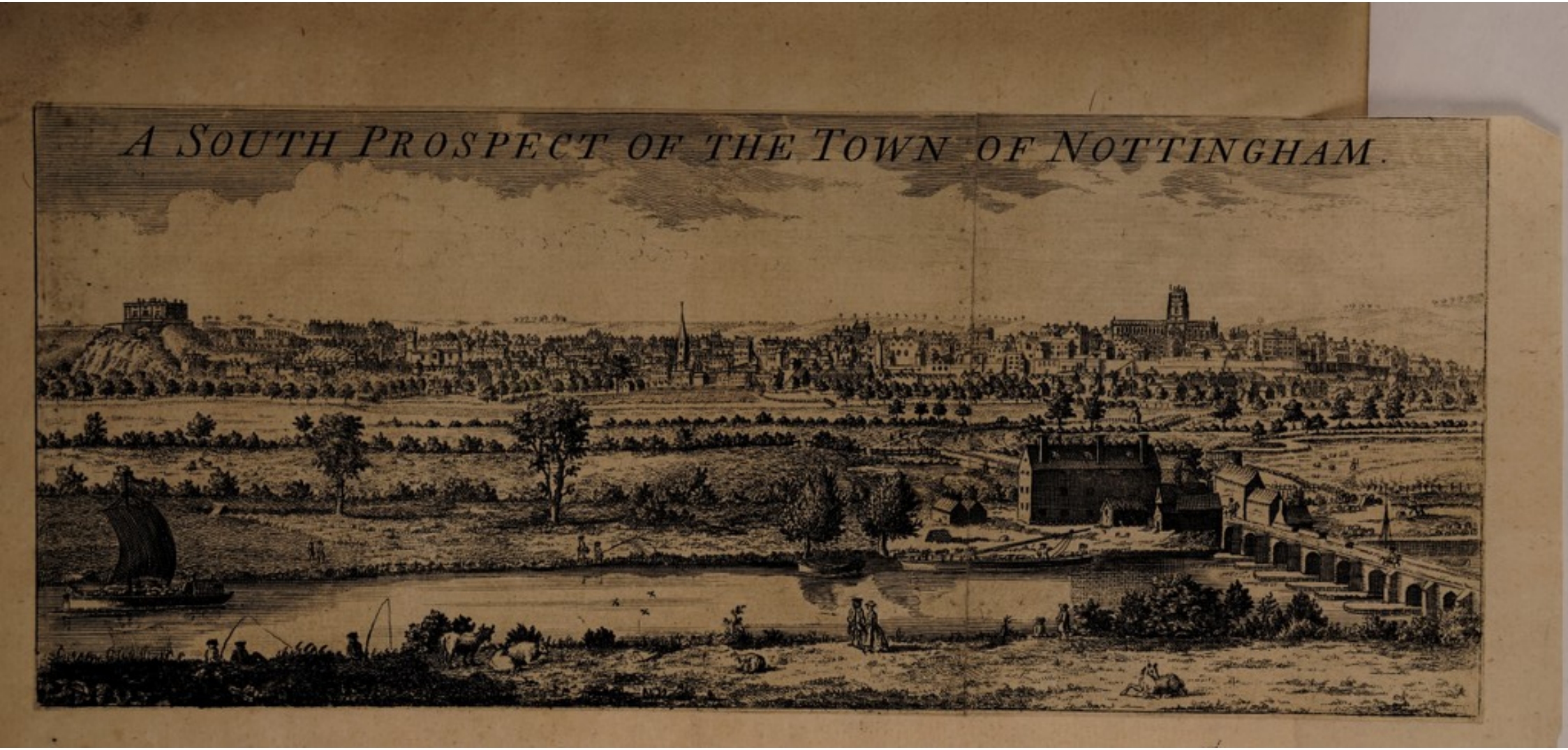
SOMEWHAT farther North of theſe Fields there are two large Coppices appertaining to *Nottingham*, and thence called *Nottingham Coppices*, which formerly were well ſtored with Oaks and Underwood, one of theſe, *viz.* the upper Coppice is cleared and turned into Paſture Land, the lower Coppice is ſtill tolerably well provided with Underwood, neither is it altogether deſtitute of Timber.

ON the North ſide of the Town are two Springs, one ariſes almoſt at the Foot of the laſt mentioned Coppice, it is walled in and covered with a Tiled Roof, the waſte of it runs in a ſmall Channel through the midſt of the Fields, of this more hereafter. The other ſprings forth about half-way between the Town and the former, it is not quite ſo large, is alſo walled about and an Iron Diſh uſed to hang by a Chain for Paſſengers to drink at, the Waſte of this, firſt runs into a Stone Trough, and thence in a ſmall Trench proceeds and falls into the Channel of the former, thus forming one Current they make their way by the ſide of the Town and caſt themſelves into the *Leen*. Theſe Springs are of the ſame uſe to the Cattle on the North, as the Rivers are on the South ſide, the other parts of the Fields which are ſomewhat remote from both, are moſtly provided with Wells.

THUS were a Naturaliſt in Queſt of an exquiſite Spot to build a Town or City upon, could he meet with one that would better Anſwer his Wiſhes?

* *Anonym. MSS.*

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A SOUTH PROSPECT OF THE TOWN OF NOTTINGHAM.

HAVING now taken a View of the happy Situation in general, we will proceed to the Examination of the Town itſelf, which even ſo early as the Heptarchy was famed for a ſtrong Tower, wherein the Danes once ſuffer'd a Blockade for ſome Time.

EDWWARD the Elder for the better Security and Defence of this Place, incircled it with a ſtrong Wall, about the Year of Chriſt 910. And William I in the ſecond Year of his Reign did build a Caſtle on the ſame Rock where the old Tower ſtood. The Wall of the Town did join the outer Wall of the Caſtle and thence ran Northward to Chappel-Bar. Of this are manifeſt Footſteps remaining. About the Midway between the Caſtle and Chappel-Bar in part of the Ditch where now a Reſervoir is made, (of which in another Place) are ſome Ruins ſtill to be ſeen of a Poſtern which was erected in Obedience to a Precept of Henry III. dated *October* 18. 56 Henry III. * whereby he commands "*his Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of Nottingham* "*without Delay to make a Poſtern in the Wall of the ſaid Town, near the Caſtle to-* "*wards Lenton, of ſuch a Breadth and Height that two armed Horſemen carrying two* "*Lances on their Shoulders might go in and out, where* William *Archbiſhop of* York "*had appointed it, who made the King underſtand that it was expedient for him and* "*his Heirs, and for the Caſtle and Town.*" From this Poſtern a Bridge went over the Town Ditch, which Place though now filled up as well as the whole Ditch between this and Chappel-Bar, bears to this Day the Name of *Boſton-Bridge* a Corruption of *Poſtern-Bridge*. The Ditch itſelf is now converted into Kitchen Gardens, nd is called at this Time *Butt-Dyke*, from ſome neighbouring Butts where the Townſmen uſed to exerciſe themſelves, in ſhooting at a Mark with Bows and Arrows.

CHAPPEL-BAR was the only ancient Gate which had eſcaped the Injuries of Time, and was preſerved entire 'till the Year 1743, when it was pulled down; under it on each Side was an arched Room of a Pentagonal Figure, of which that which had a Door opening under the Middle of the Gate was a Guard-Room, the other, the Door of which faced the Eaſt, was a Chappel for the Conveniency of the Guard, this had given the Gate the Name of Chappel-Bar; it was long ſince turned into a Brewhouſe, late in the Tenure of Mr. *Thomas Hawkſley*, once an Alderman, and for ſome Time Mayor of *Nottingham*, to whoſe own Houſe it was contiguous. In-ſo-much that where ſeveral Altars ſtood, Coppers, Maſh-Tubs and other Utenſils fill up the Room, which has given Occaſion to the following Lines:

Here Prieſts of old turned Wafers into God,
And gave poor Laymen Bread, for Fleſh and Blood,
But now a Liquid Myſt'ry's here ſet up,
Where Prieſt and Layman both, partake the Cup.

On the Top of this Gate at the Eaſt End, exactly in the middle, did grow one of the greater ſort of Maples, vulgarly called a Sycamore Tree, part of the Branches of which covered an Arbour where ſix People might conveniently regale themſelves. The North half of this Top was very neatly diſpoſed into Beds of various Figures and turned into a pleaſant Garden, where beſides many different kinds of Flowers, a beautiful variety of Tulips has formetly from on high challenged all the Gardens in Nottingham. Had the other half which was in different Hands and did lie

* *Thoroton* p. 490.

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uncultivated, been managed in like manner, both would have made a Garden of a conſiderable Extent, and given a pretty lively Idea of the Babylonian hanging Gardens.

FROM *Chappel-Bar* farther North and round to the Eaſt, the true ancient Wall is not to be traced above Ground, however, there are very old Perſons ſtill living, who being Labourers have within theſe 20 Years, met when digging, with that old Wall in different Places, and by what they have ſhewn me, I may reaſonably Conjecture that from the Bar it went ſlanting through a Cloſe called *Roper's* Cloſe and the next to it, thence croſſing the *Mansfield* Road, along behind the North of the *Back-ſide*, croſs *Boot-Lane* by or under a Summer-houſe called Dr. *Greave's* Summer-houſe, through a Cloſe called *Pannier* Cloſe croſs the North Road and Back-ſide excluding the Houſe of Correction, along part of *Coalpit-lane* and through a Cherry Orchard at preſent the Property of *John Sherwin* Eſq; and on the outſide of two Cloſes belonging to the ſame Gentleman, where a Ditch is obſerved to run towards the *Newark* Road, thence it mounted again and croſſing at the End of *Cartergate*, extending Weſtward along the Rock by the Coal-yard to the *Hollow-ſtone*, where a Portion of the Wall was lately viſible. The *Hollow-ſtone* being a narrow Paſſage cut out of the Rock, the South Entrance into the Town, was ſecured by a ſtrong Port-cullice, of which not long ago there were plain Marks to be ſeen; within this Gate on the Left hand going up to the Town, juſt turning the Elbow of the Hollow-ſtone, there was a Cavity cut into the Rock, able to hold about 20 Men, with a Fire-place in it and Benches fixed, beſides a Stair-Caſe cut out of of the ſame Rock; this had been a Guard-houſe, and the Stair-Caſe leading up to the Top of the Rock, was for Centinels to Spy the Enemy at a Diſtance; this no doubt was of good Service to the Parliament Party during the Civil War, if it was not contrived by them. A little farther up the Hollow-ſtone, againſt and upon the Rock there ſtood an Houſe the Property of his Grace the Duke of *Kingſton*, who upon Application made to him, has given Leave to the Corporation to pull it down, being generouſly willing to forward their Deſign of making the *Hollow-ſtone* * a more gradual Deſcent and enlarging the South Entrance into the Town, ſo that two or more Carriages may conveniently paſs each other, to which Purpoſe Men were ſet to Work on Tueſday the 17th of *December* 1740, and this uſeful and pleaſant Way into the Town was compleated in a few Weeks. On the Top of the Rocks on the left ſide of the Paſſage into *Nottingham* Town, the Workmen met with a Portion of the Town-Wall, the Stones of which were ſo well cemented, that the Mortar exceeded them in Hardneſs. Hence the Wall extended itſelf along *Short-Hill* and the *High-Pavement*, at the lower End of which it runs down a Hill called *Brightmore-Hill*, and at the Bottom forms an Acute Angle, and runs again up *Mont-lane*, in a kind of a Curve to the *Week-day-Croſs*; both theſe Paſſages are open, and it is difficult to gueſs how they were formerly ſecured, or whether they are of a more modern date, as well as the Long-ſtairs by *Malin-hill*. The Wall continued along behind the Houſes of the *Middle-Pavement* & over againſt *Bridleſmith-gate*, there ſtood an ancient Poſtern, 'till within theſe 10 Years, on the Eaſt ſide of which, where now the *Bull's-head* is, was a Gatehouſe, where a Guard was kept, as is to this Day plainly to be ſeen; on the Weſt ſide ſtood an Houſe formerly called *Vout-Hall*, ‡ once the

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* *See Sect.* VIII. ‡ *It had its name from very large Vaults which were under it, where in the Time of the Staple of* Calais, *great Quantities of Wool uſed to be lodged. In one of theſe Vaults, in the Reign of King* CHARLES II. *the De-*

the Manſion Houſe of the Family of the *Plumptre's*, after in the Poſſeſſion of Alderman *Drury*, whoſe eldeſt Son Mr. *William Drury*, ſold it to Mr. *Gawthorn*, the preſent Proprietor. From this Gate the Wall goes to *Liſter-gate* the bottom of the *Low-Pavement*, where tho' built upon, it is ſtill viſible in divers Places. Here, I mean at the End of *Liſter-gate*, over againſt *Peter-lane*, in the Remembrance of ſome old Perſons were to be ſeen the Marks of a Stone Gate leading towards the River *Leen*. From hence the Wall on Account of the Buildings in *Caſtle-gate* is quite hid, but it ſeems more then probable that it went along the South Side of *Caſtle-gate*, including St. *Nicholas's* Church-yard and ſo run upon the Rock Weſt to join the Caſtle near *Brewhouſe-yard*. Inſomuch that *Cartergate*, *Fiſhergate*, the *Narrow* and *Broad*-Marſh, and all other Streets and Buildings, between the Meadows and the South Rock of the Town, made a Suburb. And this is what I have been able to gather concerning the ancient Wall of this Town, which was built ſo long ago as 830 Years. But I ſhould not forget to take Notice of a Wall of leſs Antiquity which runs from *Chappel-Bar* in a ſtraight Line Northward to *Coalpit-lane* and excluded part of the Ground between *Chappel-Bar* and *Broad-lane*. This Wall is plainly diſcernable, it ſerving for a Foundation to many Houſes between the Gate and *Cow-lane*, and where now a Middle Row of Houſes is built at the End of *Cow-lane*, there ſtood a Gate facing the North, and the Town Wall is ſtill to be ſeen in the Cellars of theſe Houſes. Probably this Wall was erected in *Henry* II. Reign, after *Robert* Duke of *Glouceſter* had demoliſhed it, in the War between King *Stephen* and Empreſs *Maud*.

THE Houſes in this Town, as well as all the Kingdom over, (if we except Churches and ſome other Public Buildings,) the King's and Nobleman's Caſtles and Royal Palaces with ſome few private Gentlemen's Seats, were from the Time of the Saxons to the Reign of King *Henry* VIII, * generally Wood and Plaiſter, and tho' Hiſtory informs us that *Alfred* the Great was the firſt Introducer of Brick and Stone Buildings in the Year of Chriſt 886, yet did they not become common 'till many Ages after. The Roofs were moſtly thatched with Straw or Reeds; And the firſt Tiled Houſe in *Nottingham* appears that of Mr. *Stanton* on the *Long-Row* late the *Unicorn* Inn, in whoſe Writings it is expreſſed, that this Houſe was built in the Year 1503, the firſt that was Tiled and the laſt on the *Long-Row*. The Floors commonly were Plaiſter, and even

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Deſenters privately met for the Exerciſe of their Religion, as they did after the Act of Toleration *publickly, in a Houſe at the upper End of* Pilchergate, *which is ſince pulled down and a new one built in its Room, the Property and preſent Manſion Houſe of* John Sherwin, *Eſq*; *This Place on Account of Mr.* Whitlock's *and* Reinold's (*diſplaced Miniſter of St.* Mary's) *officiating in it obtained the By-Name of* Little St. Mary's

* Holinſhed *who lived ſtill later in the Reign of Queen* Elizabeth, *in his Deſcription of* Britain, *fol.* 84. *gives us this Account of the Buildings in his Time, which compleatly Anſwers thoſe of* Nottingham: *viz.* " *The greateſt part of our Building* " *in the Cities and good Towns of* England, *conſiſts only of Timber, for as yet few of the* " *Houſes of the Commonalty,* (*except here and there in the Weſt Country Towns*) *are made* " *of Stone. --- In the Wooddy Countries our Houſes are commonly well timbred, ſo that* " *in many Places there are not above ſix or nine Inches between Stud and Stud.* ---- " *where plenty of Wood is, they cover their Houſes with Tiles, otherwiſe with* " *Straw, Sedge or Reed,* (*except where ſome Quarry of Slate be near.*)

at this Day theſe ſort Floors are here ſtill much in Uſe. It is perhaps peculiar to this Town and Neighbourhood, that the Inhabitants did put a great deal more Timber into their Buildings than in many other Towns, and that on Account of the great Plenty of good Oak which the Foreſt of Shirwood affo.ded them, they were grown ſo laviſh as to make the Steps of their Stair-caſes not of Boards but ſolid blocks of Timber, the Truth of this (tho' very few of theſe ancient Houſes are now remaining) may be ſeen in the laſt Houſe in St. *Peters* Church-yard near *Peter-gate*, and alſo in the Friers in *Moothall-gate*, commonly called *Fryar-lane*: Nay farther, on the Foreſt it has been obſerved, that the firſt Floor has been made of ſolid Summer Trees, ſquared and cloſely joined together. The Date of the oldeſt Brick Houſe I meet with, is that of the *Green-Dragon*, a Public Houſe on the *Long-Row* 1615; the Window Frames of this are Stone, the manner of Building in King *James* I. and *Charles* 1ſts. Reign. Many Houſes were afterwards built of Brick during the Civil War, when this Town happened to be on the ſtrongeſt and moſt fortunate Side, and ſoon after the Reſtoration *Nottingham* put on quite a new Face, ſince which Time many of the Inhabitants have taken to new Fronting their Houſes after the neweſt Faſhion, ſome with Parapet Walls, following the Example of *William Toplady*, [Son of an Alderman of that Name who was remarkable for being in 1682, the firſt Mayor by King *Charles* II's new Charter] a conſiderable Number of handſome Houſes have of late been built by Wealthy Tradeſmen, and more are daily building, a manifeſt Proof of the increaſe of Riches among the Inhabitants, owing chiefly to a beneficial Manufactury, which as it had its *Punctum Saliens*, not above five Miles from this Town, ſo the greateſt Advantage of it ſeems of late Years to center here.

AND tho' Towns of conſiderable Buſineſs and a flouriſhing Trade, ſeldom give Gentlemen great Encouragement to be fond of ſettling in them, yet this muſt be ſaid for our Town, that the healthful Air, the pleaſant Site, and the plenty of all ſorts of Neceſſaries as well as Conveniencies of Life, maugre all other Objections, has even very lately induced ſome Gentlemen to build themſelves Manſion Houſes in it, the laſt of theſe are Sir *William Parſons*, who built a very convenient Habitation on the *Short-hill*, next to a well finiſhed Houſe of the late *John Bury* Eſq; and *Rothwell Willoughby* Eſq; Brother to the Right Honourable the Lord *Middleton*, on the upper End of the *Low-pavement*, has adorned that Place, and enriched the South Proſpect of the Town with a beautiful Fabric; beſides all theſe, *Thurland-Hall* otherwiſe *Clare-Hall* belonging to his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, and the Houſe of the Honourable *William Pierepont* Eſq; * now the Property of *John Plumptre* Eſq; tho' ſomewhat altered are yet ſtanding; And here I muſt not paſs over in Silence the ſtately Houſes of thoſe Genlemen whoſe Families have for a long ſeries of Years inhabited this our Town; as Mr. *Plumptre's* on St. *Mary's* Hill, the Grand Stuko'd Front of which (being built in the Italian Taſte and facing the Eaſt) makes a great Addition to the beauty of the Proſpect of *Nottingham* from the *Newark* Road, Mr. *Gregory's* on *Swine-green*, Mr. *Sherwin's* at the upper Corner of *Pilcher-gate*, being built upon the higheſt Spot in the Town, the late Mr. *Bennet's* and Mrs. *Newdigate's*‡ both

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* *This Houſe was built by* Francis Pierepont, *3d Son of* Robert *Earl of* Kingſton. *He died* January 30, 1657. *Collins's Peerage* Vol. 1, p. 389.

‡ *In this Houſe Marſhal* Tallard *reſided* [*who was taken by the Duke of* Marlborough *at the Battle of* Blenheim] *during his Captivity, and made very fine Gardens.*

There

both in *Caſtle-gate*, with the Houſes of ſeveral Gentlemen of the Law, and others too tedious to mention particularly.

THE Weſt Entrance into *Nottingham* offers to the Travellers View a Market Place in ſpaciouſneſs ſuperior to moſt; inferior to very few * (if any) in the Kingdom, graced with many beautiful Buildings. This Place has ſince the Year 1711, received great Additions; here the grand Saturday Market and all the Fairs are kept. It was formerly divided lengthways in two by a Wall Breaſt-high, which had openings at proper Diſtances to paſs from one ſide to the other. On the North ſide, *i. e.* by the *Long-Row*, was kept the great Market of Corn and Malt, Oat-Meal and Salt, and and many Stalls and Booths tented for Milliners, Pedlars, Sale-ſhops, Hardware Men, &c. with Bakers, Turners, Braſiers, Tinmen, Chandlers, Collar-makers, Gardiners, &c. On the South ſide between the Wall and a large hanging Bank was the Horſe-Market, not paved, called the Sands; on the Eaſt End of the juſt mentioned Bank all ſorts of ſawn Timber, as Boards, Planks, Quarters, Pannels, and all kinds of Stuff, for Carpenters, Joyners, and Coopers was ſold, which has given an handſome Row of Houſes built along this Bank, the Name of *Timber-hill*. On the remaining part of this Bank, were every Saturday placed Sheep folds for the uſe of the Country People, who bring Sheep to ſell. Weſt of the Horſe-Market under *Fryar-Row* and *Angel-Row* was kept the Beaſt-Market, this extended as far as the Market Wall reached *i. e.* to the End of *Bearward-lane* and at the skirt of this between Frier-Row and the Sheepfolds, was the Swine Market. At the Eaſt End of the Market-Place between the *Long-Row* and *Cuck-ſtool-Row* are two large Shambles called the old and new Shambles. In the old are 34 ſeveral Butcher's Stalls, over them is a Room of a conſiderable Length and Breadth floored over with a ſtrong Plaiſter Floor, at the Weſt End of which was an open, Breaſt-high, whence the whole Market might be view'd, here formerly the Fairs, &c. uſed to be proclaimed. In the South-Weſt Corner of them was a Square Room wainſcotted and ſeated about, where the Mayor, Sheriffs and other Officers uſed to meet in order to walk the Saturday Market, (a Cuſtom now left off) in this Room alſo uſed to ſit the Steward or his Deputy all Day long, on the Market Day, to enter Actions, take Bail, &c. all which he now does at his own Houſe. In the Remainder of this large Place on both Sides, were Shops of divers Tradeſmen with a large Paſſage between. At the Weſt End of the South ſide of this Room uſed to ſtand ſome Haberdaſhers of Hats, over againſt them on the North ſide ſtood Country Grocers and Mercers, as the People uſed to call them, coming from *Mansfield*, *Loughborough*, *Mount-Sorrel*, &c. whence this Room was called the *Spice-Chamber*, a Name it bears to this Day, all the reſt of the Shops on both Sides were occupied by Leatherſellers, and Glovers, theſe 'till the Year 1747, took up almoſt the whole Place. ‡

There were alſo taken at the ſame Time, and ſent Priſoners to Nottingham, *the* Marquis de Montperroux *General of Horſe*, Compte de Blanzac *Lieutenant General*, Marquis de Hautefeuille *General of Dragoons*, Marquis de Valſeme, Marquis de Seppeville, Marquis de Silly, Chevalier de Crovſſy, Marquis de Valliere, *Major Generals*, Monſ. de St. Second *Brigadier*, Marquis de Vaſſey, *Colonel of Dragoons, and* Compte de Horne.

* *The Area of it is* 4 *Acres and* 26 *Perches.* ‡ *In the Year* 1747, *the* Spice-Chamber *and* Old Shambles, *were pulled down, enlarged and rebuilt, in a very commodious manner.*

ON

ON the North and outſide of theſe Shambles uſed to ſtand Fiſhmongers and Fiſhermen.

THE New-Shambles which contain 26 Stalls for Butchers, adjoin to the old ones; on the South-ſide over theſe is likewiſe a long Room where in Time paſt the Tanners after they had done buying raw Hides uſed to ſtand the Remainder of the Day to ſell bend Leather. South of the New-Shambles are two Rows of Building with a paved Paſſage between, call'd the *Shoemaker-Booths*, where on a Saturday the Men of that Trade keep Market, but all the Week beſide they are ſhut up. South of theſe over againſt Peck-Lane, uſed to ſtand all the Rope-makers. On the Weſt End of Shoemaker-Booths, did ſtand ſuch as ſold Northern Cloths, Hampſhire and Burton-Kerſeys, and near them was to be had great Store of Houſewives Cloth both Linnen and Woollen.

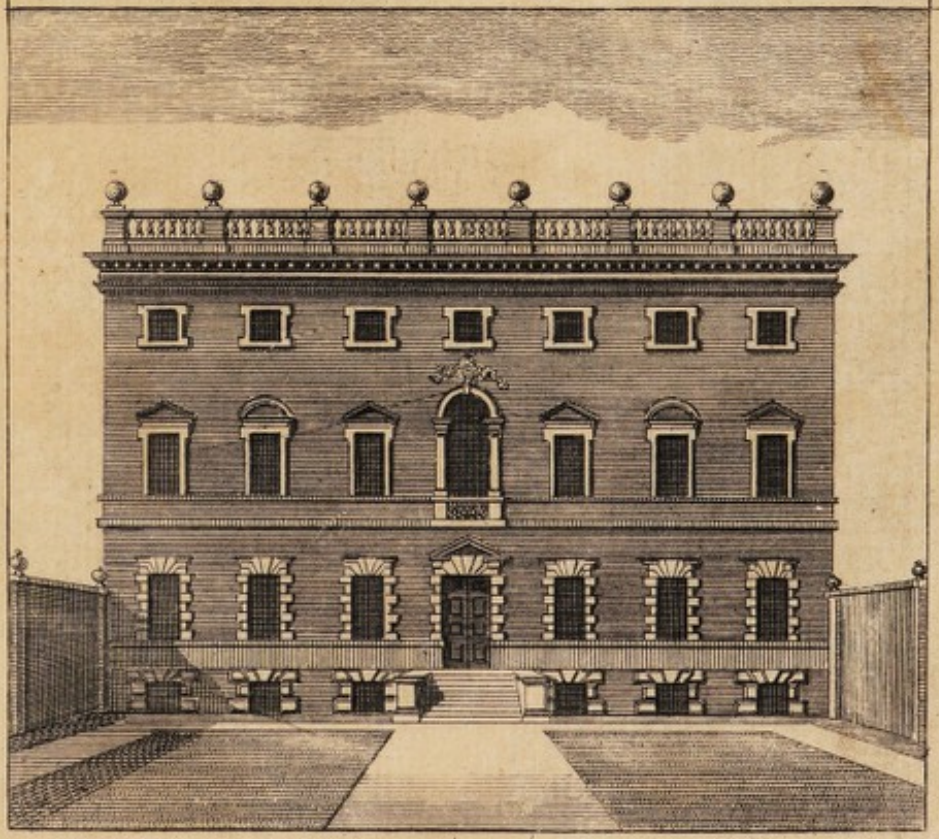
IN this great Market-Place uſed to be two Croſſes, the firſt on the Weſt End of the Long-Row near *Sheep-Lane* ſeated about ten Steps high with a Pillar in the Middle, called the *Malt-Croſs*, becauſe near it the Malt uſed to be ſold; here all Proclamations are read as alſo Declarations of War in the Face of a Full Market. The ſecond ſtood on the Eaſt End of the Market Place, oppoſite to the firſt, near the Shambles called the *Butter-Croſs*, this had large Seats about it of four Heights and was covered with a large tiled Roof ſupported by ſix Pillars, here thoſe ſat who dealt in Butter, Eggs, Bacon, &c. near it was the Fruit-Market plentifully provided with all kinds of Fruit in Seaſon.

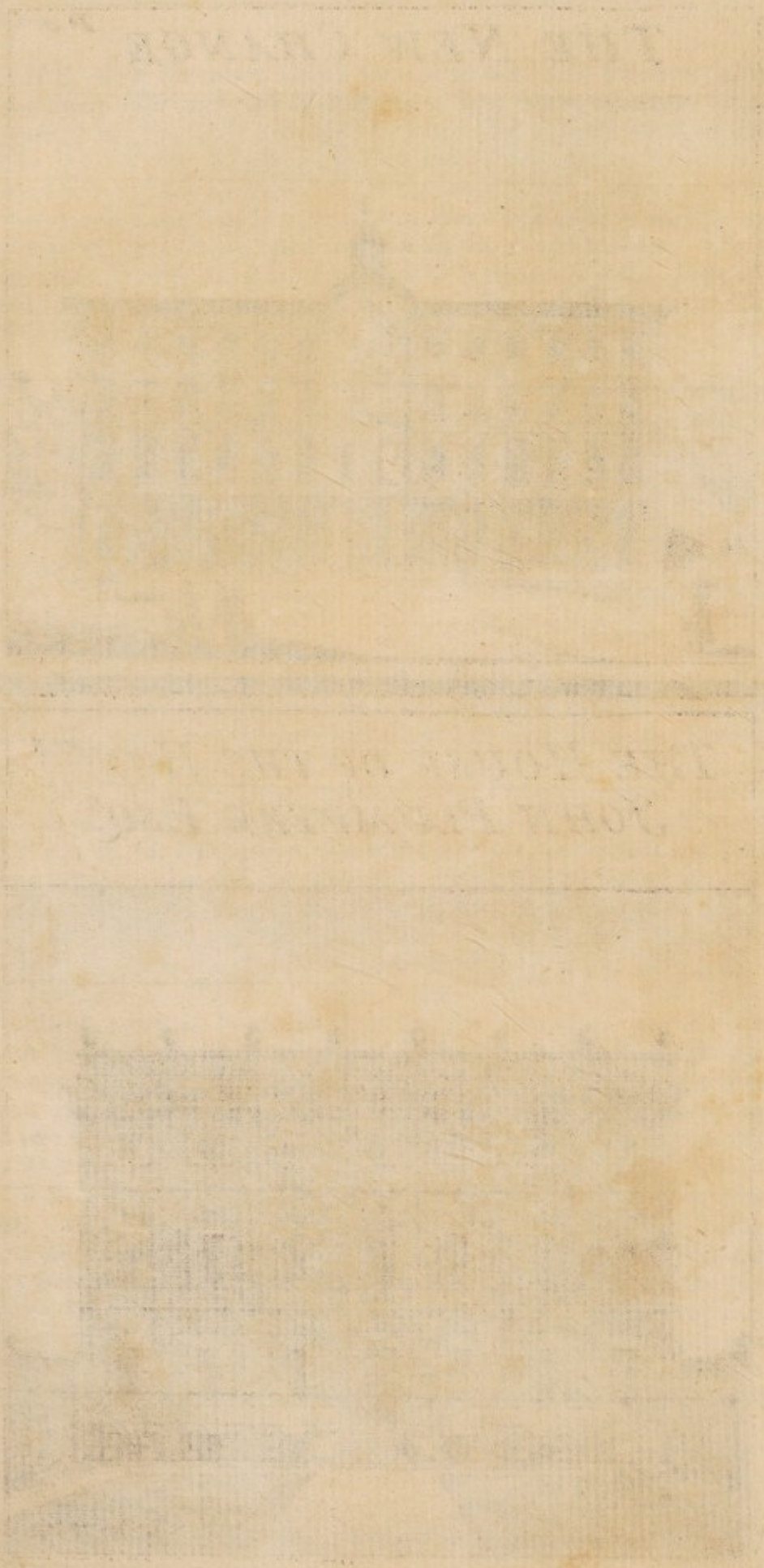
SUCH was the Face of the Market Place till within theſe Forty Years, ſince which Time the Market-Wall has been removed, as well asthe Butter-Croſs and the whole Place well paved, the Malt-Croſs has likewiſe been altered, is now but four Steps high, has a raiſed tiled Roof (the Top of which is adorned and rendered uſeful by ſix Sun-Dials and a Fane) reſts upon ſix Pillars; under this Roof and about this Croſs ſit ſuch as ſell EarthernWare both courſe and fine. The Sheep-folds are removed to a Place not far diſtant from this Market Place, and where the Butter-Croſs ſtood, or rather between that and the Shambles, which looked before very bare, there is ſince erected a Brick-Building 123 Feet in length, the Front of which is ſupported by Ten Stone Pillars, in the middle of this Front are three Niches of Stone, deſigned for placing of the Statues of King *George* the 1ſt, and the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales* in them, but they remain ſtill empty; above theſe is a Dial with an Hour Hand, and on the Top of all the Building is placed the Statue of *Juſtice*; between the Pillars and ſome Shops and the Shambles is an open Walk, in the middle of which a broad Stair Caſe leads up into the long Room where the Tanners were wont to ſell their Leather, this has now a boarded Floor and two Chimneys in it; here the Mayor and Sheriffs give their Michaelmas Entertainments &c. on the the left Hand a few ſteps higher is the Court were the Aſſizes and Seſſions were held for the Town, which formerly uſed to be done in the old Town Hall, and whither, ſince the late reparation, (new Fronting and otherwiſe beautifying of it) they are again removed. This Building is called the *New-Change*; it coſt the Corporation 2400 *l.* Notwithſtanding all theſe Alterations the ſeveral Dealers or Market People keep to the ſame Spots or as near to them as they can, where they uſed to vend their different Commodities, except, that Timber is not now brought to Market, but ſold on Wharfs and in Yards, neither do the Rope-makers at this Time ſtand in the Market, and thoſe who ſell Fiſh have at preſent their ſtands before the *New-Change*,

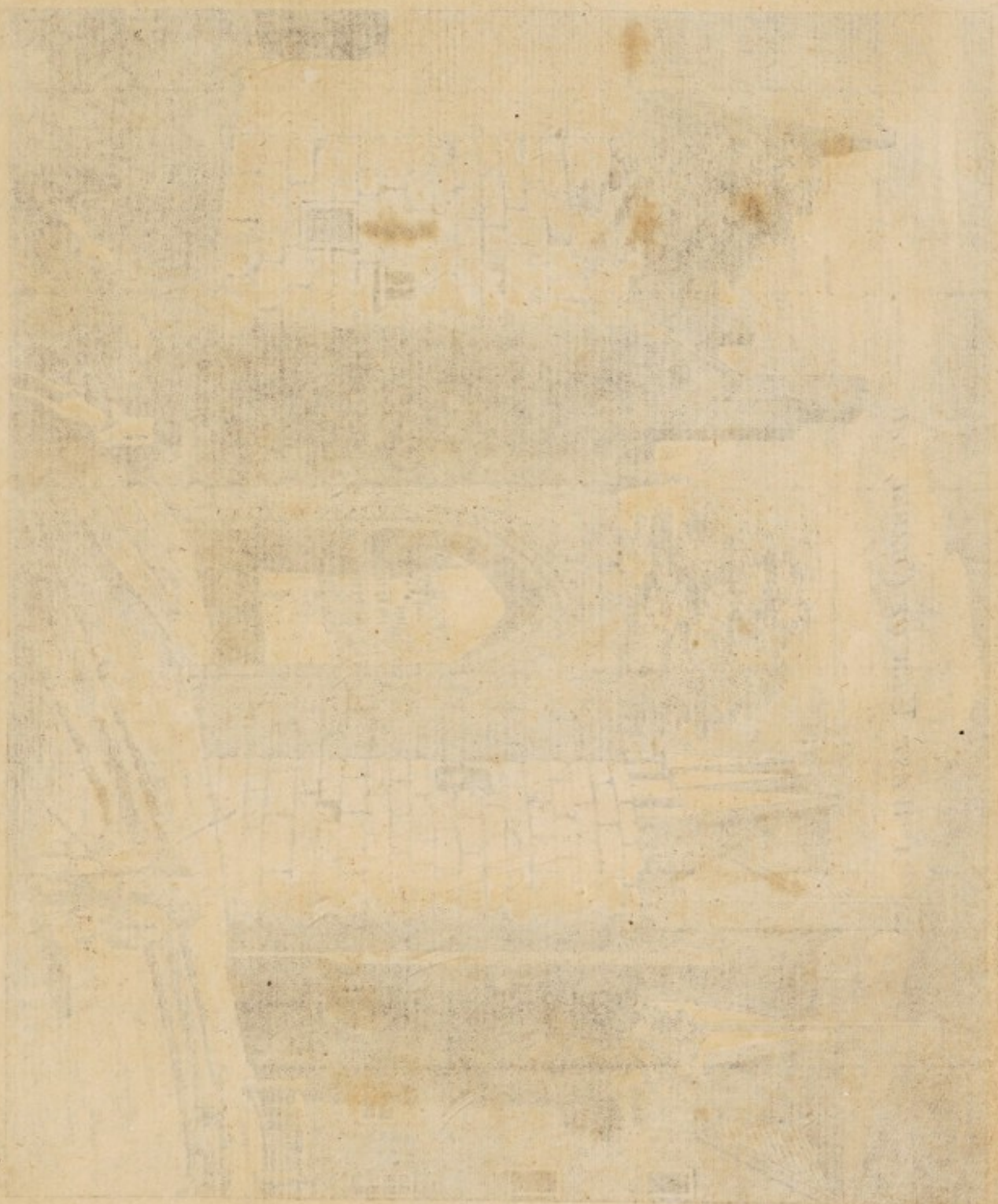
THE NEW CHANGE. P.o

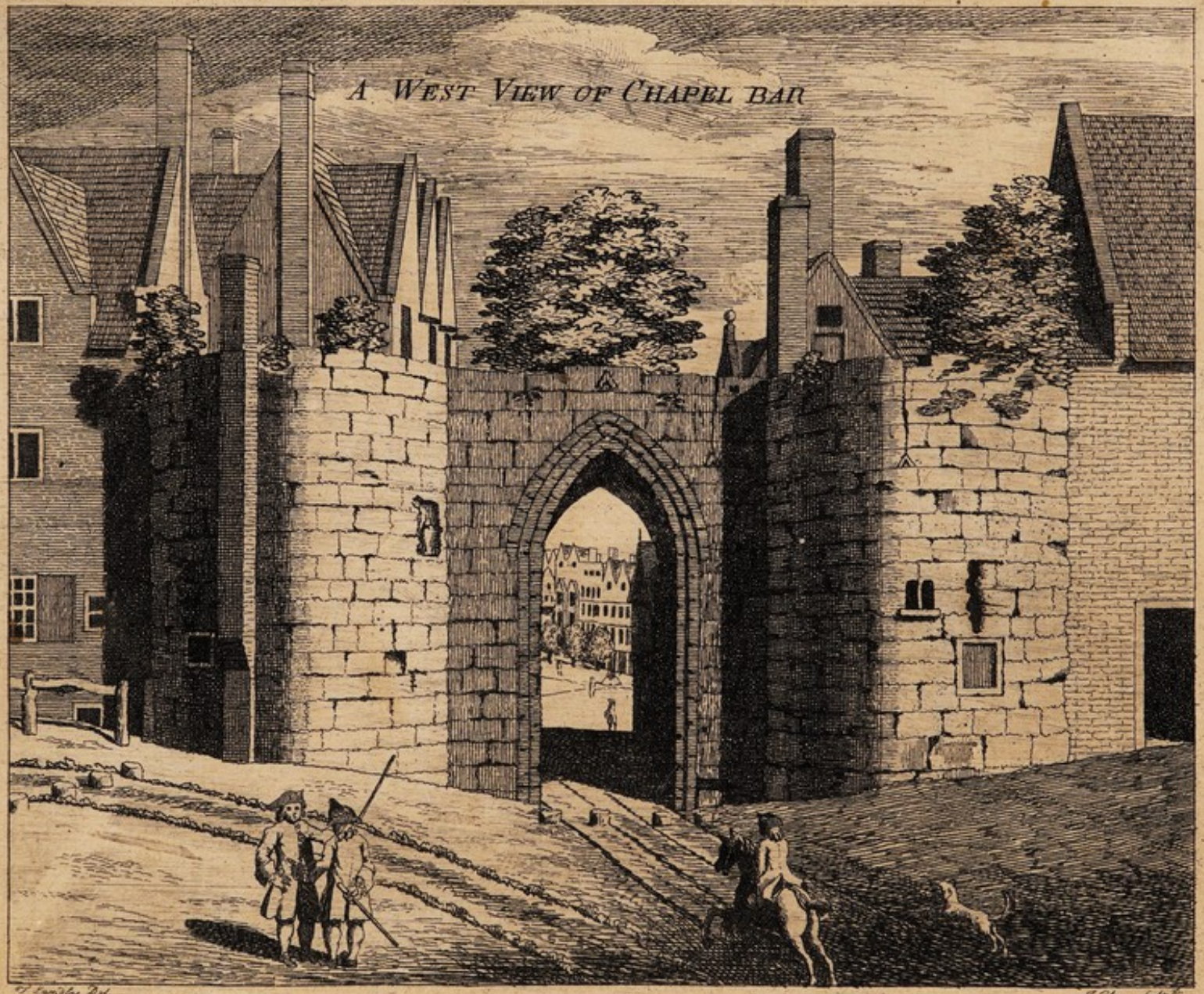


THE HOUSE OF THE HON.BLE
JOHN PLUMPTRE ESQ.R








A West View of Chapel Bar



Change, and the Gardiners who are mightily encreaſed ſince the Year 1705, have a Row of Stalls beyond the Malt-Croſs.

BESIDES the *Malt-Croſs*, there are two others the *Hen-Croſs* and the *Week-day-Croſs*. The firſt ſtands Eaſt of Timber Hill, and almoſt in the Center between four Streets which here meet; it is a fair Column ſtanding on an hexangular Baſis four Steps high, this is the Poultry Market as may be gathered from its Name; hither on Saturdays the Country People brings, all ſorts of Fowl both tame and wild, as Geeſe, Turkeys, Ducks, Pidgeons, &c. alſo Pigs. The Week-day-Croſs is likewiſe a Column ſtanding on an octangular Baſis larger than the former, with four Steps placed almoſt in the midſt of an open ſpace between the *High* and *Middle-pavement*; here the Wedneſday and Friday Market is kept, for Butter, Eggs, Pidgeons, wild Fowl, and all kind of Fruit in Seaſon; beſides on Fridays here are ſold, Sea and River Fiſh. Near this Croſs ſtand other Shambles placed North and South, where all the Week except on Saturdays, the Butchers ſell all kinds of Fleſh-meat. Over and above all theſe Markets, a Monday Market was lately endeavoured to be eſtabliſhed, on a Piece of Waſte Ground between the Weſt End of St. *Peter's* Church-yard, *Wheelergate* and *Houndgate*, which attempt tho' it did not anſwer the End, becauſe the Country People would not take to it, yet has proved an Advantage to the Town, for this Place which is in the Heart of the Town was a meer Sink before, and dangerous to paſs eſpecially in the Night, is now made good and as well paved as any other part of *Nottingham*; the Croſs, with a Roof ſupported by four Pillars is now walled in, and proves a very convenient Receptacle for the Town's Fire Engines, and on Saturdays it is the Sheep Market, the Folds, which formerly were placed in the Great Market Place being now removed to this, they ſtand along the Weſt and North Sides of *St. Peter's* Church-yard and at the Eaſt End of *Houndgate*. On the South ſide of the *Week-day-Croſs* is the ancient Town Hall, ſtanding upon part of the Old Wall, call'd *Mont-Hall*, probably becauſe it is ſituated on the Top of the Hill which leads up to the Week-day-Croſs, it has given the Lane going cloſe by it down between the two Marſhes the Name of *Mont-lane*, and the ſtreet oppoſite to it, that of *Mont-Hall-gate*, now called *Blow-bladder* ſtreet. This Hall was very lately a low Wooden Building wearing the Badge of Antiquity, the firſt Room, and which was anciently all the Hall, is ſpacious; in it uſed to be held the Aſſizes and Seſſions for the Town, as has been juſt now mentioned, over the Seat where the Judge in the Circuit and the Mayor at other Times uſed to ſit, are the King's Arms handſomely painted, on each Side of it are hung up the Arms of nine of the Benefactors to this Town, with Inſcriptions under them, (of which more in *Sect.* VII.) Within this Court there is an handſome Wainſcotted Chamber called the *Council Houſe* (which anciently did not belong to the Hall) where the Mayor and his Brethren with the reſt of the Members of the Corporation tranſact the Buſineſs of the Town, and here the Records and all other Writings of the Town are kept, under three Locks and Keys, of which the Mayor for the Time being has one, the youngeſt Alderman not being Mayor, the ſecond, and the ſenior Coroner the third. In this Hall the Burgeſſes are choſen who are to repreſent this Town in Parliament. Under it is a Priſon, both for Debtors above and for Felons under Ground. This ſeems to me to be the old Priſon of which mention is made in the Charter of Confirmation of King *Edward* III. which recites an Inquiſition taken and retained in Chancery, whereby it was found, "That the Burgeſſes Time out of "Mind, unto the Time of King *John's* Charter and ſince, had a Goal in the Town "for the Cuſtody of ſuch as were taken therein as belonging to the Town." It could therefore not be that which King *John* built about the third Year of his Reign, as Dr. *Thoroton* ſeems to doubt. This Priſon was lately in very bad Order, eſpecially

that of the Felons, but is now repaired as well as the ancient Hall, (the whole Front of which was in the Year 1744 pulled down, and faced with a Modern one, the Top of which reſts upon Tuſcan Columns, the Roof of which is probably near 700 Years old, and is framed not unlike that of *Weſtminſter*, is perfectly ſound and therefore preſerved.) It is indeed but juſt to conſider, that tho' the Law confines the Bodies of the Debtors, it does not countenance the Ruin of their Health, and tho' Felons may have deſerved Death, yet are they not to be deſtroy'd before they have been fairly convicted.

ON the ſame ſide of the Way and at the upper End of the *High-pavement*, almoſt over againſt *Mary-gate*, is the *King*'s *Hall*, or the *County* or *Shire Hall*? This tho' within the Town is not within the County of the Town of *Nottingham*, being excepted by the Charter of *Henry* VI, and all the ſubſequent Charters. In this Hall the Aſſizes and Seſſions for the County at large, as alſo the County Court are held, *&c.* here likewiſe by the Suffrages of the Freeholders the Knights of the Shire are choſen who are to ſerve the County in Parliament, and the Coroners of the Shire, as well as the Verderers for the Foreſt of *Shirwood*. This Hall was built of Stone, 27 Feet and a half in Front, and 54 Feet deep, the Courts ſtood facing one another, the Judge of the Common Pleas looking towards the South, and the Judge of the King's Bench towards the North. * *John Boun* Serjeant at Law, did ſome Years before the Civil War, give an Houſe having the Common Hall of the County on the Eaſt, and another Houſe, now † Sir *Thomas Hutchinſon's*, on the Weſt ſide, to be uſed by the Country People for the more convenient Tryals of *Niſi prius*, it was built with Arches open to the Street as it remains to this Day.

I found a large pannelled Table which formerly was hung up in the Hall, but ſince the repairing of the Courts has been taken down, cut in two, and made uſe of to repair the Weſt End of the *Niſi prius* Bar; upon this Table were painted 23 Coats of Arms, with the Bearers Names under each, with this Inſcription:

Theſe whoſe Names and Arms are here ſet down, being then in the Commiſſion of the Peace for this County, were Contributors to the Building of this Hall. Anno Dom. 1618.

SOME of theſe Arms and Names are rubbed out and thoſe I have been able to make out are the following;

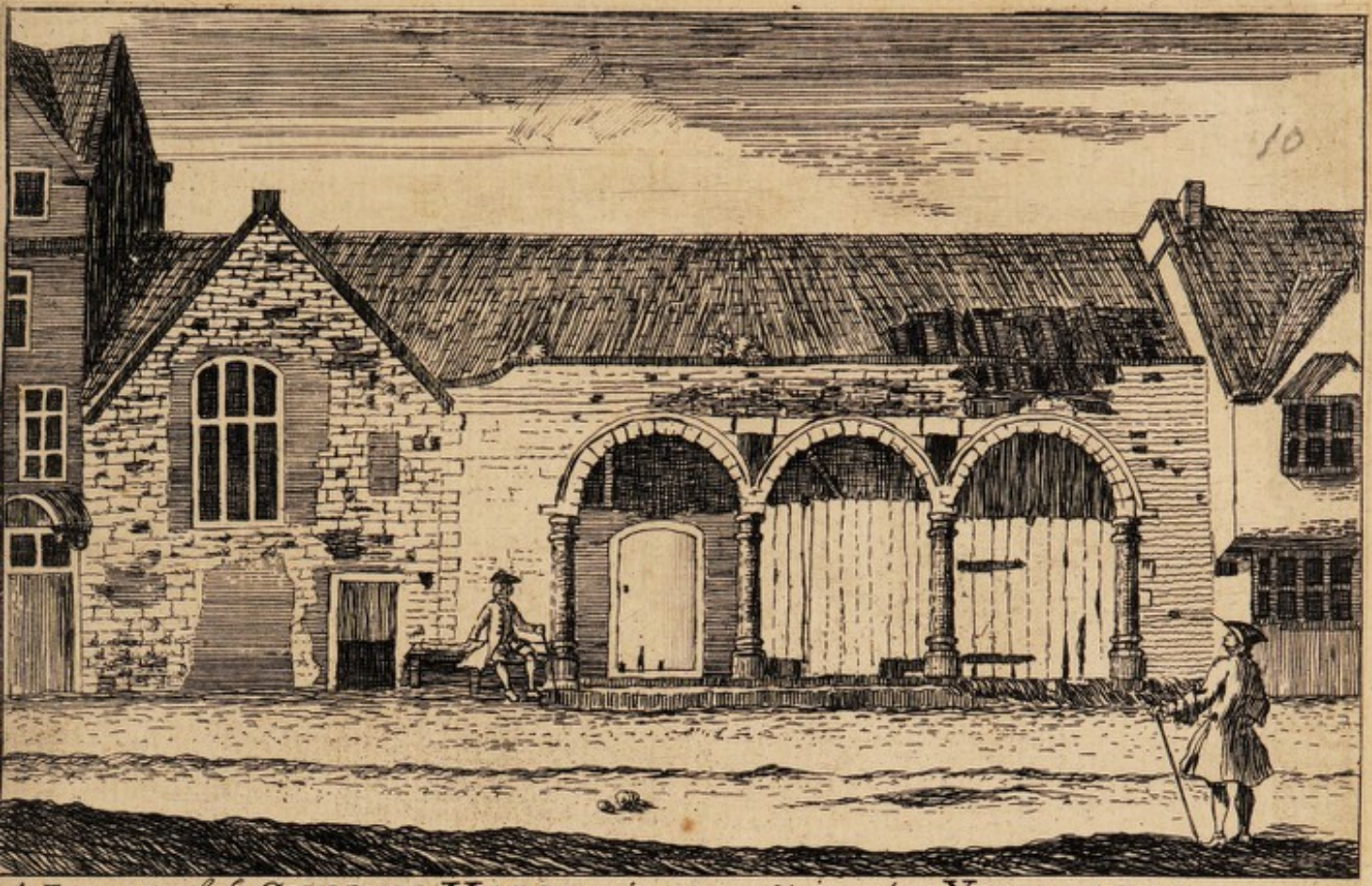
" *Lord Cavendiſh*, *Lord Stanhope*, *Sir Percival Willoughby*, Knt. *Sir John Byron*,
" *Sir George Parkyns*, Knt. *Sir George Laſcelles*, Knt. *Sir Gervas Clifton*, Bart. *Sir*
" *Francis Leek*, Knt. *Sir Thomas Hutchinſon*, Knt. *Folk Cartwright*, Eſq; *Hardolph*
" *Waſtnes*, Eſq; *Robert Pierpoint*, Eſq; *Robert Sutton*, Eſq; *John Wood*, Eſq; *Robert*
" *Williamſon*, Eſq; *Lancelot Rolleſton*, Eſq; *Gervas Trevery*, Eſq;

By this Table it appears that this Houſe was given to the County upwards of 24 Years before thoſe inteſtine Troubles. ‡

Both

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* *Thoroton, page* 493. † *This was formerly the Property of Nicholas Kinnerſly, and it continued in the Family of the Hutchinſon's 'till Julius Hutchinſon Eſq; ſold it to the Juſtices of the County of* Nottingham, *at the Perſuaſion of Sir Thomas Parkyns, who then had a Scheme for pulling it down to enlarge the County Hall and Goal.* ‡ *It is* 40 *Feet in Front and about* 20 *Feet deep.*



A Prospect of ye COUNTY HALL *as it appear'd in the* Year 1750.



Near the top of Barker-gate

BOTH Courts are at this Time kept in the old Hall, and tho' of late repaired and altered, ſo that the Judge of the Crown faces the Weſt and the Judge of the Common Pleas the South, yet are they ſtill very inconvenient. The old as well as the additional arched Hall is in a very indifferent Condition, the Stone Work is here and there patched up with Brick, in ſhort 'tis hardly fit to bring any of his Majeſty's Judges into, and indeed a certain Judge being very much offended at it, inſtead of ſpeaking to the Gentlemen of the County in a perſuaſive manner, laid a Fine upon the County of two Thouſand Pounds, but it not being determined how the ſame ſhould be levied, ſo far from forwarding the Building of a new Hall, it has rather retarded it; however I would not be ſuſpected to doubt, that e'er long the Gentlemen Juſtices of the County, will agree on ſome expedient for the Honour of their Country and in Duty and Regard to his Majeſty, (whoſe Repreſentatives the Juſtices of Aſſize are) for erecting a Building worthy of themſelves, and ſuitable for the Reception of the Miniſter's of Juſtice. Under the old Hall was the Goal for the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, as ſeveral Charters expreſs, this is moſt likely, that which King *John*, built. It is now converted into a Brew-houſe and Cellars, for the uſe of the Goaler and a new one is built behind the old Hall, leaving a light airy Yard between.

HERE I muſt not omit to acquaint the Reader, that as after the *Norman* Conqueſt, this Town was divided into two Boroughs of ſeparate Juriſdiction; ſo there were alſo two Town-Halls, of which that hitherto not mentioned ſeems to have been the beſt Building, *viz.* of Stone, it ſtood in the French Borough, on the ſpot where now the *Feather's* Inn is, ſome Ruins of the old Stone Work is ſtill viſible about the Stables. The Street leading from this Houſe up to the Caſtle, commonly called by the People *Frier-lane* is in all Leaſes term'd *Moot-hall-gate*.

IN this Town there are Streets, Lanes, Courts, Rows, &c. beſides Yards, to the Number of 90. the which for the Eaſe of the Reader I have diſpoſed alphabetically in the following Table, where the curious will find the Name of each, in the firſt Column, the Number of Houſes in the ſecond, and that of Souls in the third Column.

An

An Alphabetical Table of the Names of Streets &c. and Number of Houſes and Souls in each.

Streets.	*Houſes.*	*Souls.*
Angel-Row — —	22	130
Back-Lane — — —	9	57
Back-Side — — —	214	1313
Barker-Gate — — —		174
Bearward-Lane — —	34	145
Beck-Lane — — —	16	91
Beck-Barns — —	8	46
Beller-Gate — — —		83
Boot-Lane — — —	9	40
Bottle-Lane *See* Linby-Lane — —		
Bridge-End — — —	28	78
Bridleſmith-Gate —	77	331
Brightmore-Hill *commonly call'd* Gardiner's-Hill — —	3	18
Broad-Lane — — —	17	97
Broad-Marſh — —	36	162
Byard-Lane — — —	3	6
Carter-Gate — — —	16	104
Caſtle-Gate — — —	92	445
Chandlers-Lane — —	20	47
Chappel-Bar — —	25	135
Chappel's-Court — —	14	58
Cheſterfield-Lane —	25	82
Coalpit-Lane — —	4	20
Cow-Lane — — —	19	
Cuckſtool-Row — —	13	80
Fair Maid's-Lane *vulgarly call'd* S — n-Lane — — —	4	21
Fink-Hill-Street — —	15	97
Fiſher-Gate — — —	47	275
Fleſher-Gate *by ſome* Fletcher-Gate —		163
Frier-Lane *See* Moot-Hall-Gate — —		
Frier-Row — — —	28	132
Gooſe-Gate — — —	21	96
Gray-Frier-Gate — —	16	80
Gridle-Smith-Gate —	32	
Halliſax-Lane *commonly called* Jack Nuttal's-Lane — —	2	9
Hen-Croſs — — —	6	31
High-Pavement — —	48	240
High-Street *See* Sadler-Gate — — —		
Hockley-Hole — —	25	106
Hound-Gate — — —	66	332
St. James's-Lane —		
Jew-Lane — — —		14
Johnſon's-Court — —	15	81
Linby-Lane — — —	13	59
Liſter-Gate *wrongly call'd* Grayfriergate	17	85
Long-Row — — —	63	487
Low-Pavement — —	18	115
Malin-Hill — — —	7	27
St. Mary's Church Side	33	158
St. Mary's-Hill — —		
St. Mary's-Gate — —	56	210
Marſden's-Court —	11	61
Middle-Pavement —	18	97
Mont-hall-Gate *now* Blowbladder-Street	19	89
Mont-Lane *commonly called* Middle-Hill *formerly* Medla-Hill	7	30

Mont-

Streets.	Houſes.	Souls.
Moot-Hall-Gate *commonly* Woolergate, *wrongly* Frier-Lane	—	11
Millſtone-Lane	—	
Narrow-Marſh	—	535
Newarke-Lane	—	
New-Change	6	27
North ſide of the Leen	8	34
Palavicini's-Row	8	40
Peck-Lane	8	51
Pennyfoot-Lane *See* Back-Lane		
Pennyfoot-Row	7	32
Pepper-Street	12	52
St. Peter's Church-yard	5	19
St. Peter's-Lane	—	
Peter-Gate	23	113
Pilcher-Gate	19	128
Queen-Street	9	35
Roſemary-Lane	14	72
Rotten-Row	10	53
Row oppoſite to Pecklane	9	38
Sadler-Gate *now call'd* High-Street	8	36
Shamble-Lane	6	
Sheep-Lane	14	70
Short-Hill	33	137
Smithy-Row	13	55
South ſide of St. Peter's	10	47
South ſide of the Leen	16	105
Spaniel-Row	8	32
Stephen's-Court	14	93
Stony-Street	20	126
Swine-Green	14	77
Timber-Hill	22	137
Trent-Bridge	9	34
Turncalf-Alley	9	31
Turnbull-Street	11	74
Vout-Lane *commonly call'd* Drewry-Hill	11	59
Wallnut-Tree-Lane	—	
Waſte without Chappel-Bar	18	69
Waſte over-againſt the Caſtle	9	56
Warſar-Gate *commonly call'd* Worſer-Gate	46	189
Week-day-Croſs	15	57
Wheelwright-Gate	30	168
Woolpack-Lane	17	94
To theſe we add the Caſtle and Brew-Houſe-Yard	18	67

This Account of the Number of Souls in the Town of *Nottingham*, was taken in the Year 1739.—Not computing the amount of them by allowing a certain Number in each Houſe one with another; but gathering the exact Number of Men, Women and Children, in every individual Houſe or Tenement.

THE

IN the Number of Houſes within the foregoing Table are not comprized Beadhouſes, Hoſpitals, Workhouſes, Goals, nor the Houſe Correction, all which contain upwards of 200 Souls.

THE Origin of the Names of theſe ſeveral Places is as various as that of the Sirnames of Men. Some are derived from their Situation, as the *High*, *Low*, and *Middle-pavements*, the *Back ſide*, *Back-lane*, &c. Some from their Shape and Magnitude, as the *Long-row*, *Broad-lane*, *Short-hill*, *Narrow-marſh*, &c. Some from the Neighbourhood of ſome Church, Chappel, Religious Houſe, or the Caſtle: as *St. Mary's-gate*, *St. Peter's-gate*, *St. James's-lane*, *Caſtlegate*, &c. Some from ſome noted Perſon living there, or having a Property in that Place: as, *Marſden's Court*, *Stephen's Court*, *Chappel's Court*, *Barkergate*, *Bellergate*. Some from the former Condition of the Ground: as, *Rotten-row*, or from what in Times paſt ſtood there, as *Cuckſtool-row*. Some from particular People inhabiting the Place as *Jew-lane*, * or from ſome Animals formerly kept there: as *Hound-Gate* and *Spaniel-Row*, where doubtleſs in the Time when our Kings uſed to reſide in the Caſtle of *Nottingham*, the Hounds and Spaniels of the King, uſed to be kept, and as at this preſent Time Lions are kept at the Tower, ſo formerly in the Room of theſe, Bears uſed to be kept, as appears by the Title of the Officer who takes Care of them, (which to this Day) is not the King's *Lion-Keeper* but the King's *Bear-Keeper*, and thence *Bearward-Lane* may have obtained its Name. Some from the frequent Paſſage of Cattle and other live Proviſions: as *Sheep Lane*, *Cow Lane*, *Gooſe Gate*, &c: And ſome from the particular Trades that uſed to dwell in them: as *Sadler Gate*, *Fletcher Gate*, *Smithy Row*, *Bridleſmith Gate* and *Gridleſmith Gate*, of which two laſt my Anonymous Author expreſſes himſelf to this Purpoſe: "Of the Streets in *Nottingham* I find two very near "in Sound, differing only in one Letter, *viz.* B and G, but very wide in their Deri- "vation, for the firſt was ſo called by Reaſon of the great Number of Smiths dwelling "there, who made Bitts, Snaffles and other Articles for Bridles, of which Trade "there are are ſome ſtill inhabiting this Street tho' the Major part of them is now "worn out by Smiths of a rougher Stamp, ſuch as make Plough Irons, Coulters, Shares, "Stroake and Nayles, Harrow Teeth and the like, of which Trade there are at this "Day ſuch Store in this Street, and other parts of the Town, as ſerve to furniſh not "only the County of *Nottingham*, but divers other bordering Shires, as *Leiceſter*, "*Rutland* and *Lincoln*. The Reaſon of which Number I ſuppoſe, the great Plenty "of Coals got and the great Plenty of Iron made in theſe Parts.

Gridleſmith Gate he turns into *Girdleſmith Gate* and this he derives from the Dialect of the Common People about the Confines of *Derby* and *Staffordſhire*, who call a Girdle a Gridle, and in this Street ſuch lived, who made Buckles, Hooks, and other Matters for Girdles.

Not-

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* *By an Exemplification of the King's ancient Poſſeſſions in* Nottingham *out of the Pipe Office it appears that there were ſeveral Houſes of Jews, as alſo a Synagogue in* Nottingham, *until in the* XXth *of* Edward *the* 1ſt, *the King granted the ſame to* Hugh Putrell *of* Thurmenton *and to his Heirs for ever, paying annually to his Majeſty on* Michaelmas Day *by the Hands of the Bailiffs of* Nottingham *one Penny.*

Nottingham has in general one Benefit hardly to be match'd by any other of the Kingdom, to wit: That the Inhabitants are not only well provided with good Barley to turn into Malt and Ale (for which this Town is famed all over England) but that they have alſo the beſt, cooleſt and deepeſt Rock Cellars, to ſtow their Liquor in, many being 20, 24 to 36 ſteps deep, nay in ſome Places there are Cellars within Cellars deeper and deeper in the Rock; but of all the Rock Cellars thoſe which his Honour *Willoughby* not many Years ago cauſed to be hewed out, deſerve the principal Notice for ſeveral Reaſons, and it is a Queſtion whether there be any Rock Cellars to be compared with them in the whole Kingdom. From the paved Yard even with the Brewhouſe, which is about 12 Feet below the Level of the Ground Floor, theſe Cellars are 16 Feet perpendicular in depth, the Paſſage leading down to them opens to the North, is arched and has 32 eaſy Steps cover'd with Bricks, and receives light enough to make the deſcent pleaſant; at the bottom you meet with three Doors, that which faces you leads to the greateſt Cellar, the other two on each ſide give entrance into two leſſer Cellars; all three deſcribe exact Circles having hæmiſpherical Roofs, the Center of each is ſupported by a proportionable round Pillar of Rock, the leſſer have Bings all round them, and what is peculiarly remarkable is, that in ſo large an extent of Rock requiſite for three ſuch conſiderable Excavations there does not appear the leaſt Crack or Flaw.

THE ſhalloweſt Cellars are made uſe of by Tradeſmen for Store places to keep certain Goods in; others had large and level Floors in them with Ciſterns and Kilns to ſteep Barley and dry Malt in, of theſe there were very many even ſo lately as the latter part of the Reign of King *Charles* the 1ſt, and in ſome of theſe ſubterraneous Malt Rooms, they uſed to make Malt as kindly in the heat of the Summer, as above Ground in the beſt Time of the Winter, and tho' thoſe Malt Kilns were much leſs than the Malt Offices at preſent, which are almoſt all above Ground, yet the Number of the others and the working of them all the Year round, made the yearly Quantity very conſiderable, elſe this Town could never have ſupplied with Malt, *Lancaſhire*, *Cheſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Staffordſhire* and the *Peak* of *Derbyſhire*, which uſed to be done by Carriers and Hukſters, then commonly called Badgers, of whom thoſe of *Cheſhire* uſed to make a double Return, by bringing Salt from the Withes, and carrying back Malt.

THE Town of *Nottingham* is about two Statute Miles, and the County of the Town ſpreads its Juriſdiction upwards of ten Miles in Circumference, the Boundaries of which they carefully preſerve by chuſing every half Year a certain Number of Perſons of the Town, headed by one of the Coroners, which are called the *Middleton-Jury*; this Name I take to be a Contraction of *Middle-Town-Jury*, not only becauſe they are ſummoned from amongſt the Town's People in the Town, but becauſe they not only take Care of the extream Boundaries, but they likewiſe walk through the Middle and every part of the Town, taking Notice of, and preſenting all Incroachments and Nuſances.

SPEAKING of Nuſances calls to my Mind what I ſhould have mentioned before when I was ſpeaking of Building in general, *viz.* my finding ſome Time ago in the Statute Books, a Title of a Statute of the 27th of *Henry* the 8th. C. 1. For re-edifying *Nottingham*, *Glouceſter*, *Northampton* and other Towns. This put me to a ſtand how this Decay ſhould come, not having either read or heard of any Fire, Tempeſt or War, this Town had ſuffered by, I therefore in hopes of ſome Information

wrote

to Mr. *Plumptre*, who likewiſe not recollecting to have read of any bad Accident of ſo modern a Date, went and did ſee the original Statute, and was ſo good as to tranſmit to me the Preamble, which tho' it does not relate the Cauſe, yet tells us the Condition this and other Towns were in at that Time: It is as follows:

" FOR ſo moche as dyverſe and many Howſes, Meſuages and Tenements of " Habitations in the Townes of *Notyngham*, *Shrugsbury*, *Ludlow*, *Bridgenorth*, " *Quynborow*, *Northampton* and *Glouceſter*, now are and of long Tyme have been in " great Ruyne, and Decaye, and ſpecially in the pryncypal and cheif Stretes there " beyng, in the whiche cheif Stretes in Tymes paſſed have been bewtiful dwellyng " Howſes there well inhabited, whiche at this Day moche Part thereof is deſolate " and voyde Groundes, with Pyttes, Cellars and Vaultes lying open and unkovered " very perillous for People to go by in the Nyghte withoute Jeopardy of Lyf, which " Decayes are to the great impoveryſhyng and Hindrans of the ſame Townes for the " Remedy whereof it may pleaſe the Kyng oure Soveraigne Lorde by the aſſent of " his Lordes ſpiritual and temporal and the Commons in this preſent Parlyament " aſſembled, and by th'authorite of the ſame that may be enacted &c.

THE enacting part provides that if the Owners of the vacant and decayed Houſes and Grounds do not re-edify the ſame, within three Years after Proclamation for that purpoſe by the chief Magiſtrates of the Towns, thoſe vacant and decay'd Grounds, and Houſes, ſhall fall to the Lords of the Manours, and if in three Years more thoſe Lords do not re-edify, then they ſhall go to the Bodies Corporate of thoſe Towns reſpectively, and if they do not re-edify in three Years more the, ſaid Grounds and Houſes ſhall revert to their firſt Owners. And there is then a ſaving to all Perſons under Age, under Coverture, in Priſon or beyond Sea, provided they re-edify within three Years after the Diſability is removed.

BEFORE I conclude this Section I cannot forbear taking Notice of my Anonymous Author's blameable Partiality for his Native Place, with regard to its Beauty and Cleanlineſs. He is extremely angry with the Author of a Leomine Diſtich which he fathers upon ſome *Stall-fed-Monk*, viz.

Non niſi confingam poſſum laudare Nottingham,
Gens fœtet atque focus ſordidus ille locus.

the which he tranſlates thus:

I cannot without Lye and Shame,
Commend the Town of *Nottingham*,
The People and the Fuel ſtink,
The Place as ſordid as a Sink.

If he thinks the Lines to be very old, they could not at all affect the Condition of *Nottingham* in his Time. But ſince they have ſo highly provok'd his Indignation, let us ſee whether the Injuſtice done the Town by them be ſo great as he fain would make it.

IN 1641 the Traveller eſpecially in Winter, found the *Trent* Lanes very dirty and after he had paſſed the *Leen* Bridge, the very Foot of the Town called the Bridge-End, deep and miry. At his firſt Entrance into the narrow Paſſage which uſed to lead between two high Precipices to the upper part of the Town, he was from a parcel of little Rock-houſes (if the Wind was Northerly) ſaluted with a Volley of ſuffocating ſmoke, cauſed by the burning of Gorſe and Tanners Knobs. Every Body knows the Fragrancy and Cleanlineſs of Tanners, Fellmongers and Curriers, many of which

which were then diſperſed all over the Town; the greateſt thoroughfare in the Town, *Bridleſmith-Gate* was then lined on both Sides with the rougheſt kind of Black-ſmiths; the Market Place though ſpacious, yet was paved but on one Side, and on the other called the Sands it was very miry. That Place near St. *Peter's* Church where the Monday Market was after Projected, was not paved and part of it was ſo boggy that there was a bridge of Planks laid a-croſs it with a ſingle Rail, 'till of late Years, over which People did paſs not without Danger in the Night Time; all St *Peter's* Church-yard ſide was low and dirty, and from the Rock of the Church-yard through *Liſter-Gate* to the Leen, was one continued Swamp and the Ground was not raiſed and paved till the Year ****** (‡) when Mr. *William Thorp* and Mr. *Lilly* were Chamberlains. All this is evident by what People remember to have obſerved within theſe 40 Years, whence the Reader may judge whether the Author of the Diſtich has done any more than deliver'd the naked Truth. To me it is plain that the Improvement of the Town, by mending Roads and raiſing and paving Streets as well as beautifying it with ſightly Buildings, was a Task left to later Generations, who have indeed now done it effectually, and no Stranger who has taken the Pains attentively to conſider the Situation and preſent Buildings, the State of Trade and Manufacture, the Plenty of Proviſions brought to the Market, the excellent Malt Liquor brew'd at *Nottingham*, but will gladly ſubſcribe to what is ſaid of them in the following Lines:

Fair *Nottingham* with brilliant Beauty graced,
In ancient *Shirwood's* South Weſt Angle placed,
Where Northern Hills her tender Neck protect,
With dainty Flocks of golden Fleeces deckt,
No roaring Tempeſt diſcompoſe her Mien,
Her Canopy of State's a Sky ſerene.
She on her left *Belvoir's* rich Vale deſcrys,
On th' other, *Clifton* Hill regale her Eyes;
If from her loftySeat ſhe bows her Head,
There's at her Feet a flowry Carpet ſpread.
Britain's third Stream which runs with rapid force,
No ſooner Spys her, but retards his Courſe,
He turns, he winds, he cares not to be gone,
Until to her he firſt has Homage done,
He chearfully his wat'ry Tribute pays,
And at her Footſtool foreign Dainties lays,
With Aſſiduity her favour Courts,
And richeſt Merchandize from Sea imports.
Ceres her Gift with laviſh hand beſtows,
And Bacchus o'er his Butt of Engliſh Nectar glows.
Thy Sons O *Nottingham* with fervour pray,
May no inteſtine Feuds thy Bliſs betray,
Health, Plenty, Pleaſure, then will ne'er decay.

‡ *See* Index.

SECT. II.

PARISHES, CHURCHES, CHAPPELS, MONUMENTS, and MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS in them and the Church-Yards, &c.

NOTTINGHAM is divided into three Pariſhes: St. *Mary's*, St. *Peter's* and St. *Nicholas's*.— Of theſe the firſt is the largeſt, including much the greater half of the Town.

THEY are governed after the ſame manner of thoſe in *London*, by the Miniſter, two Churchwardens and a proportionable Number of Overſeers of the Poor, to the extent of each Pariſh, except that they enjoy free Veſtries, whereas many in the *Metropolis* groan under the Arbitrary Impoſitions of ſelect ones. Ours in Imitation of *London* have erected Work-Houſes, where their Poor are very well maintained at a much eaſier and cheaper Rate then formerly.

THAT of St. *Mary* is built upon a piece of Waſte Ground, ſituated near to the Clayfield Pound between two Roads, one leading from the Gallow-Hill to Cow-Lane, the other from the ſame Hill to Broad-Lane, which Ground this Pariſh holds of the Corporation by Leaſe dated the 5th of April in the 12th Year of the Reign of King *George* I. 1726, for the Term of 999 Years, at the Yearly Acknowledgement of *One Shilling*, to be paid annually at the Town-Hall on the 29th of *September*.

THAT of St. *Peter*, is built upon that ſpot, where their ſhare ofthe *White-Rents* ſtood, given to the three Pariſhes by *William Gregory*, Gent. *See* Sect. VII.

St. *Nicholas's* Work-Houſe, ſtands on a Piece of Waſte Ground, over againſt the Caſtle of *Nottingham*, held by Leaſe of the Corporation, bearing Date *June* 27th in the 12th Year of King *George* I. 1726, for the ſame Term and upon the ſame Condition, as St. *Mary's*.

THE three Pariſh Churches ſtand upon Eminences, St. *Mary's* on the higheſt, *viz.* 23 Yards perpendicular above the Plain of the Meadows; St. *Peter's* ſtands on a lower, *viz.* 12 Yards and an half; and St. *Nicholas's* on the loweſt of all, to wit, 11 Yards.

THERE appears no certain Accounts when they were built or by whom founded, except concerning the Age of St. *Mary*, a Workman who was employ'd in repairing the Weſt End of the Church (then very much decay'd) informs me that there was found a Date cut out in one of the Timbers, which, tho' he could not preciſely remember, yet this he was ſure of, that it made the Church then upwards of Eleven hundred Years old. And indeed the oldeſt part of the Building, beſpeaks it of Saxon Original, as well as St. *Peters'*.

AFTER the Conqueſt in the Reign of *Henry* I. we find them all three mentioned in the Foundation Deed of the Priory of *Lenton*, (a) where *William Peverell* a-

(a) *Thoroton*, p. 218, 490.

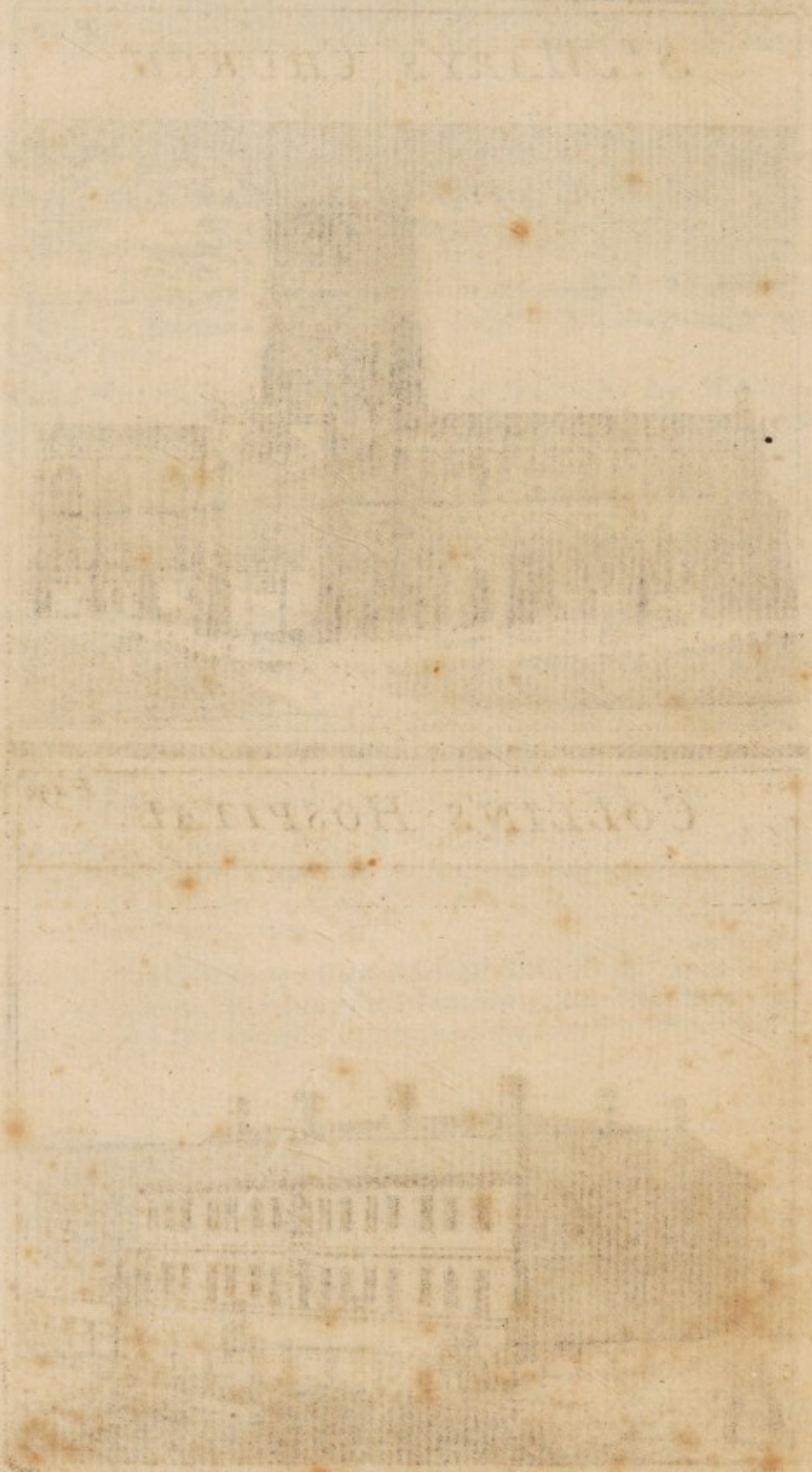
mong

S^t. MARY'S CHURCH. P. 20



COLLIN'S HOSPITAL. P 152





mong other Gifts granted to it, (with leave of his Lord *Henry*) the Church of St. *Mary* in the Engliſh Borough of *Nottingham*, with Land, Tythe, and Appurtenances, the Church of St *Peter*, and the Church of St *Nicholas*, likewiſe in *Nottingham*.

THE Church of St. *Mary*, as it is the oldeſt, ſo it is by much the largeſt, ſtanding (as has been ſaid) on the higheſt Rock of the three. It is built in the form of a Croſs with a ſquare Tower in the Interſection, the whole is contrived like a Collegiate Church, with Stalls on both ſides of the Quire, which laſt being very much decay'd in 162 5, (Mr. *Hansby* being then Vicar) was put in repair by the Farmers of the Tythes, by Sequeſtration of the Profits; it was again repaired in the Year 1727, and adorned with a very handſome Altar Piece, of neat Joyners Work, the Rev. Mr. *Diſney* Vicar.

ON the North ſide of the croſs Iſle, is the Chappel of *All-Saints*, belonging to the Family of the *Plumptre's*, in which are divers Monuments hereafter mentioned. This Chappel has been the Property of that ancient Family, ever ſince the 23d of *Henry* VII. after *Tho. Page* of *Miſterton*, Gent. of whom *Henry Plumptre*, Gent. (a) purchaſed one Meſſuage and thirteen Cottages, whereof the Meſſuage and nine Cottages lay together in the North-ſide of the Church-yard of St. *Mary*, where now is the Manſion Houſe of *John Plumptre*, Eſq; who ſome years ago had part of it pulled down, and rebuilt by his own Directions, whereby he has joined to the external Beauty of the *Italian*, the inſide Conveniencies of an *Engliſh* Taſte.

TO this, the Chappel or Oratory with a Quire adjoining to it, was an Appurtenance, the which in the Year 1632 was confirmed to *Henry Plumptre*, Eſq; *Nicholas Plumptre*, Gent. and *Huntingdon Plumptre* Dr. of Phyſic, his Sons, and the reſt of the Inhabitants of that Houſe, to hear divine Service, pray and bury in, by *Richard* Archdeacon of *York*, under the Hand and Seal of *Francis Whittingham*, M. A. Surrogate of *William Easdale*, Dr. of Laws, Vicar General in Spirituals of the ſaid Arch-Biſhop.

OPPOSITE to this Chappel, is another on the South-ſide dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, as appears by the Will of *Thomas Willoughby*.

IN this Church were three Chantry's, *viz.* the Chantry of St. *Mary*, St. *James*, and *Amyas* his Chantry, who was a Man of Note in this Town, about *Edward* the 3d. his Time(c): Beſides theſe Dr. *Thoroton*, mentions a Guild or Fraternity of ſix Prieſts called the Guild of the Holy *Trinity*, whoſe Houſe was on the *High-pavement*, called, even in this Authors Time, *Trinity-Houſe*: It ſtood as I am informed, where now Mrs. *Saville's* Stables are. At the South-Weſt Corner, and cloſe to the Church-yard, ſtood the Chantry-Houſe, which is at this Time the Property of the Corporation, it being granted to the Mayor and Burgeſſes by King *Edward* VI. for the repairing of *Nottingham* Bridges.

FORMERLY the Windows of St. *Mary's* were adorned with a great Variety of beautiful Figures ſtained upon Glaſs, of which very ſmall Footſteps are remaining. The only whole Figure is that of St. *Andrew* in a Window on the North-ſide of the

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(a) *Thoroton*, p. 497.

(d) *he was Mayor of* Nottingham *the 8th of* Edward III.

Quire. In the North-Window of the Chappel of All-Saints are ſtill to be ſeen a Head of the Virgin *Mary* on the Eaſt-ſide, and two Female Heads, of which one is that of *Mary Magdalene*. In the Eaſt Window of this Chappel, almoſt even with the top of the new Loft, are the Arms of *Plumptre*. In the tops of the Windows on the North Iſle were the Figures of our Saviour (good part of which is ſtill remaining) and the Apoſtles, the Heads of ſeveral of them are left. On the South ſide of this Church nothing remains that can be made out.

THE Weſt End of this Church being in a tottering Condition, a Brief was obtained for repairing the ſame, in the Year 1726

THIS Churchhad Organs before the Civil War, as my Anonymous Author informs me, who ſays, that a few years before he wrote his Account of *Nottingham*, a certain Perſon, (then ſtill living) when Churchwarden, ſold the Organ-Pipes, and left the empty Caſe in its Place, which was over the Lion and Unicorn, at the entrance into the Quire. Since that Time there were no Organs till the Reign of Queen Anne, when about 1704 by the Subſcription of the Pariſhioners, Organs were purchaſed ,and ſet up at the Weſt End of the middle Iſle ; theſe Organs being very much out of Order, were by Order of the Veſtry taken down, and Mr. *Swabrick* of *Warwick* an eminent Organ-Maker was employed in 1742, at the Charge of the whole Pariſh, not only to repair the old one throughly, but to enlarge it with a Choir-Organ, all which he has performed ſo Maſterly, that none hears the Inſtrument but commends the Maker.

THIS Church has alſo a Ring of ſix very Muſical Bells, the Inſcriptions of them you will ſee in the following Table.

THE firſt Bell mentions but one Church-Warden, (very likely the other mightthen be lately dead.) On the 2d and 6th I find three Church-Wardens, which I cannot ſolve any other way, then that perhaps the Church Warden elect for the next Year might be complimented ; there appears no Date on the 6th Bell, but by the modern Language of both Inſcriptions, this Bell muſt have been caſt ſince the Reformation. The Dates of the reſt of the Bells ſhew them evidently to have been ſo.

N. B. *Thelaſt Word of the Inſcription on the 4th Bell ſhould be* infernorum, *this Sentence being taken from the Vulgate Latin Tranſlation of the* 10*th Verſe of the ſecond Chapter of the Epiſtle to the Philippians.*

A TABLE of the Inſcriptions, Dates, *&c.* upon St. *Mary's* Bells, in *Nottingham.*

1.

Suſcito voce pios tu Chriſte dirige mentes venite exultemus.

Edwardus Sweetapple, Church-Warden, 1699.

2.

Robert Aldrege, Ralph Shaw, Henry Alvie,

WARDENS.

1613.

3.

Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata.

W. Sturrup, T. Gray, WARDENS. 1690.

4.

In noe xſti ihū omē genu ſlcđat celestm trestm et ſuſtorm.

R. A. V. M. G. 1605.

5.

1695.

MADE BY HENRY OULDFIELD.

TV TVBA SIC SONATV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES.
RICHARD HVRT MAIOR.

Nicholas Sherwin, Richard Johnſon, WARDENS.

John Gregory.

Robert Alvie, Peter Clarke, Humphrey Bonner, Richard Morehaghe, Anker Jackſon, *Aldermen.*

6.

R. Greaves. I. Combe.

I will ſound and reſound unto thy People O Lord,
With my ſweet Voice to call them to thy Word.

A. Gregory, H. Greaves, Tho. Middleton, *Wardens.*

I Tole the Tune that dulful is to ſuch as liv'd amiſs.
But ſweet my ſound ſeem unto them who hope for joyful Bliſs;

MONUMENTS and MONUMENTAL-INSCRIPTIONS.

DR. *Thoroton* mentions the following Inſcription on a Braſs Plate in the Chancel, which at preſent I do not find there:

Hic jacet Radulphus Hansby, Art. Mr. quondam Socius Johannenſis Cantab. ibidemque Taxator, hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarius & Bartonenſis in Fabis Rector, Qui Obiit *Novemb*, xx. *Anno Dom.* 1635.

Hansbius hâc cecidit terra lapſum extulit aura,
Quo jacet hîc caſu, ſurgit in aſtro ſuo.

THIS muſt have been pretty near the Communion Table, where ſince the laſt Reparation no Grave-Stones are ſeen.

ON the North ſide of the Railes of the Communion Table is a rough Stone with:

J. D.
1729-30

This is the Grave of the Rev. Mr *John Diſney* Vicar of this Church, who deſired that nothing elſe might be put upon his Stone.

Near

NEAR the Veſtry Door on a blue Marble Graveſtone,

REV. JOHANNES WHITLOCK
Filius item
Rev. *JOHANNES WHITLOCK*,
Obiit
Ille prid. Non. Dec.
A. D. MDCCVIII. Ætat. LXXXIV.
Hic XVI Cal. Ap,
A. D. MDCCXXIII. Ætat. LXII.

ON the South-ſide of the Chancel on the Wall near the Communion Table, on a ſmall but neat Monument of White Marble :

The Honourable Lady *MARY BRABAZON*
a devout and conſtant Attender on God's
Publick Worſhip here, and one of
Exemplary Piety and Virtue
throughthe wholeCourſe of her
Life. Died Jan. 2d. 1737-8.
And lies here interred,
Near her Father
TheRightHon.
Chambre Earl of *Meath*
who departed this Life
April 1ſt. 1715.

Over it: *Quarterly 1ſt. and 4th G. on a Bend O. 3 Martlets S. the 2d and 3d Barry of 10 A. and G.*

ON the ſame ſide againſt the Chancel Wall almoſt even with the Lion and Unicorn, a Monument of colour'd Marble with this Inſcription in Golden Letters :

Johannes Alton in Artibus Mr. ob ſolertiam, prudentiam, experientiam, mediocrum (apud boreales ſaltem partes) facile princeps, uxorem habuit Elizab. Brightman, quæ apprimè modeſta erat fæmina, venerabilis matrona, et pro morum ſuavitate apud omnes gratiſſima, exea duos ſuſcepit liberos, Georgium, et Eleonorum uxorem Thomæ Bray, Armig. matremq; Elizabethæ Bray, quæ nupta Fran. Pierreponto ſummæ pietatis obſervantiæ et gratitudinis ergo, hoc Monumentum in defunctorum memoriam quâ fieri poteſt ſempiternam, propriis ſumptibus erigi curavit. Obierunt uterq; circiter annum Ætatis ſuæ octogeſimum ; Ille autem 22do. die Febr. Anno Dom. 1629. Hæc decimo Novemb. Annoq; Dom. 1638.

ON a Graveſtone under the Pews :

Johannes Alton & Elizab. uxor ejus chariſſima hîc conſepulti jacent, egregium par amantium, quos una eademq; Domus ut vivos ita mortuos tenet. Diem et Annum utriusq; obitus ſupra poſitum dabit Monumentum.

ALMOST oppoſite to the preceding againſt the North Pier in the Chancel, a beautiful Marble Monument with this Inſcription :

Near this Place
Lyeth interred the Body of THOMAS NEWDIGATE, Eſq;
third Son of Sir RICHARD NEWDIGATE of *Ardbury*
in the County of *Warwick* Bart. Serjeant at Law,

who

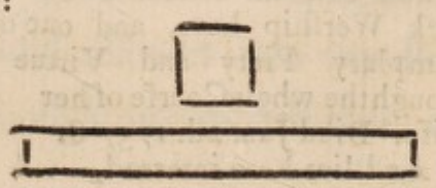
who departed this Life
the 24th of January 1722.
Aged 74.

Under it: *G.* 3 *Lions Paws A. a* for Difference.

ABOUT the middle of the Chancel not far from the Railes of the Communion Table on a blue Grave-ſtone:

Exuviæ
Samuelis Hallows Armigeri
Obiit
12 Die - Mar. - -
Anno Ætatis 82.
1714.

A little more towards the middle Iſle, is a black Marble Grave Stone with two Braſs Plates of this Form:



ON the upper:

A Feſs varry A. & V. between 3 *ſpread Eaglets. The Creſt a Dog ty'd to a Tree.*
Anno 1607.
In memoria æterna juſtus erit.

THE Inſcription on the lower being quite worn out, I muſt borrow of Dr. *Thoroton*:

Nicholas Kinnerſley, Eſq; and his Mother
Dear Amye their Corps this Stone doth here cover
They live now with Chriſt in whom they did truſt
Their Bodies do wait the riſing of the Juſt.

ON the South ſide of the preceeding, upon a rough Stone:

Arms a *Griffin.*
Here lies the Body of ROBIE SHERWIN, Eſq;
late Member of Parliament for this Town
who died the 6th of *Auguſt* Anno Dom. 1718.
in the 51ſt Year of his Age.

Here lies alſo the Body of JOHN SHERWIN
(Brother to the ſaid *Robie Sherwin*)
Mayor of this Corporation, died 25th
of *November*, Anno Dom. 1718.
in the 53d Year of his Age.

AT the Head of Mr. Sherwin's Grave Stone, upon a black Stone: *Per pale* 1ſt. *a dexter Hand within a Border ingrailed.* 2d.

Here lies the Body of *Thomas*
Manly Eſq; who departed this
Life the 11th of *November* 1708.
in the 42d Year of his Age.

Before

BEFORE I leave the Chancel I muſt take Notice of an old Piece of Painting upon the Wall over the Veſtry Door, almoſt effaced, which I have often attentively look'd upon: Of this what is left, and may be diſcover'd without the help of a ſtrong Imagination, is the Figure of a Man of a Gigantic Size, with his Right Arm bent upwards and the Hand inwards, the Left Arm and Shoulder is in part worn out but the Hand is ſo placed in the Side, that without doubt it had been a Kembo; his Face ſeems to be looking towards his right Side, his Legs ſtanding in Water, to denote which the plainer (for it was certainly done by a very indifferent Hand) a Fiſh is painted ſwimming between them; on his Left at a Diſtance are ſtill to be ſeen a few Houſes, and in the Water there ſeems to appear two Heads of Ships. The Table of the King's Arms is fixed over the middle of the Body and covers part of the Legs. On the right Hand there is the Figure of a Fryar looking and holding up ſomething like a Book in his left Hand.

FROM theſe obſcure Traces I readily concluded that the great Figure was to repreſent St. *Chriſtopher*, having never met with any Roman Catholick Saint which is pictur'd as a Giant but the juſt named. Yet being unwilling to decide too precipitantly, and not then able to Account for this Saint's being ſet up in a Church dedicated to St. *Mary*, I placed this Picture in the Number of my printed Queries: But had not been favoured with any Anſwer till lately by *John Plumptre*, Eſq; who upon reading Dr. *Stukely's* Diſſertation on the Cave at *Royſton*, called to Mind that Piece of Painting of which I am ſpeaking, and has been ſo kind as to communicate his Thoughts to me concerning it, which I give the Reader in his own Words:

" IN St. *Mary's* Chancel at *Nottingham* on the North Wall juſt over the Veſtry-
" Door, there are (or were lately) the dim Remains of an ancient Gigantic Picture
" of a Man. I have formerly taken Notice of it, (but not much of late Years) and never
" doubted its being intended for St. *Chriſtopher*. From whence I ſuppoſe, the Chriſt
" (as uſual) was then viſible either in his Arms, or on his Shoulder, tho' I do not now
" remember that Circumſtance. But why St. Chriſtopher ſhould have been ſo gla-
" ringly put there in a Church not dedicated to him, I never could Account for to my
" Satisfaction. Dr. *Stukeley* has now cleared up the Matter to me. Among the Fi-
" gures rudely cut in the ſide of the Cave aforeſaid, there is one much larger than the
" reſt, a manifeſt St. *Chriſtopher*, with the Child Jeſus on his Shoulder, as he always
" has been drawn, and as you frequently may ſee him, even upon Signs at this Day,
" and the Subſtance of the Doctor's ſhort Diſſertation upon it, is this:

St. Chriſtopher *was a Canaanite or Syrian by Birth, he conſidering his great Stature and Strength, and how he might beſt ſerve God and be uſeful to Mankind, built himſelf a Cell by a River ſide, where there was neither Bridge nor Boat, and there employ'd himſelf in carrying over all Paſſengers. Farther this Saint was thought to have a ſpecial Privilege in preventing Tempeſts and Earthquakes, for which reaſon we ſee him ſo often painted in Churches.* (a) " And for the ſame Reaſon his Figure
" found a Place in this Cave, which by the ſeveral Religious Sculptures in it, is moſt
" likely was an Oratory; and the Doctor by many very probable Arguments, fixes its

(a) *I ſince recollect to have ſeen the Picture of this Saint, over the Weſt Door of the Cathedral Church of* Hamburgh, *tho' the Church is dedicated to St.* Mary.

" Erection between the Years 1170 and 1189." Within which Time, *viz.* 1185, our Hiſtorians record a moſt terrible Earthquake in England in the Month of March, ſuch a one as was never known before; many Houſes thrown down, even ſuch as were built of Stone; Lincoln Cathedral ſplit from Top to Bottom. The firſt of May following there was an Eclipſe of the Sun; ſoon after great Thunder and Lightning, many Men and Cattle deſtroy'd, many Houſes burnt. " This might well induce " Men in thoſe ſuperſtitious Times to furniſh their Churches with the Image of a " Saint who's peculiar Protection they had been taught to be ſo neceſſary againſt the " the like Calamities; and the Doctor gives a remarkable Inſtance, that the neg- " lect of this did not paſs unregarded by the State; he cites an old Record in the " Court of Liveries 32 *Hen.* III. (62 Years after the Miſchief) thus: "

The *KING*,

To the Sheriff of *Hampſhire*, Greeting.

WE Command You, that out of the Rents iſſuing from your County, you cauſe to be painted in the Queen's Chappel at Wincheſter, *upon the Gable towards the Weſt, the Image of St.* Chriſtopher, *who holds in his Arms as uſual our bleſſed Saviour, And the Coſt which you lay out on this Work ſhall be accounted for in the Exchequer.*

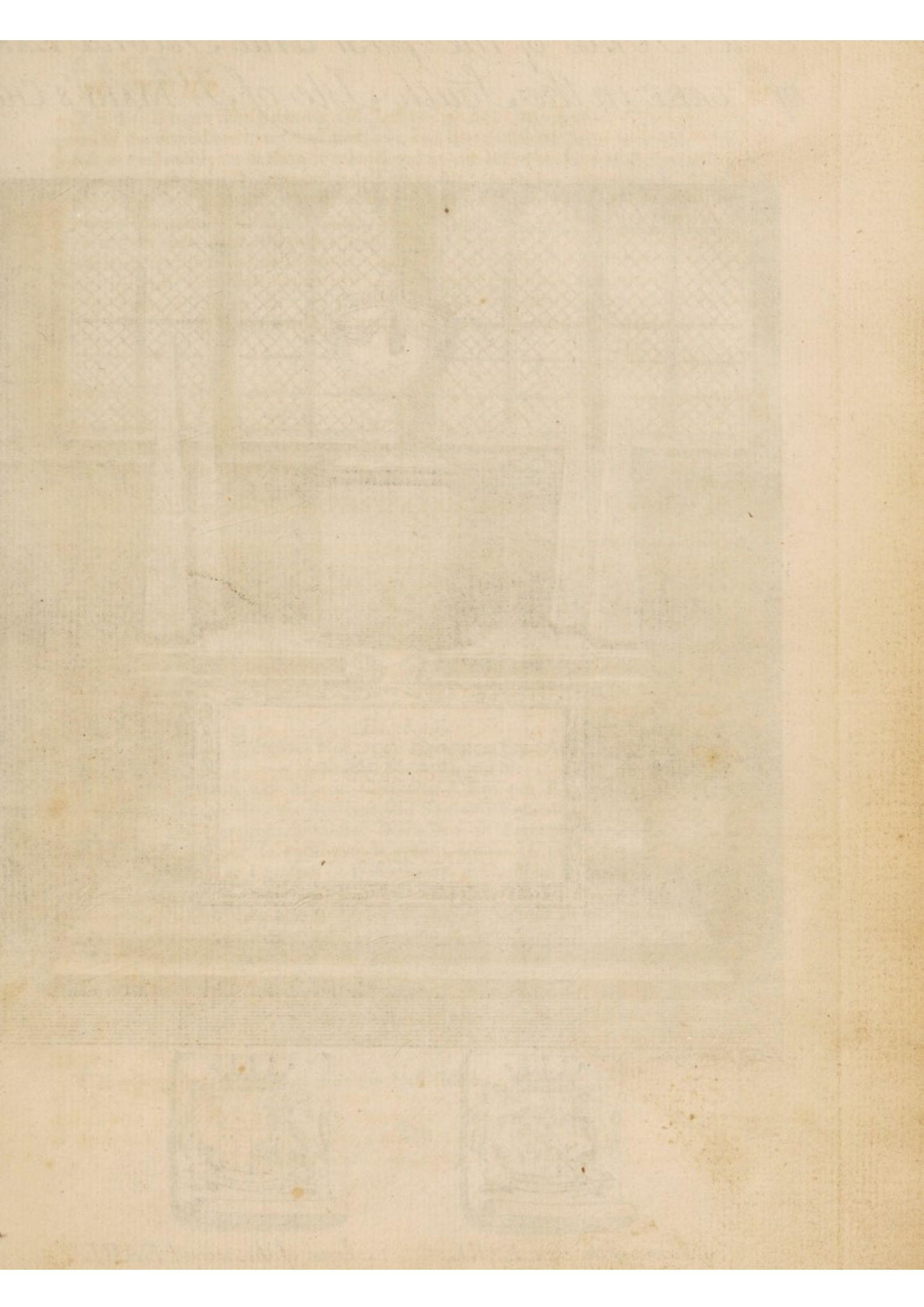
Witneſs the KING *at* Windleſor, *the 7th Day of* May.

" If we may ſuppoſe now that our St. *Chriſtopher* was painted about the Time of " the aforeſaid general Fright, it may be very conſiſtent with the Age of the Chan- " cel; for tho' it be evident, by the Stile of its Architecture, that it was not built in " its preſent Form at the ſame Time with the reſt of the Church, yet there is no rea- " ſon to ſuſpect its not being as old as the Time we are ſpeaking of; and I have " heard it reported (whether from Tradition or better Authority, I know not) that " our Chancel is about 600 Years old. But were it pardonable in me to put on the " Air of an Antiquary, and advance a bold Gueſs, I ſhould ſay that we may ſafely " conclude that the Earthquake which ſplit Lincoln Cathedral from Top to Bottom, " threw down St. *Mary's* original Steeple, upon the original Chancel, and both be- " ing demoliſhed, theſe new ones we now ſee were ſoon after built in the room of " them, and St. *Chriſtopher* was clapt on the Wall to prevent the like Deſtruc- " tion for the future. I feel the Imagination ſtrengthen upon me, and I begin to be- " lieve it was really ſo.

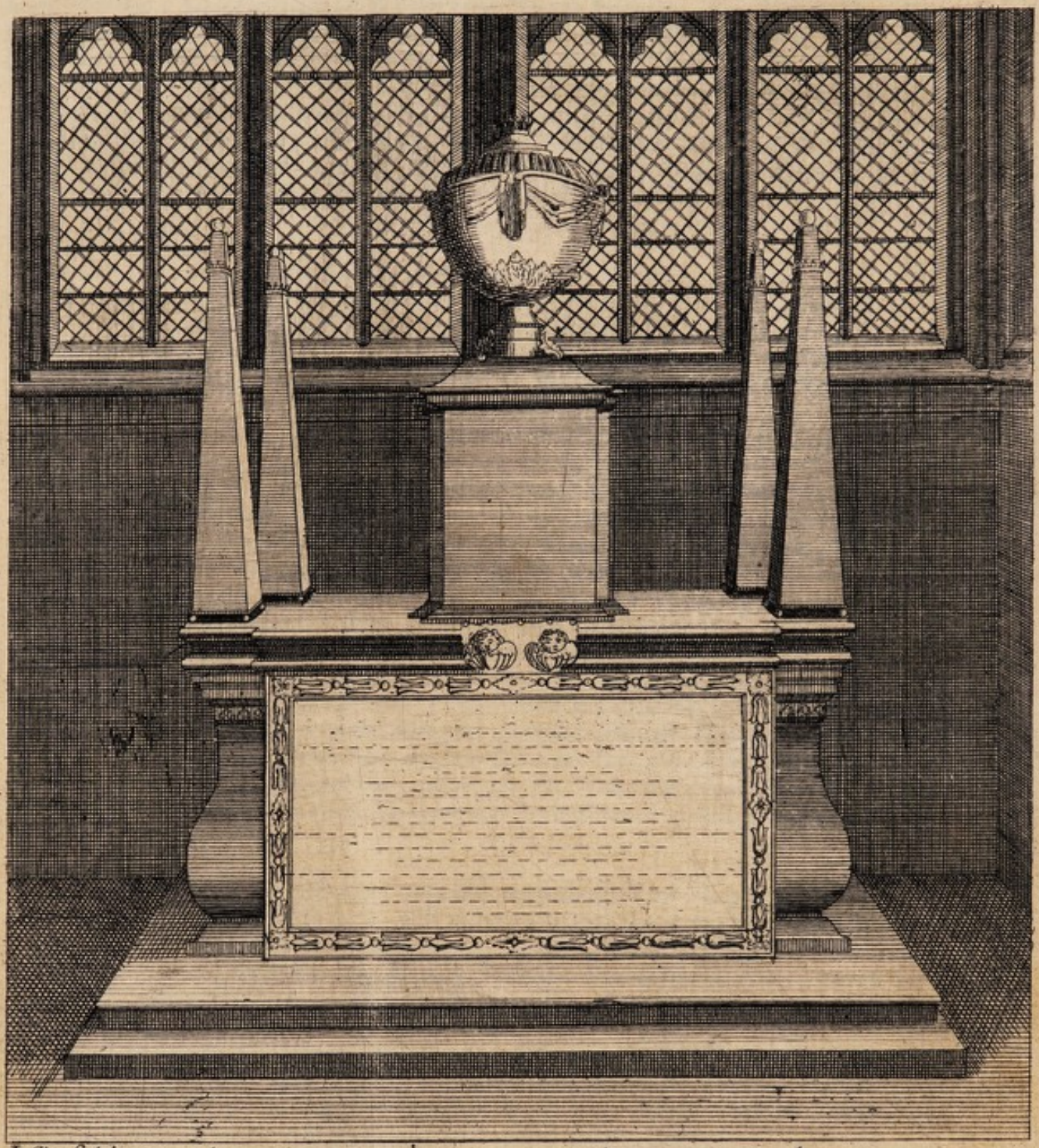
" I know not whether you have ever obſerved the Picture; but if you have, I be- " lieve what I have written here, will induce you to make it another Viſit and there- " fore I ſhall here add a few Words more. In the Cave at *Royſton* there is a Figure " of a Croſs like a Staff ſtanding upright, from the Top of which ſome Leaves ſeem " iſſuing; this tho' ſeparated from the Figure of St. *Chriſtopher* by many interven- " ing Figures, Dr. *Stukeley* ſays belongs to that Saint and proves it thus: He ſays, *That once on a Time, before a great Aſſembly of People, St.* Chriſtopher *ſtuck his Staff into the Ground, and it took Root immediately, and produced Leaves, Flowers and Fruit,* (a) *in token of the Truth of the Doctrine he taught them.* " I pray you to obſerve whether there be any Traces of ſuch a Staff in our Picture.

THESE

(a) *That it was believed as a Truth is farther confirmed by a Relique of his, kept in a certain Village in* Tyrol, *where they ſhew one of the largeſt Nails of this Saint, kept in a Caſe of Palm-Tree, which did grow from his Pole after he had ſtuck it in the Ground.* Miſſon's new Voyage, Vol. 1ſt. part II. p. 391.



The Tomb of the first and Second EARL of CLARE in the South Isle of St. MARY's CHUR



I: Clee Sculpt 1750—



Arms of the first EARL



Arms of the second EARL

THESE more than probable Conjectures of this Honourable Gentleman have entirely confirmed me in my firſt Opinion, and tho' no Child Jeſus is viſible now, it is full as reaſonable to believe it was placed on the left Shoulder of the great Figure, as to ſuppoſe that this Figure had a left Shoulder, which is now worn out. The Staff 'tis true on the right Side does not appear very plainly, yet does the Poſition of the Arm and Hand which is the ſame as a Man's who holds a Pike or Halbard upright, give ground ſufficient to think that once the Staff was as diſcernable as the Arm and Hand that held it is at this Time.

Under the King's Arms is the following Inſcription:

CHARLES by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, and third Monarch of the whole Continent, which Sovereign King the Lord of all Lords and King of all Kings Jehova preſerve long amongſt us, to the Peaceful Government of the Common-wealth and Building up of his Church. Submit yourſelves therefore unto all manner of Ordinance of Men for the Lords ſake, whether it be unto the King as having the Pre-eminence, either unto Rulers as unto them that are ſent by him for the Puniſhment of Evil Doers, but for the Laud of them that do well, for ſo is the Will of God, that with well doing you may ſtop the Ignorance of fooliſh Men. As free, and not as having the Liberty for a Cloak of Naughtineſs, but ever as the Servants of God. Honour all Men, love Brotherly Fellowſhip, Fear God and Honour the King. I Deut. 2 Chap. 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 ver. *Anno Dom.* 1660.

I proceed now to the South part of the Croſs-Iſle, which is our Lady's Chappel, on the Eaſt Side of it is the ſtately Tomb of black and white Marble, in which are depoſited the Bodies of the 1ſt and 2d Earls of Clare. The Epitaph of the 1ſt Earl is on the Weſt-ſide of the Tomb.

H. S. E.
Johannes Hollies de Houghton Equ. Aur.
Denzillii F. Willielmi N.
in Baronem Houghton, nec non in Comitem Clare per Regem Jacobum erectus, uxorem duxit Annam Thomæ Stanhope de Shelford Equ. Aur. Filiam, è quâ Filios Johannem, poſtea Comitem de Clare, Denzillum in Baronem Hollies de Iſield in comitatu Suſſexiæ per ſereniſſimum Regem Carolum II. promotum, Franciſcum qui cælebs obiit; ac Carolum et Willielmum, et Carolum in cunis de mortuos.
Fillias etiam
Eleonoram, Olivero Vice comiti Fitz-Williams ac Comiti Tyrconnel; Arabellam, Thomæ Wentworth de Wentworth Woodhouſe in Com. Ebor. Baronetto (poſtea vero in Vice Comit. Wentworth et Comitem de Strafford evecto) copulatas; ac Elizabetham ante nuptias defunctam
ſuſcitavit.
Diem obiit IIII Octobris
Anno Dom. MDCXXXVII.

THAT of the ſecond Earl is on the Eaſt-ſide:

H. S. E.
Prænobilis Johannes Comes de Clare,
Johannes F. Denzillii N.
Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Horatii Vere, Equ. Aur. Baronisq; de Tilbury (in re bellica clarissimi) filiam et Cohæredem è quâ filios Johannem in cunis de mortuum ac Gilbertum postea Comitem de Clare.

Filias vero
Annam, Edwardo primogenito Theophili Comitis Lincolniæ; Elizabetham, Wentworthio Comiti de Kildare; Arabellam, Edwardo Rosseter de Sommerby in Com. Linc. Equ. Aur. Matrimonis conjunctas.
Mariam in cunis alteram Mariam ante nuptias defunctas; Eleonoram superstitem Katharinam et Margaretam in cælibatu direptas, Susannam, Johanni Lort de Stackpole Court in Agro Pembr. Baronetto desponsatam.

Franciscam infantulam exanimem; Dianam HenricoBridges filio et Hæredi Thomæ Bridges de Keynsham in Com, Sommers. Equ. Aur. enuptam; Penelopen, Jacobo Langham de Cotesbroke, in Com. Northampt. Baronetto copulatam. Dorotheam, et Franciscam in teneri ætate sublatas, procreavit.
Diem obiit secundo Januarii Anno Dom.
MDCLXV.

ON the South side close to the Wall there is an ancient Tomb in which lies the Figure of a Man, here are yet to be made out the Arms: *A a Bend between a Mullet of six Points pierced and an Annulet Gules. Samon.*

Near this under the Pews
- - - - Richardi Samon, quondam Majoris et Aldermanni istius Villæ, qui obiit XVIII
Die mensis Decembris Anno Dom.
MCCCCLVII.

NOT far from this is the Grave-stone of *William Greaves*, Alderman, and Register of the Archdeaconry of *Nottingham*, has this Inscription:

CONDITUM
hîc est
Quod Mortale Fuit
GUILIELMI GREAVES, A. M.
D^no Archidiacono de Nott. ab Archivis
Infra Jur^nes de Nott. et Bingham
Decani Ruralis
Qui pulcherrimæ hujus Villæ
Prope ab Origine Chartâ Regiâ donatæ
Diu erat inter Patricios
Atque ut Dignitatem Pretoriam
Sustinuit multoties et decoravit
Ita Jura sua municipalia
fideliter tuendo
Bono publico multum prospexit
Nihil suo
obiit Maji xxx.
Anno Salutis
MDCXCVII.
Ætat: suæ
LXXVII.

IN

IN the South Iſle about the middle, upon a rough Grave-ſtone, on a Braſs Plate:

Here lyeth the Body of *Gowen Knight*, ſometime Fellow of Merton College in Oxford, late Maſter of the Free-School in this Town, Who died Sept. 9th. 1691. In the Year of his Age LVI. Current.

Whoſe Name ſo fully doth his Worth expreſs,
That to ſay more of him were to ſay leſs.

ALMOST over this laſt Stone is fixed to a Pillar a fine Monument of Marble thus inſcribed:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of
THOMAS SMITH, Eſq;
who died Jan. 8th A. D. 1727 Ætat: 45.

He was a Man of exact
Integrity and Skill in his extenſive Buſineſs
by which he acquired a handſome Fortune
and Reputation of Univerſal Humanity and
Benevolence. The Charity intruſted with him
by others, received anIncreaſe from
his Prudence and Generoſity.
Qualities that he readily and heartily exerted in the
Service of Mankind.
And which were returned to him
by a general and moſt ſincere
Love and Eſteem.
He married *Mary* the Daughter of
Thomas Manly, Eſq;
and left behind him 5 Daughters.

He bore: *Or a Chevron cotiſed between 3 Demy Griffins ſable. The Creſt on a Wreath of his Colours, an Elephants Head eraced or charged with 3 Fleur de Lis B, eared G.*

IN the Middle Iſle on a Pillar overagainſt the Pulpit is a Marble Monument with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *William Flamſtead*, Gent. late Steward and Town Clark of *Nottingham*, who for his exemplary Piety, eminent parts, and ſingular Fidelity, lived much deſired and died no leſs lamented, the 38th Year of his Age. *Aug.* 24, 1653.

The Memory of the Juſt is bleſſed.

IN this Iſle, and the Body of the Church are ſeveral very large Grave-ſtones, which have been covered with Braſs Plates, but theſe being torn off by the Soldiers during the Civil War, it is not to be known who are buried under them.

IN the North Iſle near Mr. *Plumptre's* Seat, on a Braſs Plate:

Hic jacet Henricus Farington,
Servus fidelis D. H. Plumptre
qui obiit Jul. 1645.

ON another Braſs Plate not far from the laſt:

Exuviæ
Joſephi Gardiner
Med. D.
qui obiit Mar. 4.
1669.

ABOUT the Middle of this Iſle on a ſmall Braſs Plate:

Hic jacet Johannes Bee
in Medicinis Doctor
obiit 28. Feb. 1719. Ætatis
ſuæ 84.

IN the Chappel of All-Saints, in the middle facing the South, there is a large ancient Tomb upon which there have been ſeveral large Braſs Plates with Figures engraven on them, theſe having had the ſame Fate with thoſe mentioned in the middle Iſle, it does not appear who of that Family lye interred in it.

THERE was in Dr. *Thoroton's* Time a Grave-ſtone before the ſaid Tomb with the Arms of Plumptre, viz. *A. a Chevron between two Mullets, and an Annulet* S: inſcribed:

Domus æterna
John^s Plumptre
Anno Dom. M D L I I.
defuncti.

but this Stone now lies entire under the Pew, removed thither upon making the Vault.

AT the Eaſt End of this Chappel is an Alablaſter Tomb, on which lies the Figure of a Man in a Gown, with wide Sleeves and a Cap on his Head, the Hands in a praying Poſture, it has no Inſcription; in the Side which Faces the South are four Figures in Baſſo Relievo, the 1ſt. and 3d. counting from the left to the right Hand, are Angels holding each an empty Scutcheon before them, the ſecond is a mitred Figure, and the4th. ſeems to be in a ſitting Poſture, having a Coronet on the Head.

OVER this, in the Corner, is a Marble Monument in Memory of the eldeſt Son of *John Plumptre*, Eſq; on the top are the Arms of the Family.

Here lies interred *Henry* eldeſt Son of
John Plumptre, Eſq; born 22d. July 1708, deceaſed Jan. 3d. 1718-19:
In theſe few and tender Years he had to a great
Degree made himſelf Maſter of
the Jewiſh, Roman, and Engliſh Hiſtory,
the Heathen Mythology and the
French Tongue, and was not
inconſiderably advanced
in the Latin.

In a ſmall Compartment under this:
Animam nati
his ſaltem accumulem donis
et fungar inani
munere.

AT the Weſt End of this Chappel is a very beautiful Monument of Marble, with the following elegant Latin Epitaph, made by a Relation, his quondam Tutor, at Pembroke in Cambridge, and the Addition for Joyce his Wife was made by another Relation.

Hic infra requieſcit pars terrena
Henrici Plumptre Armig.
mortui 29. Decembris 1693. ætatis 49.
Qualis Vir fuerit ſcire aves.
Ab antiquâ ſtirpe in oppido Nottinghamiæ ortus
Omni genam Eruditionem honeſtis moribus adjuxit
Eruditionis finem duxit eſſe regimen Vitæ
Hinc factâ ſibi morum ſuprema lege
Bene volentia univerſali
Pietatis haud fucatæ evaſit Exemplar ſingulare
Amicus, Civis, Maritus, Pater, miſerorum Patronus
Qualem jam exoptare licet vix reperire
Viduam reliquit ejus amantiſſimam
Jocoſam Henrici Sacheverel Armigeri
De Morley in agro Derbienſi filiam natu ſecundam
quæ cum tres filios vivo peperiſſet
Johannem, Henricum et Fitz-Williams,
optimi Patris Monumenta
Hunc etiam Lapidem in perpetuam memoriam
Mortuo cum Lachrymis poni curavit.
Hic quoq; demum letho
Conſortionem redintegravit interruptam
Illa Jocoſa
Verbo omnes complectar Laudes
Conjux illo dignaViro
Functa fato 8 die Novembris
1708. Ætatis 69.

The Arms: *Plumptre impales A. on a ſaltier B. 5 Waterbougets O. Sacheverel.* — The ſame are in a Hatchment placed over the great Tomb.

IN the Body of the Church which is very ſpacious are many Grave-ſtones among the reſt thoſe of ſeveral Aldermen of this Corporation, but as there is nothing very remarkable in the Inſcriptions I ſhall content myſelf with the two following:

H. I. S.
Robertus Hedges
Armiger, Filius
Gulielmi Hedges
Equitis Aurat.

Mer-

Mercatoris et Aldermanni
Londinenſis
Obiit 14 die Februarii
Ann. { Dom. 1730.
Ætat. 49.

ON a Braſs Plate about the middle of the Body of the Church:

Here lie the Bodies of three
Daughters of Richard Maſcie
of Sale in the County of
Cheſter, Eſq; who was lineally
deſcended from the ancient Fa-
mily of Maſcie Baron of Dunham Maſcie.

Jane, the ſeventh Daughter aged five Years, died 14th Febr. 1684.

Elizabeth, the ſixth Daughter aged eleven Years, died the 4th of March 1688.

Mary, the fifth Daughter aged ſixteen Years, died the 30th of June 1689.

IN the Church-yard of St. *Mary* I find nothing worth Notice, but theſe Arms on a Tomb-ſtone, *viz.*

A. on a plain Croſs. G. 5 Eſcallop Shells O. a Mullet for Difference.

the Grave of Mr. *Jacob Villier's*, by this, tho' the Family which continues ſtill in *Nottingham*, is employ'd in the Stocking-Manufacture, it appears that they are deſcended from a collateral Branch of the Family of the great Favourite of King *James* and King *Charles* I. *George Villiers* Duke of *Buckingham*.

IN the Church of St. *Mary*, Prayers are read twice a Day throughout the Year, two Sermons preached every Lord's Day, and on Wedneſdays a Morning Lecture, beſides other Sermons on particular Days. *See Sect.* VII.

IT is a Vicarage, which was twenty Marks Value, when the Prior of *Lenton*, was Patron, but now its in the King's Book 10 l. 5 s. value.

A LIST of the VICARS of St. *Mary's* Church in NOTTINGHAM, from the Year 1290.

1290 Johannes de Ely. — —
1304 Robertus de Dalby. —
1313 Henricus de parva Haly. —
1317 Johannes de Ludham. —
1322 Joh. ff. Witti. Coryn. — —
1347 Johannes de Launde. — —
1347 Robert de Wakebridge. —
1348 Richard de Radclyffe. — —
1349 Roger de Nyddingworth. —
1349 Richard de Swanyngton. —
1351 Thomas Paſcayl. — — —
1357 Johannes Lorimer. — —
----- Johannes de Hoveden. —
1364 Joh. de Stapleford. — —
1371 Willielmus de Sandyacre. —
----- Robertus de Retford. — —
1401 Richardus Chilwell. — —
1409 Willielmus Ode. — — —
1447 Willielmus Wright. — —
1461 Johannes Hurt. — — —
1476 Thomas Turner. — — —
1498 Johannes Greve. — —
1499 Simon Yates. — — —
1504 Richard Travenor. — —
1534 Richard Matthew. — —
1535 Richard Wylde. — — —
1554 Oliverus Hawood. — —
1568 Johannes Lowthe. — —
1572 Willielmus Underue. — —
1578 Robertus Aldridge. — —
1616 Oliverius Wytherington. —
1616 Johannes Tolſon. — —
1617 Radulfus Hansby. — —
1635 Edmundus Laycock. (a) —
1662 Georgius Maſterſon. — —
1686 Samuel Crobrow. S. T. P. —
1690 Benjamin Carnfield. A. M. —
1694 Tymothy Carrol. A. M. —
1998 Edwardus Clarke. A. M. —
1708 Samuel Berdmore. A. M. —
1723 Johannes Diſney. A. M. —
1730 Thomas Berdmore. A. M. —
1743 Scroop Berdmore, S. T. P.
----- preſent Vicar. — —

(a) Mr. *Edmund Laycock* held the Living till 1642 incluſive: From which Time St. *Mary's* Church had no ſettled Miniſter till 1651, when Mr. *Whitlock* was preſented by the Marquis of *Dorcheſter*, and his Friend and inſeperable Companion Mr. *Reynolds*, was made Lecturer. About this Time was built the preſent Vicarage Houſe for the Habitations of both theſe Miniſters, it being adapted for two entire Families.

— In the Year 1693 the Vicarage was vacant.

ST. *PETER's* Church, by what remains of the old Work, ſeems hardly quite ſo old as *St. Mary's*: It has ſuffered very much as is viſible by the different Reparations. Among other Caſualties in the Civil War, an accidental Bomb falling into the Veſtry batter'd all that part of the Building to Peices. Whatever the original Steeple might be, the preſent is a Spire.

THERE are in this Church two Chappels, one towârds the South, which I take to be St. *Mary's*, the other towards the North, which is the Chappel of *All-Saints*. In the Year 1739, in the Month of *July*, Mr. *Abel Smith*, Banker of this Town, cauſed a Vault to be built for his Family in this Chappel, the Workmen digging to come to the Rock for a Foundation, met with an Arch in the North-Wall about four Feet high, from the Foundation of the Church, which in all is not above five Feet deep, in this Place, and near 10 from the Rock. At the bottom of this Arch, they obſerved a Stone Trough, part of which advanced into the Chappel, the reſt was under the Arch, juſt broad enough to hold a Coffin, and long enough for the ſame purpoſe, in it they found the Bones of a Corps which were all firm and ſound, whereof myſelf was an Eye Witneſs, and a red Tile glazed with Croſs Keys upon it. Diverſe were the Conjectures concerning this Tile, when *John Plumptre*, Eſq; then one of the Members of the Honourable Houſe of Commons for *Nottingham*, coming ſoon after from *London*, upon my relating to him the Story, ſhew'd me a like Tile, which he had found entire, amongſt ſeveral broken Pieces in the Burial Place of his Anceſtors, in St. *Mary's* Church, at his making a Vault there. (a)

IT is a red Tile of a very hard Compoſition, juſt four Inches and a half Square, and one Inch thick, the upper Surface of it glazed of a browniſh Colour, and on it the Figure of a Bell in Yellow, placed diagonally, and of as large a Dimenſion as the Tile will admit of, on one ſide of the Bell the Figure of a Key, and on the other a broad Sword, the Symbols of St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*. Mr. *Plumptre*, with very great Probability is of Opinion, that theſe Characters ſhew ſuch Tiles to have been deſtin'd at their making for the Uſe of a Church; and that probably theſe were the original Pavement round the Altar, which was on the Eaſt-ſide of the ſaid Croſs Iſle, and ſeparated from the reſt of the Chappel of *All-Saints* by the Cancelli, which remained ſtanding till the Year 1719 of the ſame form with thoſe that ſtill encloſe the whole Chappel. That the original Pavement was probably in Proceſs of Time broken up for Graves, and the Peices of it thrown negligently in with the Earth, that had been taken out, and that as this Chappel had been dedicated to All Saints, and on this Tile here are the Symbols of two Saints, it is not unlikely that if more of theſe Tiles had been preſerved, the Symbols of other Saints might have appeared thereon.

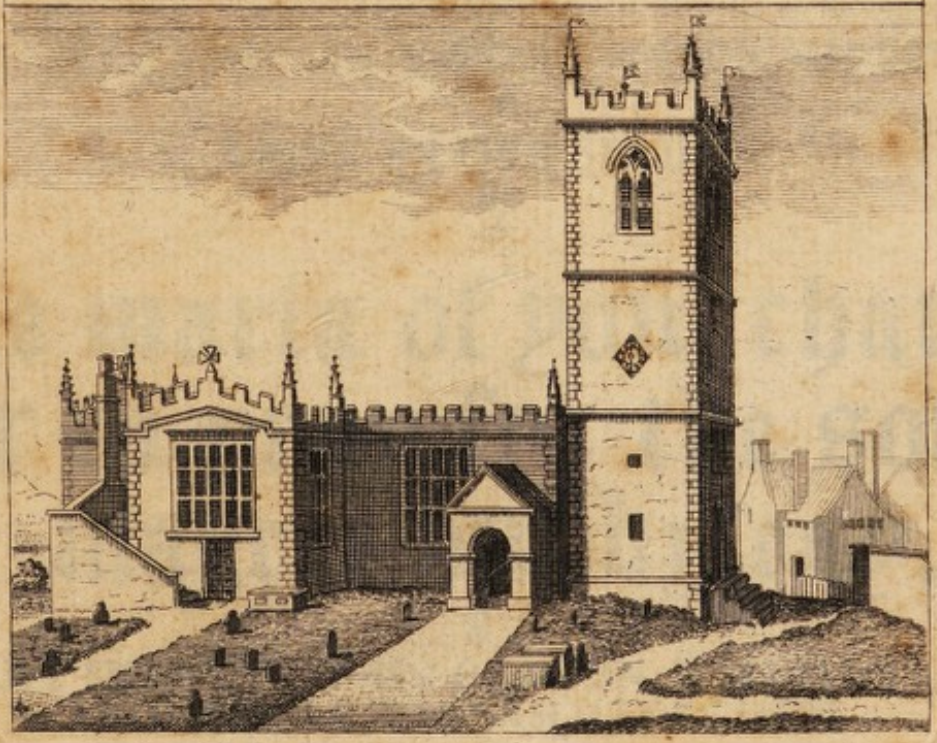
THE juſt mention'd Gentleman informed me, that the Bones found in the Arch were the Remains of *John de Plumptre*, Founder of the Hoſpital at the Bridge-End, who deſired to be buried in this Chappel, under the Wall of this Church, and that near this Place *Henry Plumptre*, and ſeveral others of the Family were buried. And Dr. *Thoroton*, p. 497. mentions, "That *Henry Plumptre*, (Brother of "the Founder) by his Will dated the 11th of *Henry* IV. 1408, ordered that his Body "ſhould be buried in the Chappel of All-Saints beneath, or in the Church of St. *Pe*-"*ter* in *Nottingham*.

IN the Church there was a Guild or Fraternity of St. *George*, as appears by the Guild

S.t PETER'S CHURCH. P34



S.t NICHOLAS'S CHURCH. P42







Guild-Book, ſtill preſerved in the Veſtry, wherein the Accounts of the Guild were kept, it beginneth in the Year 1440 and is continued to the Diſſolution of Chappels and Chantries. There was alſo, beſides another, the Chantry of St. *Mary*.

IN the Weſt Corner of the South Iſle is held the Spiritual Court, which formerly uſed to be kept in the Chappel of *All Saints*. They meet once a Month, and oftner if Buſineſs require it.

ST. *Peter's* has a Ring of 8 Bells but neither ſo large nor ſo Muſical as thoſe of St. *Mary*.

A TABLE of the Inſcriptions, Dates, *&c.* upon St. *Peter's* Bells, in *Nottingham*.

1.

IN PERPETUAM MEMORIAM SOCIETATIS IVVENVM BOREALIVM 1672.

2.

IN PERPETVAM MEMORIAM SOCIETATIS IVVENVM BOREALIVM. 1672.

3.

GOD SAVE THE KING. 1666.

4.

GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH. 1635.

5.

GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH. T. HVNT. I. WILSON, WARDENS. 1685.

6.

IESVS BE OVR SPEDA.

7

aue maria of you charitie for to pray for the sole of magere dubbysleay.

8

ROBERT SHERWIN, IOHN CAWTON, WILLIAM FREEMAN, RICHARD WELLAH, ALDERMEN.

MONUMENTS and *Monumental* INSCRIPTIONS.

IN the Chancel, formerly was a large Eaſt Window with many Coats of Arms painted on the Glaſs, this at preſent is Walled up, and an Altar-Piece repreſenting the Lord's Supper placed in the room of it.

ON the North Side of the Communion Table under the Figure of *Moſes* is the following Inſcription:

Tertio die Octobris MDCCXX.
Juxta hunc Locum
Sepulta eſt Hannah,
Uxor
Alverii Dodſley Genoroſi
Qui
Hujus Eccleſiæ Ornatui
Conſulens
Ad Altare Cœnam Domini
delineandam
propriis ſumptibus curavit.

WITHIN the Rails of the Communion Table on a ſquare Braſs Plate:

D. O. M.
Johannes Voluſenus Weſtmonaſterii natus
Oxon: educatus S. T. P. Decanuſa Ripis BT̄I.
Petri Weſtmonaſt. et B̄tæ Mariæ Lincoln.
Præb. P̄ochiæ Eccleſiæ de Bruneſton Vic.
et Eccleſiæ de Beedal Rec. hic in Domino
requieſcit. obiit Febr. x. 1634.

Here John Wilſon ſleeps in Truſt,
That Chriſt will raiſe him from his Duſt,
Serve God with Fear thou canſt not tell
Whether thy Turn be next, Farewel.
Diſce mori.

ON the South ſide of the Chancel over the Door, was an handſome Monument, with the following Inſcription in golden Letters:

Viri apprimè venerabilis Georgii Cotes bonarum Artium ferè omniū Theſaurarii: principis artis et inſtar omnium Theologiæ cimeliarchi, gregis egregii Cuſtodis: deniq; ut ingenii, ut vitæ cultum inſtituerint, omnibus meritó Exemplar.

Pectus Pietatis Sacrarium
Lingua Spiritus Tuba
Manus Chriſti erogatrix
Domus Religionis Schola
Vita morum cenſura,

Qui

Qui ut annos quatuor et viginti ſūmâ fide ſum⁻âq; diligentiâ curam hujus Eccleſiæ ſuſtinuerat exantlato labore ad patriam rediturus mortate quod erat ſervandū hîc depoſuit cœtera perennior ; luctum amicis, & ſui ingens deſiderium ſuis, adeoq; bonis omnibus relinquens ; è corporis evolavit vinculis 3°. Calend. Decembris Anno poſt natum Chriſtū⁻ 1640. Ætatis Autem ſuæ XLIII.

Cui nepos ejus Samuel Cotes hoc in pii doloris et perpetuum juxta patrui meritorum, ſuisq; ſuperſtitis amoris merenti moerens Monumentum.

P.

THIS when the Chancel was repaired, was in taking down broke in Pieces.

ON the North ſide of the Chancel a Marble Monument :

Memoria Sacrum.

Pientiſſimæ Conjugis Margaretæ Domini Matthæi Saunderii Shanctonienſes in agro Leiceſtrenſi Equitis Aurati filiæ, quæ cum optimis naturæ dotibus ex inſtinctu prædita, tum virtutibus parentum curâ diligentiâq? ſummum quaſi ad verſtigium aucta quintum et vigeſimu⁻ ætatis annum agens Johanni Lokeo Regienſi in ſedibus Hertfordianis Generoſo nupta eſt. Quocum ut piiſſimè conjunctiſſimèq; ſuum uxoris per tres annos conjugale munus obiit fera ſibi, citò ſuis carnem depoſitura ſe ad plures penetravit quarto Idus Septembris Anno Verbi incarnati 1633. Cui officii èt amoris ergo monumentum hoc maritus ille moeſtiſſimus extruxit.

Eja, age, ſiſte, locum tenet hunc matrona ſacra
Clara, Venuſta, pudens, religioſa gravitus,
Ergò jacent charitas, pietaſq; ſed aſtra viciſſim,
Hâc poterant aliâ non repirere Via
Margarita jacet, non annis dempta ſed anni
Ut Spectes Animū dant obiiſſe ſenem.

ABOVE theſe Inſcriptions are the Arms of *Lockes* and *Saunders* impaled :

A. a Bend between two Waterbougets S. Locks. Per Chevron S. and A. 3 Elephants Heads eraced counterchanged. Saunders.

CLOSE by the laſt is another Marble Monument for a ſecond Wife, where *Locke's* Arms are impaled with :

G. on a Feſs A. between three creſcents O. as many Eſcalops azure. Ellis of Grantham.

Ad Memoriam ſempiternam Janæ ſuæ Dom. Thomæ Ellifio de Grantham in finibus Lincolnienſibus, Equiti Aurato unique â Conſiliis Domino Regi in provinciâ boreali, minoris natu filiæ, morum pariter et formæ ſpectabilis venuſtate, ſibiq; poſt quadrennium interrupti fæliciſſimi Conjugii, paribus auſpiciis in ſecundi thori matrimonium collocatæ : cui (ut ferè quæ ſunt cordi maxime.) Vertente biennio, Nottinghamiæ accidit humanitus fato præmaturo cedere, calendis ſextilibus ; Annoq; jam haud unoviginti plus habente ad humanæ ſalutis : MDCXXXIX.

Joannes Lockeus Hertfordienſis de Regia, Generoſus, monumentum hoc Deſiderii et Conjunctionis ergo conſecravit ſanctiſſimæ Conjugi ſuperſtes diſſidium luctuoſe deflet.

Eliſia de Gente redux J. Jana : ſed eheu !
Cur hæc Lux, quæ dat Gaudia curta daret ?
Ne Cœlum invidiæ : quanquam juveniſq; vigenſq;
Serior optarim, viſeret Umbra polos.
Image chara diem, melior neque munus obivit,
Reddita Eliſiis ortaque digna tuis.

IN the Chappel of *All-Saints* on a Table facing the Weſt :

A. a Lion rampant queve furche S. Creſſy impaling Barry of ſix A nine Mullets G. 3. 33. Jeſop. And :

William Creſſy Son of Hugh Creſſy one of his Majeſty's Judges of the King's Bench in Ireland was married to Elizabeth Daughter of George Jeſſop of Brancliff in the County of York Eſq; died the ninth of March 1645.

ON a Braſs Plate :

Hîc jacet Corpus Johannis Combe, Generoſi, civitate Exon. nati, olim Comitatus Nottinghamenſis Regiſtrarii qui ab hâc (expectans meliorem) migravit undecimo die Octobris Anno Domini 1667, Ætatis ſuæ ſexageſimo ſeptimo.

Upon the Stone :

Reſurgam. J. C.

This Stone was taken up (when Mr. *Abel Smith's* Vault was made) and broke but the Plate is preſerved.

NEAR unto this were on a Grave-ſtone theſe Lines :

Lector in hoc tumulo requieſcunt oſſa Richardi Elkini Medici pluribus haud opus eſt. Obiit Maji 19. Anno Dom. 1650. Ætat. 85.

ON

ON the Wall of the South Iſle, is a Marble Monument with this Inſcription:

Near this Place lies the Body of Benjamin Rickards late of this Town Grocer, Son of Arthur Rickards Miniſter of Hartſhorn in the County of Leiceſter, who married Elizabeth Daughter of William Parker, late of this Town Apothecary, by whom he had 8 Children, Elizabeth, John, Benjamin, Hannah, Elizabeth, Arthur, Samuel and Arthur, all being now dead except Samuel. He departed this Life Aug. 27, 1675. in the 37th Year of his Age.

Near this Place lies the Body of Alderman Thomas Trigge, Grocer, Son of Matthew Trigge, Miniſter of Stretton in the County of Leiceſter, who married Elizabeth the Widdow of Benjamin Rickards, by whom he had 6 Children, Elizabeth, Thomas, Matthew, William, Joſeph, Nathaniel, all ſurviving except Nathaniel. He departed this Life March the 20th 1704-5. in the 52d Year of his Age.

The Above

Thomas Trigge gave by Will 50 Pounds to buy Land for ever, the Rent to pay for Bread to be diſtributed to poor Houſe-keepers of this Pariſh, by the Miniſter and Church-Wardens and Overſeers in two equal parts, one part on Chriſtmas-Day, the other on good Friday.

Elizabeth Trigge, in Reſpect of her Husbands abovementioned, has erected this Monument to their Memory, and departed this Life 28th of March, 1720.

NOT far from the laſt on the ſame Wall is a Marble Monument ſet up for Alderman Rickards:

Here lyeth,
the Body of
JOHN RICKARDS
late Alderman of this Town
Son of *Benjamin Rickards* late
of this Town, who married *Anne* the Daughter
of *Joſeph Clay*, by whom he had
Iſſue three Sons
Parker, Benjamin, and John,
and three Daughters
Anne, Elizabeth and Anne,
Whereof
Benjamin, Elizabeth and Anne,
ſurvived him
He died the 20th of April
Anno Dom. 1703.

O

OVER-AGAINST the before-mentioned Monument in the Iſle upon a flat Graveſtone:

Here Lye the Bodies of *William Ayſcough*, Printer and Bookſeller of this Town: And *Anne* his Wife, ſhe was Daughter of the Rev. Mr. *Young*, Rector of *Catwick* in the County of *York*; he died March 2, 1719; ſhe died Dec. 16, 1732.

the above Mr. *Ayſcough* is remarkable, for having firſt introduced the Art of Printing in this Town, about the Year 1710.

IN the Church-Yard which abounds in Grave and Head-Stones, I find nothing remarkable except the following Ioco-ſerious one, upon a Man who was a great Champion of the High Party in this Town, and who had a ſtrong Influence upon the Mobile, and all this Zeal of his did not proceed in him from any mercenary Views, but his own Choice. He was otherwiſe, tho' bred in low Life, (for he was a Stocking Needlemaker) a Perſon of good natural parts, and peculiarly remarkable for his filial Duty to his poor Mother. He died on the Election Day of Members of Parliament for the Town of *Nottingham*, ſoon after he had ſeen that Gentleman chaired, in whoſe behalf he had exerted himſelf in an extraordinary Manner.

Here lies *VIN: EYRE*
Let fall a Tear
For one true Man of Honour
No courtly Lord
That breaks his Word
Will ever be a Mourner.

In Freedoms Cauſe
He ſtretcht his Jaws
Exhauſted all his Spirit
Then fell down dead
It muſt be ſaid
He was a Man of Merit.

Let Freemen be
As brave as he
And Vote without a Guinea
Vin: Eyre is hurl'd
To the other World
And ne'er took Bribe a Penny.
Sept. 6th 1727.

True to his Friend to helpleſs Parent kind
He died in Honour's Cauſe to Int'reſt blind
Why ſhould we grieve, Life's but an airy Toy
We vainly weep for him who died with Joy.

A LIST of the RECTORS of St. *Peter's* in NOTTINGHAM: from the Year 1241.

1241 Joh: de Nottingham. —
1280 Johannes Cathal. — —
1287 Richardus de Stapleton. —
1292 Joh: de Brus de Pykering. —
1300 Adam de Kyrkby. — —
1322 Lancelot de Corebto. — —
1323 Willielmus de Willoughby.
----- Robertus Jolan. — —
1347 Willielmus de Whatton. —
1349 Henricus de Keyworth. —
1369 Robertus de Newbald. —
1375 Willielmus de Rodington. —
----- Hugo Martel. — — —
1426 Johannes Burton. — —
----- Johannes Drayton. — —
1445 Willielmus Gull. — —
1483 Johannes Mayewe. — —
1486 Robertus Cotyngham. —
1499 Willielmus Ilkeſton. — —
1510 Joh: Plough. Kyngsbury. —
1538 Johannes Plough. *jun.* —
1550 Nicholaus Cooke. — —
1578 Johannes Nytter vel Wittie.
1583 Carolus Aynſworth. — —
1588 Radulphus Shutte. — —
1593 Johannes Pare. — —
1604 Franciſcus Rodes. — —
1606 Roger Freeman. — —
1610 Johannes Kelle. — — —
1610 Thomas Low. — — —
1617 Georgius Cotes. — — —
1618 Hugo Parke. *Sequeſtrator.*
1619 Georgius Cotes. — —
1640 Johannes Goodall — —
1642 Johannes Ayſthorpe. —
1667 Samuel Leak. — — —
1672 Edwardus Buxton. — —
1680 Willielmus Wilſon. A. M. —
1693 Nathan Drako. A. M. — —
1704 Timothy Fenton. A. M. —
1721 James Wilſon. A. M. — —
1725 Edward Chappell. A. M. —

During the inteſtine Troubles, there was by the Parliament Party upon the Removal of Mr *John Ayſthorpe*, one *Richard Whitchurch*, put in his Room who dying in the Year 1656 was ſucceeded by Mr. *John Barret*, M. A.

IN the Church of St. *Peter* are preached two Sermons every Lord's Day, and on Wedneſdays and Fridays Prayers are read Morning and Afternoon. Beſides Sermons on particular Days, *which ſee among the Benefactions.*

MY Anonymous Author who wrote his Account of *Nottingham* in 1641, ſpeaks of a Sermon or Lecture, preached by the Induſtry of a religious and worthy Miniſter every Friday Morning at this Church, by which I take it he means the then Incumbent, which was Mr. *John Goodall.*

ST. *Peter's* is a Rectory which when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron, was valued at twenty Marks, now in the King's Book, 8 l. 7 s. 6 d. and the King Patron.

THE preſent Church of St. *Nicholas* is a modern Building, which was finiſhed in the Year 1678, of Brick ornamented with Stone. The old Church ſharing in the Civil War the ſame Fate with that of St. *Edmund of Dudley*, both which were pulled down (by Reaſon of their Nearneſs) for the ſafety of the Caſtle, it was ſomewhat larger than the new one, of Stone, the materials were moſtly converted to private Uſes, the Boxes in the Kitchen of a certain Inn in this Town were made out of ſome of the Pews, and the Bells were by Order of Col. *Hutchinſon*, (who was Governor of the Caſtle of *Nottingham*) removed to *Outhorpe*. There goes a Tradition among the People of this Town, that St. *Nicholas* is the Mother Church, but for my part I cannot find any Foundation for it unleſs the Defference was paid to it by way of Compliment, it being in the Kings Demeſne before and after the Conqueſt. Where-ever I find the 3 Churches mentioned, St. *Mary's* is always named firſt, and St. *Nicholas's* laſt, nor is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe that the leaſt of theſe Churches ſhould be the Mother, and take the Rank before St. *Mary's* who had a Suffragan Biſhop, beſides all public Solemnities, as the Election of the Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. were, and are, performed at St. *Mary's*, where alſo the Aſſize Sermons are preached before the Judges, not on Account of their Lodgings being near that Church, but Time immemorial, when they uſed to lodge in the Heart of the Town. One might upon much better Grounds conjecture that the Collegiate Church of *Southwell*, was once the Mother Church of our Pariſhes, becauſe before the Town was made a County of itſelf, the Corporation was obliged once a Year to make a Proceſſion thither in their Formalites, to hear Divine Service, of which more in Sect. VI,

THIS Church has at preſent but one Bell beſides the Sermon Bell with this Inſcription :

Abſon, Rector, God Save his Church.
Nevil and Scattergood, *Wardens.*
1726.

MONUMENTS.

NO ancient Monuments are left in this Church, nor any old or new in the Churchyard, except the few following modern ones ;

ON

ON a Monument of Marble againſt the Wall on the Right Hand of the Communion Table:

Sab. between a Chevron 3 Doves Or.

Near this Place
Lies the Body of *ELIZABETH ALSOP.*
who died *June* 2d. A. D. 1731.

Bleſſed are the Dead who die in the Lord,
for they reſt from their Labours and their
Works follow them.

ON the left Side oppoſite to the foregoing are hung up three Hatchments, *viz.*

1ſt.

Gules three Lion's Paws Arg. Newdigate *a Mullet* for Difference impaling. *Arg. a Chevron between three Creſcents Gules. On a Wreath a Flower de Lis.*

2d.

Quarterly ſix Coats the 1ſt.
Azure a Chevron Arg. between three Cinquefoils Or. The Second,
Arg. within a Border ingrailed a Lion Sable. The Third,
Azure a Chevron Or. in Chief a Lion paſſant of the ſecond. The Fourth,
Arg. between a Chevron ingrailed 3 croſſes forme fiche Sable. The Fifth,
Ermin. on a Bend Gules 3. The 6th,
Per Pale azure and Gules, over all 3 Lions rampant. Arg.
A Scutcheon of Pretence quarterly. Or two Bars and a Canton Gules.
2 Vert a Griffin Sergreant, in chief 3 eſcallops Or. The 3d. as the 2d. the 4th. as the 1ſt. on a Wreath of his Colours A Blackmore couped at the Knees, armed proper, about his Head a Bandage Arg. in his dexter Hand extended a Goblet cover'd Or. the dexter Arm a Kembo, Cooper.

AT the South-Weſt End of the Croſs Iſle againſt the Wall is a beautiful Marble Monument:

Vert. a Griffin Sergreant Or. On a Chief indented Arg. two Croſſes forme z Gul. Collin. *impaling: Paly of ſix Or. and Gules a Bendarg. Langford. on a Wreath of the Colours a Talbots Head.*

Near this Place
lies the Body of
JOHN COLLIN Eſq;
who departed this Life June 18th 1717.
in the 45th Year of his Age.
He married *Mary* Daughter of *George Langford* Eſq;
and *Judith* his Wife, by whom he had Iſſue
ſix Sons and four Daughters, *Langford, Abel,*
Thomas, John, Samuel, and *George,*
Anne, Mary, Judith, and *Anne,*

Anne, *Samuel*, and *George*,
died in their Infancy before him
Abel Collin, died *Auguſt* 8th 1730.
Judith Collin died *Feb.* 7, 1730-1.

His Widow in Memory of him and his deceaſed Children has placed this.

NEAR this Monument on the Ground are three Grave-Stones laid cloſe together: On the firſt is this Inſcription:

Here
Lieth the Body of Abel
Collin who departed this Life
the 2d Day of *April*
A. D. 1705.

And alſo here
Lieth the Body of Thomas
Collin Alderman, who departed
this Life the 18th Day of
January in the 61ſt Year
of his Age A. D.
1706-7.

ON the Second:

Here
Lieth the Body of
Laurence Collin, who departed
this Life the 9th Day of Auguſt
in the 91ſt Year of his Age,
A. D. 1704.

THE third covers the laſt Gentleman's Wife.

AT St. *Nicholas's* are likewiſe preached two Sermons every Sunday, and Prayers read as at St. *Peter's* twice a Week.

IT is a Rectory, when the Prior of *Lenton* was Patron, valued at ten Marks, now in the King's Books 2 l. 16 s. 6d. and the King Patron.

The above Abel Collin *is the Founder of the New-Hoſpital.* Thomas *is the Father of* John Collin, *who (tho' his Monument does not mention it) was alſo an Alderman of this Town.* Lawrence *was the Grandfather of* John, *and the firſt of the Family who ſettled in this Town at the End of the Civil War. He had been Gunner of the Caſtle of* Nottingham, *as appears by a Muſter-Roll of the 27th Jan.* 1648. — *But of him more in another Place.*

A LIST of the VICARS of St. *Nicholas* in NOTTINGHAM, from the Year ----

----- Will. Biſhop. — — —
1267 Richard de Weremſworth. —
1286 Johannes de Ludham. — —
1317 Herbertus Pouger. — —
1318 Willielmus de Ilkeſton. —
1321 Galfridus de Wilford. —
1329 Gilbertus de Ottrington. —
----- Thomas Tutil. — — —
1351 Richardus Kaym de Gotham.
1366 Johannes Templer. — —
----- Johannes Deinby. — —
1367 Thomas Lorday de Stanley.
1371 Willielmus de Bilham. —
----- Roger. Bampton vel Mempton
1427 Willielmus Cokker. — —
1432 Willielmus Weſtthorpe. —
1435 Johannes Sampſon. — —
1436 Johannes Hopwell. — —
1464 Nicholas Fiſh. — — —
1466 Richardus Elkeſly. — —
1471 Robertus Echard. — —
1476 Thomas Tewe. — — —
1477 Edmundus Holme. — —
1497 Johannes Dale. — — —
1502 Thomas Reyner. — —
1503 Reynaldus Marſhal. — —
1531 Alexander Penhill. — —
1533 Thomas Ward. — — —
1585 Radulphus Shute. — —
1588 Johannes Lambe. — —
1611 Robertus Malham. — —
1622 RobertusAynſworth, the laſt Incumbent till after the Reſtoration.
1663 Joh. Ayſthorpe, Rector of St. Peter's and Sequeſtrator.
1664 Blank for Sequeſtrator. —
1665 to 1668 vacant.
1669 Samuel Leek to 1872.
1674 vacant to 1681. — — —
1682 Joh. Simpſon.
— — —
1715 Johannes Abſon. A. M. —
1749 GeorgeWakefield, A M the preſent Incumbent. — — —

BESIDES the Pariſh Churches, there are in this Town ſeveral Places of Worſhip of Proteſtant Diſſenters of different Denominations: as,

Presbyterians, who have a Meeting Houſe on the South-ſide of the *High-Pavement*. Theſe were the firſt Diſſenters which did form a Congregation in this Town, after the Reſtoration about the Year 1662, when Mr. *Whitlock* and Mr *Reynold's*, who had been eſtabliſhed Miniſters of the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary* from the Year 1651, to that Time, were ſilenced for refuſing to conform to the Act of Uniformity. They were both remarkable Men, eſpecially for unparalell'd Examples of true and conſtant Friendſhip, as appears by Dr. *Calamy's* Account of them. Their preſent Miniſter is Dr. *Samuel Eaton*.

THE Independents, whoſe Place of Worſhip is at the lower End of *Caſtle-Gate*. Their preſent Miniſter is Mr. *James Sloſs*, a Scotch Gentleman.

THE *Anabaptiſts*, theſe have a Meeting in *Fryar-Lane* near the *New-Hoſpital*, their Preacher is a Layman, Mr. *George Eaton*. This Congregation is lately divided, the one part adheres to their old Teacher, the other follows one Mr. *Morley*, a Schoolmaſter who has obtained a Licence for his Place of Meeting in *Pilchergate*.

THE *Quakers*, have a Meeting in *Spaniel-Row*, facing the North Eaſt End of *Collin's-Hoſpital*, who tho' they ſeem rather to decreaſe in Number, have lately rebuilt and enlarged their Meeting-Houſe in the modern Taſte, and have adorned the ame with faſhionable arched Windows.

THE Tenets of theſe ſeveral Diſſenters are ſo well known, that it would be ſuperfluous to ſpeak of them in this Place. But as the *Philadelphians* had an Houſe in *Brewhouſe-Yard*, under the Caſtle Rock, where they uſed to meet, and they being now entirely diſperſed I will juſt ſhortly take Notice of the Origin of that Sect of Men.

THEY obtained the above-mentioned Name, as alſo the Engliſh Name of *Family of Love*, from the Love they profeſs to bear to all Men, tho' never ſo Wicked, and their Obedience to all Magiſtrates, tho' never ſo tyrannical, be they Jews, Gentiles, or Turks.

THEIR Founder was one *David George*, of *Delpht* in *Holland*, an *Anabaptiſt*, a Man of graceful Aſpect, affable tho' grave, wearing a long yellowiſh Beard, of a becoming modeſt and diſcreet Deportment, who after he had continued in his own Country 40 Years, thought himſelf not ſafe any longer there, and ſought a Settlement at *Baſil* in *Switzerland*, for himſelf, his Family, and ſome Companions, 1544, the which, on Pretence of being driven out of his Country for the ſake of the Goſpel, by his moving Eloquence he obtained from the Magiſtrates, who made him a Brother Citizen. There he purchaſed divers Houſes, where he and thoſe belonging to him lived in common, he bought beſides a Farm in the Country. His diligent Study of Religion, his frequent Exerciſe of Devotion, Munificence, Alms, and all kinds of good Offices, (for which his Riches enabled him) procured him an univerſal good Character, and gained him many Friends and Adherents. During this Time, by his Letters, Writings, and Emiſſaries, he planted and propagated his new Doctrine, not at Home, but through the *Low-Countries*, where it occaſion'd great Tumults. However

ever himſelf died in *Auguſt* 1556, and was at firſt honourably interred, but to the great ſurprize of his People, to whom he had declared himſelf immortal, or at leaſt that he ſhould riſe again in three Days, neither of which proving true, made many of his Sectaries at *Baſil* diſown his Doctrine, but after a ſtrict Enquiry into his Tenets his Doctrine was declared Impious, and himſelf unworthy of Chriſtian Burial, with a Sentence, *That his Body and Books ſhould be burnt, by the common Hangman, in a public Place*; and accordingly his Carcaſs was taken up three Years after his Death, and with his Printed and Manuſcript Writings committed to the Flames.

THIS Man was ſucceeded by one *Henry Nicholas* of *Amſterdam*, a Diſciple of the ſaid *David George*, who called himſelf the Father of the Family of Love, the Reſtorer of the World, the Prophet ſent of God. He wrote ſeveral Tracts, in one of which he mentions, that the Minute of the laſt Trumpet was coming, that ſhould unfold all the Books of unquiet Conſciences, Hell and Eternal Judgment, which ſhould be found to have been only Things grounded upon meer Lies, and as all Wicked and high Miſdeeds were hateful and deteſtable to God, ſo alſo were glorious and plauſible Lies no leſs odious to him.

See more in Dr. Denniſon's *White-Wolf*, *Mr.* Newſtub's *Familiſts Confeſſion*, *Mr.* Jeſſop's *and* Alexander Roſs, *his View of Religions.*

SECT. III.

SECTION III.

RELIGIOUS-HOUSES in or near this TOWN before the *Reformation*, and the ſeveral *Profeſſions* and *Rules* of the *Regulars*.

DR. *Thoroton* takes Notice, that in the 5th of King *Stephen*, mention is made of the Monks of *Nottingham*, this was before any particular Denomination of Regulars were in this Town, elſe they would have been called by the peculiar Name of their Profeſſion, but what puts it out of all doubt is, that the *Franciſcans*, of which the *Minors* are a Branch, did not come into *England* till 1220, and the *Carmelites* not till 1240, whereas the 5th of King *Stephen* is ſo early as 1110, it will therefore I hope not be ungrateful to many of my Readers if I here briefly touch upon the Origin of a Monaſtic Life.

IN the firſt Centuries of Chriſtianity during the ſevere Perſecutions the Chriſtians indured, ſeveral of them to avoid a cruel Death, and the better to give themſelves up to Faſting, Prayer and Contemplation, retired by themſelves into Deſart Places; ſuch were called Hermits from the Greek Ἔρημος, a Deſart-Place, alſo a forſaken Perſon or deſtitute, and likewiſe ſolitary, whence Ἐρημίτης, a Perſon who lives ſolitary in an uninhabited Place, deſtitute of many Conveniences of Life, which Perſons who live in Community enjoy. Monks from the Greek Word Μονάχος, unicus or ſolitarius, from a ſingle Life, they were alſo called Anachorets from their Living ſeparate from other Societies.

THE firſt of theſe we read of, was *Paul* of *Theban* about the Year of Chriſt 260, who having loſt both his Parents in the Perſecution of *Decius*, and fearing to be betrayed by his Siſter's Husband, betook himſelf to a Cave at the Foot of a Rocky Hill at the Age of 15, where he continued till his Death, at 113 Years old.

THE next I meet with is *Antoninus* who ſet up this ſort of Life in *Egypt*.

THEN *Hillarion* in *Paleſtina*, and in *Syria Paul* Sir-named the *Simple*-*Ammon*.

AFTER the Perſecutions of the *Chriſtians* were over and the Church enjoy'd Peace, theſe Hermits by Degrees returned to Towns and Cities, and aſſociating together they lived in Houſes called Monaſteries, and confined themſelves to certain Rules agreed upon amongſt themſelves.

THE firſt Monks uſed to Work when Occaſion ſerved, to Eat and Drink ſoberly, to go decent in Apparel, to Faſt and Pray often, to poſſeſs all in common, to read, meditate

ditate, preach, and hear the Word of God, to Study Temperance, Continence, Modeſty, Obedience, Silence, and other Virtues.

IN theſe primitive Monaſteries it does not appear that they were tied to ſet Faſts, to the three Vows of *Chaſtity*, *Poverty*, and *Obedience*, or to the different Cloaths and Colours, or to ſtay in the Monaſtery any longer than their own liking.

THERE were alſo primitive Nuns for we read of *Marcella*, *Sophronia*, *Principia*, *Paula*, *Euſtochium* and others, who did profeſs Chaſtity and contempt of the World, and had an earneſt Deſire of heavenly Things.

THE firſt Monks of all were called *Thabenenſii* from *Thabenna*, an Iſland in the Province of *Thebais* about the Time of *Conſtantius* the Son of *Conſtantine*.

AFTERWARDS the firſt we find mentioned who gave a certain Rule to his Diſciples to regulate their Conduct by is St. *Baſil*. The Monks of this Saint were gathered by him and lived about *Pontus*; much about his Time St. *Hyerom* collected a Number of Hermits in *Syria*.

Of the MONKS of St. *Baſil*.

THE only abſolute Reſtraint their Founder (whoſe Rule conſiſted of 95 Articles) laid them under, was not to return to their Parents Houſes, except to inſtruct them, and by their Superiour's Leave.

THE moſt material parts of this Rule are theſe.

HE earneſtly recommends the love of God and one's Neighbour, together with the Exerciſe of all Chriſtian and Moral Virtues, and denial of the World.

ALL Contention of Superiority at the Table is forbidden, the Monks are to wear plain and homely Apparel, and a Girdle in Imitation of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, and that no Man ſcorn to wear an old Garment when it is given him.

ALL Things to be in Common, and that tho' in reſpect to themſelves they muſt not care what they Eat or what they Drink, yet that they may be helpful to others, they muſt Labour with their Hands.

OBEDIENCE is enjoyned to their Superiours, but chiefly to GOD.

HE ſpeaks of the Behaviour of the Governour, &c.

HE adviſes that Men of Eſtates beſtow on their Kindred what is their due, and the reſt to the Poor.

HE preſſes his Diſciples in Imitation of God and Chriſt to love their Enemies.

THAT they who defame, or patiently hear their Brother defamed, be excomunicated.

THAT no Brother alone viſit a Siſter but in Company, and that by Permiſſion, and for Edification.

THAT they labour not for Faith, (as ſome do) without Charity.

THAT Children may be admitted into this Order, but not without the conſent of their Parents.

THAT Satan is not the Cauſe of Sin in any Man, but as he conſents to it, therefore the more watchful ſhould every Man be over his own Heart, &c.

THUS we ſee that the firſt Monks were in *Aſia*, and that no particular Denomination of Regulars were known in *Europe*, till the latter End of the fourth or beginning of the fifth Century: When the *Benedictin's* were the firſt, and continued long without any Rival, the *Carthuſians* were the next, then the *Auguſtinians*, after them the *Franciſcans*, who were followed by the *Carmelites*, of all theſe more by and by.

THERE were in the Town of *Nottingham* before the Reformation, theſe ſeveral Religious Houſes. *viz.*

1ſt. THE *Brothers of St. John of Jeruſalem*: 2d. The *Minorites* or *Minors*, profeſſing the Rule of St. *Francis*, otherwiſe called the *Gray-Friers*, and 3d. The *Carmelites*, alias called the *White-Fryars*.

THE firſt of theſe, to wit: The Brothers of St. *John*, profeſſed the Rule of St. *Auſtin*, in the younger Time of their Life they were employ'd in the War againſt the *Saracens*, they were alſo called *Knight's Hoſpitallers*, becauſe their Order obliged them to entertain poor Pilgrims and Travellers, whether Sick or well.

OF theſe Sir *William Dugdale*, from a Manuſcript then in the Cuſtody of *Gilbert North*, Eſq; gives us the following Account.

Walter Gray, Archbiſhop of *York*, A. C. 1241, ordained that the Maſter and Warden of this Hoſpital, ſhould take Care that there ſhould be always in it two Prieſts, to perform Divine Office, that all the Brothers ſhould riſe early to ſing Mattins, that they might be ended before the break of Day, afterwards to ſing the other Hours at the proper Times.

THAT they ſhould be obedient to their Maſter, and that none keep any Thing he could call his own, and if any did ſo, during ſeven Days, to be then excommunicated. The Maſter to convert any thing he had of his own to the public Uſe, and if any one died poſſeſſed of any Thing particular, to be denied Chriſtian Burial, and the Brethren to caſt on him what he had, ſaying: *Thy Money be with thee to Perdition.* None to have a Cheſt locked, unleſs it belonged to his Office; all of them to Eat, Cloath and Drink alike, and to eat Fleſh only three Times a Week: *viz.* on *Sunday*, *Tueſday* and *Thurſday*, without Leave of the Maſter; all to eat together in the Refectory in Silence, unleſs Neceſſity required them to Whiſper any thing. All to lye in one Dormitory in Drawers and Shirts, or ſuch Garment as they uſed inſtead of Shirts; all of them to be Chaſte, and Sober, to be temperate in Diet, and apply the Revenues and Alms to the Poor. To wear a regular Habit of Ruſſet and Black-Cloth, not to admit more Brothers and Siſters than are requiſite to ſerve the Sick and look to the Affairs of the Houſe; any Brother being a Drunkard or lewd, if not mending, to be expelled. No Brother to wander abroad without the Maſters leave. To pray for the Dead.

IT is not certain by whom this Order is inſtituted.

THE beginning of the *Hoſpitallers* is by ſome related in a fabulous Strain, and founded upon Monkiſh Miracles, *e. g.* ſome derive it from *Simon Maccabee*, who after the Battle with the neighbouring Kings wherein many Jews were ſlain and diſabled, ſent to *Jeruſalem*, (after the Expulſion of the profane Nations) much Silver and Gold, and with it founded and endowed an Hoſpital, ordered that Prayers ſhould be put up for the Souls of the deceaſed (a) and that for the future that Place ſhould be a Receptacle for the unfortunate and an Expiation for the Dead. They ſay, that *Jeſus Chriſt* not diſdained the Place, had there all things in common with his Diſciples, and it was there he waſhed their Feet, ordained them Prieſts, and left the Memorial of his moſt precious Body, and that there he gave St. *Peter* the Power and Keys of his Church, &c.

BUT when afterwards the Chriſtian Charity had much increaſed the Revenue of this Houſe, they hired Soldiers under Brother *Raymund*, (who after inſtituted their Rule) to defend the ſame and repel the Pagans. That the Soldiers growing inſolent and deſpiſing the Prieſts, it was agreed that the Soldiers themſelves ſhould be made Members of the Hoſpital, and defend the Chriſtian Religion, and it was likewiſe decreed that they ſhould wear a Croſs on their Breaſt. After the Saracens took *Jeruſalem*, theſe Chriſtian Soldiers were diſperſed, and at firſt took Refuge in *Cyprus*, where they were received, and continued there defending the Chriſtian Faith. After many Years the *Rhodians* revolting from the *Conſtantinopolitans*, who not able to ſubdue that Iſland, gave it to the Knights of *Jeruſalem*, who ſoon became Maſters of it, and made thence War upon the Infidels. Sir *William Dugdale*, continues from the ſame MSS. that the Hoſpital of *John* the *Baptiſt*, is traced back by others to the Days of *Julius Cæſar*, when one *Melchior* a Prieſt having opened the Tomb of *David*, and taken thence a great Treaſure, was accuſed before *Antiochus*, who then was Governour of *Jeruſalem* and reſolved to puniſh the Prieſt, but our Saviour appearing to him in the Night, and declaring to him that he would have an Hoſpital built by the Prieſt with the Treaſure on Mount *Calvary*, and having in a Viſion declared the ſame to the ſaid *Melchior*, *Antiochus* was appeaſed and conſented that the Prieſt ſhould build that Houſe to ſerve the Poor, as was written in the Book concerning the *Maccabees*; and that Prince at his Death gave a great part of his Wealth to that Houſe. This Manuſcript tells farther, of our Saviour's appearing before his Birth to one *Zacharias* and to one *Julian*, commanding them to go and govern this Hoſpital after the Death of the ſaid *Melchior*. It adds that our bleſſed Saviour after his Incarnation was frequently there with his Diſciples and wrought many Miracles, and that afterwards they continued there till they were diſperſed abroad in the World. After the *Saracens* got Maſters of *Jeruſalem*, one *Conrad* kept this Houſe, and diſtributed the Alms thoſe Saracens gave him, among the Poor. When *Godfrey* of *Bouloigne*, beſieged *Jeruſalem* and a great Famine being in the Chriſtian Army, this *Conrad* uſed to go upon the Wall and throw down Loaves as if he had been caſting Stones at them, and being accuſed thereof to the Sultan, he ordered him to be ſeized and brought before him, with the Loaves, which being done, when he appeared in his Preſence,

(a) *The only Plea the Romaniſt have for that profitable Branch of their Worſhip, The Prayer for the Dead.*

the Loaves were miraculouſly turned into Stones, whereupon the Sultan diſmiſſed him to throw them at the Chriſtians, which he continued to do. After *Godfrey* of *Bouloigne* had taken *Jeruſalem*, great Poſſeſſions were given to him and his Hoſpital in Honour of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, &c. *Raymond de Puy*, ſucceeded *Conrad*, and inſtituted the Rule of the Houſe which was obſerved, and aft-r confirmed by Pope *Innocent* II. &c. Some ſay that about the Year 612 in the Reign of *Heraclius* when the *Turks* were in Poſſeſſion of *Jeruſalem*, ſome Italian Merchants of *Amalfi* in *Apulia* obtained of the Governour of the Town, a ſpot of Groundon which they built a Church of the *Invocation* of the Virgin *Mary*, with other neceſſary Buildings for Monks and Appartments for their Countrymen, and placed an Abbot and Monks of their Country there. Many Women afterwards coming thither in Pilgrimage, the Monks would not receive them for fear of giving Scandal, whereupon the Merchants built there a little Church with Lodgings for the Female Pilgrims and Siſters to ſerve them. And as many Pilgrims reſorted to this Place, who were ſtripped of all they had by the Infidels, before they got into *Jeruſalem*, to relieve them, they built a Houſe of God, to entertain the poor Pilgrims in, whether Sick or in Health. They built alſo a Church in Honour of St. *John* the Alms-giver, Patriarch of *Alexandria*. Theſe three Churches had no Revenue, but the Merchants of *Amalfi* made a yearly Collection, with which the Abbot did maintain the Brothers and Siſters of thoſe Abbies, and the reſt was ſpent in relieving the Poor. This was before the Chriſtians got Poſſeſſion of *Jeruſalem*. When the Infidels were expelled, an Holy Roman Woman who was Abbeſs of the Siſters, and in the Houſe of Men, one *Gerrard* a Brother were found who had long ſerved the Poor. From this ſmall Beginning this Order increaſed and became rich, in-ſo-much, that they were Owners of Towns and Caſtles. They afterwards got by the Pope diſcharged from the Power and Obedience of the Patriarch. They grew inſolent and became hurtful to the neighbouring Churches, but no redreſs could be got from *Rome* they having blinded the Eyes of that Court with Gold. Whomſoever the Patriarch or Prelates had excommunicated, they admitted to their Churches to Maſs, and when Dead buried them in their Church-Yards. However they did many Acts of Charity and defended the Chriſtians againſt the Infidels. The Brothers of St. *John*, after the Eradication of the Order of the *Templars* by Pope *Clement* in the Year 1312, got and enjoy'd moſt of the Poſſeſſions of that Order.

THE Houſe of the *Hoſpitallers* in *Nottingham*, ſtood without the Wall on the North Side of the Town, near the North Road; this and the Lands belonging to it were after the Diſſolution of the Monaſteries, by *Edward* VI. granted to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, who have converted the Building into a Houſe of Correction which at this Time is corruptly call'd St. *Jones's*. (a)

THE *Minorites* or *Minors* had their Convent alſo out of the Town, *viz.* at the Weſt Corner of the Broad-Marſh, the Wall which incloſed their Garden reach'das far South as the River Leen. Theſe Friers commonly called the *Gray-Friers*, were Mendicants, following the Rule of St. *Francis*, At the Diſſolution of Abbeys and Monaſteries here were found the Prior and ſeven Friers. (b)

THE

(a) *It is ſaid to have been in being in the Year* 1215 *and that it was endowed in* 1534 *with* 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. ----- (b) *It is ſaid to be founded by* Hen. III. *Anno* 1250. *This was granted in the Year* 1548, *to* Thomas Heneage, *ſurrendred Feb. 5th* 1539, *by* Thomas *laſt Warden and* 7 *Friers.* Burnet.

THE *Carmelites* commonly called the *White-Friers*, had an Houſe between *Moot-hall-Gate* and *St. James's-Lane*, in the Pariſh of St *Nicholas*, which has given the Lane which is formed by the Cloſe belonging to that Convent, and ſome Gardens on the other ſide where now the *New-Hoſpital*, and the *Anabaptiſt's* Meeting Houſe, &c. ſtand, the Name of *Frier-Lane*, and the Row of Houſes facing the great Market Place between the Corner of *Moothall-gate* and St. *James's Lane*, the Name of *Frier-Row*: (a) Of theſe there were at the Diſſolution, the Prior *Roger Copp*, ſix Friers remaining, (b) both theſe Monaſteries ſurrendered *Feb.* the 5th 1539. the 30th of *Henry* VIII. The Profeſſion of the *Carmelites*, (who were likewiſe Mendicants) as well as of the *Franciſcans*, See hereafter in their Places.

Of the BENEDICTIN's.

ST. *Bennet*, the Founder of the moſt ancient Order of Monks in *Europe*, was born at a Town called *Nurſi* in the Dukedom of *Spoletto* in *Italy*, about the Year of *Chriſt* 480. of Noble Birth and his Father's Name was *Eutropius*, his Mother's *Abundantia*. He went from *Rome*, (whither he was ſent to improve himſelf in Learning, without having made any Progreſs in his Studies) firſt to a Place called *Aſylum*, then to a Deſart called *Sublacum* [*Subiaco*] 40 Miles from *Rome*; here he met with a Monk whoſe Name was *Romanus*, who being acquainted with his Deſign, encouraged and aſſiſted him in it, and gave him the Religious Habit. *Benedict* choſe for his Place of abode a very ſmall Cave, formed by Nature in a Rock, almoſt inacceſſible by Men, which is now called the *Holy-Grotte* or Cave, and to this Time is to be ſeen the Place were St. *Romanus* did from Time to Time let down to him ſome Pieces of Bread which he had ſpared from himſelf at his Meals, and tied a little Bell to it to give St. *Bennet* Notice to come and take them. After he had been there ſome Time, being diſcovered by ſome Shepherds, who were aſtoniſhed that any Man ſhould live in ſuch a Place, the Fame of his Holineſs ſpread abroad, he was over-perſwaded to go and be Abbot of the Monaſtery of *Vicovaro* between *Subiaco* and *Tivoli*; but theſe Monks not liking the Reſtraint he put them to, and deaf to his Reproofs, they attempted to poiſon him, which not ſucceeding, after a charitable Reproof he left them as incorrigible and returned to his former Solitude which became ſoon very populous, for many came to be inſtructed by him, and became his Diſciples, which obliged him to build 12 Monaſteries, to ſtir up the Religious Men to an higher Pitch of Piety, to ſtrengthen the Weak, and to quicken the ſlothful; he preſcribed Laws to his Monks after the manner of St. *Baſil*, but it is not certainly known whether he writ his Rule at *Subiaco* or *Monte-Caſſino*, an ancient Town were *Apollo* was ſtill worſhipped; this Saint fell preſently to work to aboliſh the Idolatrous Remains, he broke the Idol in Pieces, overthrew the Altar, and burnt the ſuperſtitious Woods conſecrated to him, and cauſed a Chappel to be built in Honour of St. *Martin*, upon the very Ground of the Temple of *Apollo*, and another for the Invocation of St. *John* the *Evangeliſt*, on the Place were the Idolatrous Altar had ſtood; in ſhort here

(a) Burnet's *Hiſt. of the Reformation.* p. 146. ----- (b) *In* 1439 John Farewell *was Prior of the* Carmelites. *The Convent of theſe* Carmelites *is ſaid to be founded by* Reginald *Lord* Gray *of* Wilton, *and* Sir John Shirley, *in the Year* 1276.

he built a large Monaſtery which was the chief of the reſt, and was richly endowed by *Tertullus* a Roman Patrician, who beſtow'd on it Caſtles, Villages, Lands, and Poſſeſſions.

THIS Order ſoon ſpread all over the Weſtern World, and was brought to *England* by *Auſtin* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in the Year of *Chriſt* 596: And *Trithemius* ſays, *lib.* 4. *chap.* 4. that in his Time there was above 15,000 Abbeys, out of which proceeded Multitudes of *Cardinals*, *Archbiſhops*, *Biſhops*, *Abbots*, and other eminent Men beſides *Popes*.

THE immenſe Riches which they obtained from the vaſt Donations they every where were over-heaped with, cauſed them to ſlacken in the Obſervance of the Severity of their Rule, inſomuch, that after having enjoy'd a flouriſhing State for the ſpace of 400 Years, a Diſcord aroſe amongſt them, which occaſion'd Schiſms, and many Orders ſprung out of this one, who took their Names either from the Places they were ſet up, or from their Leaders.

The Subſtance of the Rule of St. BENNET.

HE begins with the Duty and Qualifications of the Abbot, *viz.* To be careful of his Charge, to be holy, juſt, wiſe and charitable in his Deeds, powerful in his Words, to exhort, correct, reprove, to beware of Partiality and Diſſimulation, and chiefly of Covetouſneſs and Pride, not to do any thing of himſelf without Advice of of the Convent.

HE enjoins all to be obedient, ſilent, humble, to be watchful to Prayer in the Night.

HE preſcribes what Pſalms they are to ſing every Day and Night, and what Pſalms in their Cannonical Hours. That Halleluja ſhould be ſaid continually between *Eaſter* and *Penticoſt*, that they ſhould praiſe God with *David* ſeven Times a Day, *to wit*: In the Morning, at the 1ſt. 3d. 6th. and 9th. Hours, in the Evening, and Completory and at Midnight. Particular Pſalms are appointed for each of theſe cannical Hours. That they muſt pray with all Reverence.

THAT there be choſen Deans in each Monaſtery to eaſe the Abbot.

THAT every Monk have his own Bed to ſleep in, and that a Candle burn by them till the Morning, that they ſleep in their Cloathes girt, that at the ringing of the Bell they may be the more ready for Prayer.

DIVERSE Degrees of Penance are enjoyned according to the Degrees of Offence.

THAT the Abbot do all he can to reclaim the excommunicated Perſon, that the loſt Sheep may be brought home with Joy, and if no Correction will prevail, the obſtinate Perſon to be expelled the Convent, who upon Repentance may be received three Times, but never after the third Time.

THAT

THAT the Steward of the Monaſtery be a Man of Diſcretion, Government and Truſt.

THAT the Abbot keep an Inventory of all Utenſils belonging to the Convent.

THAT all Things be common among the Brothers, that there be no grudging nor murmuring.

THAT every one ſerve in the Kitchen and other Places when his Turn is.

THAT a ſpecial Care be had to the Sick and infirm, ſo likewiſe of the Aged and Children.

THAT there ſhould be choſen a Weekly Reader, to read in Time of Refection.

THAT each Man be content with a Pound of Bread for a Day, and that only the Sick be permitted to eat Fleſh, that Wine be drank ſparingly. That from *Eaſter* to *Penticoſt* the Brothers may have a Refection at the 6th Hour, and their Supper in the Evening.

IN Summer let them Faſt every 4th and 6th Day in the Week till the 9th Hour. From the midſt of *September* till *Lent* let them have their Refection at the 9th Hour but in *Lent* Time at the Evening, ſo it be Day light.

THAT after Completory there be no ſpeaking at all.

IF any come late to Prayers or to the Table, he is to ſtand a-part by himſelf, and to be laſt ſerved, and to be ſhortned in his Victuals.

IF any for ſome great Offence be excommunicated out of the Oratory, he ſhall make Satisfaction by proſtrating himſelf before the Oratory.

THAT they ſhall not only give themſelves to Prayer and Meditation at the appointed Hours, but ſhall alſo labour ſome part of the Day with their Hands to keep them from Idleneſs.

THAT they obſerve *Lent* with all ſtrictneſs.

THAT they uſe Strangers with all Reverence and Chearfulneſs, and that the Abbot ſalute them with a Holy Kiſs and waſh their Feet.

THAT none receive Letters or Tokens from their Parents without the Abbots leave.

THAT no Novice be admitted into the Monaſtery without ſufficient Trial of his conſtancy and Patience.

THAT if a Prieſt deſires to enter into a Monaſtery, he ſubmit himſelf to the laws thereof, and that he have the next Place to the Abbot.

THAT

THAT Noblemen who offer their Children to God in the Monaſtery, ſwear, they will never give them any part of their Eſtate, but that it be conferred on the Convent.

THAT if a Stranger Monk deſire to continue in the Monaſtery, he be not denied, ſo his Life be not ſcandalous.

IF the Abbot deſire to have a Prieſt or Deacon ordained, let him chuſe one of his own Convent.

THAT he ſhall be Abbot whom the whole Convent or the greater or better part ſhall chuſe.

THAT the Provoſt or Præpoſitus be choſen by the Abbot to whom he muſt be Subject.

THAT the Porter be an ancient and diſcreet Man, who receive and give Anſwers. And

THAT the Monaſtery be provided with Water and a Mill and other Neceſſaries within itſelf, leaſt the Brother's ſhould wander abroad.

IF the Abbot enjoyn to any Monk Impoſſibilities, he muſt with Reverence and Submiſſion excuſe his Inability, if the Abbot urge it, he muſt obey, and truſt to God's Aſſiſtance.

THAT in the Monaſtery none preſume to defend, ſtrike, or excommunicate another, but that they be obedient and loving to each other, that they be zealous for God, and when they are working to be ſtill ſinging of Pſalms.

THE original Monks at *Monte Caſſino* had beſides theſe, ſeveral other Rites and Inſtitutions. The Council of *Soiſſon* calls this Rule *The Holy Rule*.

THE *Benedictin* Habit is a round Coat or Tunick, a Hood or Cowl called *Cuculla*, gray, of the colour of a Badger, of whoſe Skin it was anciently made, a Scapulary (St. *Bennet* himſelf was clad in Skins) the colour of their upper Garment is black under which they wear a white Woollen Coat, with Sackcloth, and they go booted. The Habit of theſe Monks was left to the diſcretion of the Abbots, according to the Nature of the Countries being either hotter or colder. In temperate Climates a Cowl and a Tunick was ſufficient, the Cowl thicker for Winter and thinner for Summer, and a Scapulary to work in. Every one had two Tunicks and two Cowls either to change at Night, or to wear one whilſt they waſhed the other. The Stuff they were made of was the cheapeſt the Country afforded.

THAT none might have any thing he could call his own, the Abbot found them all with every thing neceſſary; that is, beſides the Habit, an Handkerchief, a Knife, a Needle, a Steel Pen and Tablets to write; their Beds were Mats or Straw-Beds, a piece of Serge, a Blanket and a Pillow.

IN the Year 860 the ſecond Council of *Aix-la-Chapelle* took off or at leaſt mitigated ſome of the Severities of the Rule of St. *Bennet* and allowed the Brethren at *Chriſt-*

Chriſtmas and *Eaſter* for eight Days to eat the Fleſh of Birds. It was forbid to take any Prieſt or Layman into the Monaſtery except they turned Monks; they were permitted to have Prieſts of their own, and to receive Tythes, firſt Fruits, Oblations and Donations, as well as others, by *Gregory* the *Great*, *Boniface* and other Popes.

THEY are not to bow their Knees in *Whitſun-Week* nor Faſt. They are not to kiſs the Lips of any Woman.

Of the CARTHUSIAN Order.

THIS Order which had its Name from the Place where the firſt Monaſtery was founded, *Carthuſia*, in French *Chartreuſe*, in the Province of *Dauphine* in *France*, is the next oldeſt, having for its Author one *Bruno*, born at *Cologne*, and *Profeſſor* of *Philoſophy* at *Paris*, about the Year of Chriſt 1080.

THE Legend makes the following pretended Occurrence, the cauſe of his eſtabliſhing this Order, *viz:*

Bruno being preſent at the ſinging the Office (a) for his Fellow-Profeſſor then newly dead, (a Man highly eſteemed for his Holy-Life) the Dead Corps ſuddenly ſits up in the Bier, when they were come to theſe Words: *Reſponde mihi, quantas habeo iniquitates:* Anſwer me how many Sins I have. And cries out, *Accuſatus Sum* I am accuſed, upon this the Office was put off for that Time. The next Day at the celebration of the ſame Funeral Office, the Corps roſe a ſecond Time, and cried *Judicatus Sum*, I am judged, which put again a ſtop to the Service; and the third Day upon attempting it again, the Corps roſe a third Time, and uttered theſe Words, *Condemnatus Sum*, I am condemned. At which *Bruno* was ſo affrighted, and thought that if a Man reputed ſo pious was damned, what would become of himſelf and many more: Therefore concluded there was no ſafety for him, but by forſaking the World; whereupon he and ſix of his Scholars betook themſelves to the Place already mentioned, which was hedious for dark Woods, high Hills, Rocks and wild-Beaſts, and there built a Monaſtery, having obtained the Ground of *Hugo* Biſhop of *Grenoble*, who alſo became a Monk of that Order. Their Rule is in ſome Meaſure built upon that of St. *Bennet*.

AS to this frightful Story, it is allowed by all, that *Bruno* with his Companions did retire to the Place above mentioned, but it has been as inconteſtably proved by the Doctors of the Univerſity of *Paris*, that the Tale is utterly falſe, there being none of the cotemporary Writers or any that were 200 Years after, who make the leaſt mention of it.

ACCORDING to their Rule the *Carthuſians* ſhould wear Sack-cloth, or an Hair Shirt next their Skin, a long white Cloth Coat looſe, with an Hood and black Cloak over, when they walk abroad. The Lay-Brothers wear a ſhort Coat to their Knees.

THEIR Diſcipline is to eat no Fleſh at all, nor even when they are ſick, to buy no Fiſh, but eat them when offered, to eat branny Bread and drink Wine mixed with Water: On the Lord's Day and the 5th Day of the Week, they feed only upon Cheeſe and Eggs, on the 3d and Saturday, on Pulſe or Pot Herbs, on the 2d. 4th. and 6th. upon Bread and Water only. Every one Dreſſes his own Meat, they eat

but once a Day, and are all apart, except on the chief Feſtivals, as *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, *Whitſuntide*, *Epiphany*, *Purification*, the 12 *Apoſtles*, St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, St. *Michael*, St. *Martin*, and on *All-Saints Day* they eat twice a Day and all together at one Table, and then they may talk together, at other Times they muſt keep ſilence, every one having his own Cell, wherein they pray, read, meditate and write Books; in theſe Cells they obſerve the canonical Hours, but the Mattins and Veſpers they keep in their Churches, and have Maſs on the Days they eat twice. None is ſuffered to go abroad except the Prior and Procurator and that upon the Affairs of the Convent. They are limitted to enjoy a certain Quantity of Land, a certain Number of Sheep, Goats, and Aſſes, which they muſt not exceed. They muſt admit no Women into their Churches, nor were they to have in one Convent above twelve Religious Men beſides the Prior and eighteen Converts or Lay-Brothers, with a few Servants, who are not to come within the Quire where the Prior and his Brethren ſit, but theſe are in a lower Quire by themſelves.

SINCE theſe original Rules to which they were tied, they are ſomething fallen off now.

THEY have a Yearly Meeting at *Chartreuſe* about their own Affairs, whither out of every Cloyſter two Monks are ſent who ſtay fourteen Days.

THIS Order was confirmed by Pope *Alexander* the 3d. 1178. They came into *England* in 1180, juſt one hundred Years after their firſt Inſtitution, and ſettled at *Witham* near *Bath*.

Of the AUGUSTINIANS.

BY this Name go two ſorts of Religious Perſons, both profeſſing the ſame Rule.

THE firſt are an Order of Canons regular, which are aſcribed to St. *Auguſtin*, but it is difficult to prove whether he himſelf inſtituted them, or ſome of his Diſciples, as well as others of diverſe Denominations who profeſs to live after his Rule.

THE Habit of theſe Canons is a white Cloth Coat open before and down to the Feet, this is girded to their Body, and over it they wear a Linnen Surplice to their Knees, and over that a ſhort black Cloak to their Elbows, with an Hood faſtened to it, their Crowns to be ſhaved like other Friers and when they go abroad, they wear a broad Hat or a black corner'd Cap.

THE other Sort of this Order are the *Hermits* of St. *Auſtin*, who wear a black Coat with a Hood to it of the ſame Colour, underneath is a white little Coat, their Girdle is of Leather with a Horn Buckle. Theſe were originally diverſe ſorts of Hermits who lived by different Rules, called together A. C. 1550. by Pope *Innocent* IV. and invited to live under one Head and profeſs one Rule, *viz.* that of St. *Auguſtin*. This Pope dying, *Alexander* IV. ſucceeded and united them in one Order by the Name of the *Hermits* of St. *Auguſtin*, and diſpenſed with their former Rules and Obſervances. About 1290 Pope *Honorius* gave them ſeveral Priviledges. The reputed Founder of theſe two Orders was till the 31ſt Year of his Age a *Manichæan* and profeſſed *Rhetoric* at *Rome* and *Milan*, but upon reading the Life of *Anthony* the Monk by the perſuaſion of *Simplicianus*, he became a Convert, and in a Garden with his Friend *Alipius* (as the Legend has it) as he was bewailing his former Life, he heard a Voice accompanied with the Muſic of little Children, ſaying

to

to him *Tolle lege, Tolle lege*, that is to ſay, take up and read; looking about and ſeeing nobody, he took this for a Divine Admonition, and ſo taking up the Bible the firſt Paſſage he lighted on was this: *Not in ſurfeiting and Drunkenneſs, not in chambering and Wantonneſs, but put on the Lord Jeſus, &c.* Upon this he reſolved to become a Chriſtian and was accordingly baptized with his Sons *Adeodatus* and *Alipius*, at *Milan*, by St. *Ambroſe*, (a) a Biſhop of that Place. Having after ſpent a few Years in Faſting, Prayers, and the ſtudy of the Holy Scripture, he was called to *Hippo* in *Africa*, where he was firſt a Presbyter and then a Biſhop of that Place. He lived there with other learned Men as in a College, and thence ſent abroad diverſe Clergymen for *Hippo* and who were Biſhops in other Places.

THE Canons as well as the Monks have three Rules given them (as they ſay) of St. *Auſtin. viz.*

THE firſt, relates to their Eating, Drinking, Cloathing, Admiſſion and Deportment in general, &c. that they poſſeſs nothing in Propriety, but have all Things in common, that they be not ſolicitous what to eat and what to drink and wherewith they ſhall be cloathed. That none be admitted without Trial, that none depart or carry any Thing out of the Monaſtery without the Superiours Leave, that no Man maintain any Point of Doctrine without acquainting the Superiour with it, that ſecret Faults, &c. firſt be reproved and if not repented of, puniſhed. That in Perſecution they repair to their *Præpoſitus*.

THE ſecond, contains the Times and Manner of Praying and Singing, their Times of Working, Reading and Refreſhing. It treats of their Obedience, Silence, and particular Behaviour both at Home and Abroad, and how Contumacy muſt be puniſhed.

THE third Rule contains their Duty more largely as:

THAT they muſt love God above all Things.

THAT they maintain Unity.

THAT Meat, Drink and Clothes be diſtributed as Need is.

THAT all Things be common.

THAT there be no Pride, Contempt or Vain-Glory amongſt them; here they are injoyned, Prayer, Reverence, and Devotion, Abſtinence, Silence, and Contentment.

TO hear the Word read at Table, to be careful of the Sick and Infirm.

TO be modeſt in Apparel, Words, Geſtures, and in their Look when they chance to ſee a Woman, to reprove immodeſty in their Brethren, to receive no Letter nor Gift without the Superiour'sKnowledge, to have their Clothes well kept from Moths.

TO beware of murmuring and repining, that to conceal any Thing ſhall be accounted Theft.

(a) *Near unto the Church of St.* Ambroſe, *at* Milan, *is a little Chappel, where St.* Auſtin *with his little Son and Friend* Alippius, *were baptized, as the Inſcription over the Altar denotes. On the other ſide of the great Church, not far off, is another Chappel, built on the Spot they tell you, where St.* Auſtin *heard the Voice.*

THAT they be not too nice in washing their Cloaths.

THAT in Sickness the Physician be advised with, that they may bathe sometimes, that the Sick want not any Thing needful for him.

THAT there be no Strife, Envy, or evil Words among them, that the Superiour use not harsh Words in reproving, that he shew good Example to his Brethren in Holy Conversation, that he be wise, humble, and careful of his Charge, and that the Duties here injoyned may be the better performed, these Rules must be read once a Week.

Of the FRANCISCANS.

THE next Religious Order that started up was that of St. *Francis*. Of him the Legend gives us the following Account: That he was an *Italian* and a Merchant, who before his Conversion was called *John*, that he had led a wicked and debauched Life in his younger Years, but was at last reclaimed by a Vision of a Castle full of Arms and Crosses, with a Voice telling him that he was to be a Spiritual Soldier. Afterwards as he was praying, he was warned by a Voice to repair the decay'd Churches or Houses of Christ, which he did by stealing Money from his Father, and bestowing the same on the Reparation of Churches; whereupon his Father beat him, put him in Prison, and disinherited him. He rejoiced in this, stript himself naked of all his Garments, which he deliver'd to his Father, shewing how willing he was to relinquish all for Christ. Within a short while he gathered many Disciples to whom he prescribed, A. C. 1198. a Rule, consisting of a strict Observance of three Vows, *viz.* of *Chastity*, *Poverty*, and *Obedience*, which he guards in manner following.

Poverty, they are to have neither any Thing in Common, nor in Propriety, to handle no Money, nor a third Person for them.

THAT their Habit be made of a course Woollen Web. They are allowed to mend their Habit with a Piece of Sackcloth or some other course Stuff.

THEY must always walk on Foot, except when they go by Water, they may take the Convenience, as others do.

THEY are to wear no Stockings.

Chastity, they are strictly forbid to converse with Women, nor are they to go into the Monasteries of Nuns. They are forbid all Niceties in clothing, and eating, Conveniencies in Travelling, they are to go barefoot, and to Fast every Friday from *All-Saints* Day to *Christmas*, and from *Epiphany* to *Easter*, besides other Mortifications and penitential Works.

THEY are enjoyned to apply themselves to Prayer, which this Saint prefers before the Study of human Literature.

THEY dare kill no Vermin, nor lye on Feather-Beds.

Obe-

Obedience, they are to be obedient to Chriſt, the Pope, and their Superiours, they muſt renounce their own Will, follow their Superiours without Reſerve, or offering any Reaſon, in all Things not contrary to the Rule.

IN any ſcruple of Conſcience, he refers them to their Superiours, to remove their Doubts and ſet their Conſciences at Eaſe.

THAT none be admitted into the Order until they be duly examined and proved.

THAT the Clergy in their Divine Worſhip, follow the Order of the Roman Church, and that the Lay-Brothers ſay 24 Pater-noſters for their Mattins, &c.

THAT they enter not into any Houſe till they ſay, *Peace be with this Houſe*, and then they may eat what is ſet before them.

THAT they help one another, and that Pennance be impoſed on thoſe that Sin, that they have their public Meetings and Chapters.

HE would not have them call themſelves *Franciſcans*, but *Minores*, nor their Governours *Maſters*, but *Miniſters*.

HE Orders them to chuſe their provincial *Miniſters*, and theſe to chuſe a general *Miniſter* over the whole Fraternity.

THAT they uſe brotherly Admonition, and Correction.

THAT their Preachers be Men of approved Gifts, and that they preach not abroad without Leave from the Biſhop.

THAT none go to Convert Saracens or other Infidels, but ſuch as are ſent by the Provincial *Miniſter*.

THAT they all remain conſtant in the Catholic Faith, and that none break the Rule unleſs he will incur the Curſe of GOD, and his two Apoſtles St. *Peter* and St. *Paul*.

ST. *Francis* ſtrengthned this his Rule by his Will and Teſtament, which he injoyns to be read as often as they read the Rule.

THIS Rule was wrote, and approved by Pope *Innocent* III. 1210. Afterwards alſo by the *Lateran Council*, 1215. And again confirmed by Pope *Honorius* III. 1223.

IT is given out that Pope *Innocent's* Approbation, was occaſioned by a Viſion of a Palm-Tree growing and ſpreading under him, and of a poor Man's ſupporting the decaying *Lateran*, after he had tried St. *Francis's* Obedience, which he ſhew'd by wallowing in the Mire with Swine, as the Pope had adviſed him.

ST. *Francis*, who wore a ſhort Coat of the natural colour of the Wool, and inſtead of a Girdle, a Cord, not leaving any Direction about the Form, Meaſure, and Colour

of their Habit, it occaſioned a great deal of Altercation among his Followers, until at laſt it was referred to Pope *Paul* the 22d. who leaves it at the Diſcretion of the General and Provincial Miniſters.

THE *Minorites* at this Day wear a long Coat with a large Hood of gray or hair Colour, they go barefooted and girded with a Cord, whence the *French* call them *Cordeliers.*

THE *Franciſcan* Garment has been held in ſuch Eſteem, and of ſuch Virtue, that divers Princes have called it the *Seraphic* Habit, and have deſired to be buried in it, thinking thereby to be ſafe from the Devil, tho' St. *Francis* himſelf died and was buried naked, becauſe he would imitate Chriſt who died naked on the Croſs. *Francis* Marquis of *Mantua*, *Robert* King of *Sicily*, and even the Emperour *Charles* V. have been buried in this Habit.

THERE are alſo Nuns, who obſerve the Rule of St. *Francis*, but not quite to that Degree of Severity as the Men. Theſe from St. *Clara* the Siſter of St. *Francis*, are called *Clariſſæ*, in Engliſh *poor Clares.*

DURING the ſpace of 169 Years, *i. e.* from 1211 to 1380. this Order increaſed to 1500 Monaſteries, which is attributed:

1ſt. TO the Sedulity and Diligence in making Proſelytes.

2d. THEIR Priviledges.

3d. THEIR pretended Sanctity and Mortification: And

4th. THE incredible Miracles and Viſions attributed to this their Saint, *viz.* The five Wounds Chriſt impreſſed on his Body. His bearing Chriſt in his Arms. His Manſion in Heaven next Chriſt, and many more Things which they obtrude to the Belief of the Populace.

THIS Order came firſt into *England*, A. C. 1210. about the 4th of King *Henry* III. when Brother *Agnellus* the firſt Provincial of the *Franciſcans* ſhew'd his Commiſſion to the King, who in reſpect to St. *Francis*, who was then ſtill living, placed the *Franciſcans* at *Canterbury*, and ſoon after, the King made *Agnellus* one of his Privy Council.

THE *Franciſcans* as well as the *Benedictin's*, through the conſiderable Relaxations crept in, by Degrees became divided amongſt themſelves, and gave Birth to different Sects, who all profeſs the Rule of St. *Francis*, tho' ſome take a greater Latitude than others.

THEY behaved ſo ill about the latter End of the 12th Century, that the Order was condemned in *England* in 1307. but was again advanced by *Peter Tuxbury*, a *Franciſcan* Miniſter, and allowed in the Chapter of *London.*

Of

Of the Order of CARMELITES.

THESE were originally a ſet of Hermits, whoſe Habitations were in Caves and among Rocks within Mount *Carmel*, noted for the Prophets *Elias* and *Eliſha*, by whom theſe Friers pretend their Order was inſtituted, and have even by ſome means or other obtained ſeveral Bulls of diverſe Popes to confirm their Antiquity, among other. that of *Pius* IV. 1477. ſays, they are deſcended from *Elias*, *Eliſha* and *Enoch*, which laſt, the *Carmelites* ſay, is one *Enoch* of *Amathim*, Diſciple of St. *Mark* the Evangeliſt. About the End of the laſt Century a very great Conteſt aroſe between them and the *Jeſuits*, which was carried on with great Heat and Scurrility, about the Antiquity of this Order. But the *Carmelites* making Application to the Popes *Innocent* XI. and XII. and *Charles* II. King of *Spain*, the *Jeſuits* who were an over Match to them, were ſilenced by a Brief of Pope *Innocent* XII. bearing Date *Nov.* 20, 1698.

ALL agree that theſe Friers followed the Rule of St. *Baſil*, but the Accounts of their Inſtitution and by whom till the 11th Century, are full of Obſcurity and Contradiction. Some Writers ſay, that A. C. 1160, and ſome 1121, *Almericus* Patriarch of *Antioch*, and the Popes Legate, came thither and gathered theſe diſperſed *Anchorets* into one Body, and built them a Monaſtery on the top of Mount *Carmel*, near the Well of *Elias*, by which ſtood an ancient Chappel of our *Lady*, whence probably the *Carmelites* were called the *Virgin's-Brothers*.

IN the Time of Pope *Alexander* III. whoſe Popedome without *Anti-pope* began in 1170. they had a Latin Governour one *Bertholdus Aquitanus* ſet over them; ſome will have it that this Order was not inſtituted till 40 Years after in the Papacy of *Innocent* III. Their 2d. Governour was *Brochard* of *Jeruſalem*, who made them a Rule much after the Rule of St. *Baſil*, which was abridged 1198, and confirmed by *Albert*, the Latin Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, who tied them to Faſting, Silence, and canonical Hours, and the Lay-Brothers to *Peter* the Hermit's Beads or Prayers, and to our Lady's Pſalter, they were tied to no Vow but to that of Obedience to their Governours which was A. C. 1204 according to *Lezana*, or 1209. according to Papebroch. This 1ſt. Rule among other Things confines them to little Cells where they are to ſtay and employ themſelves Night and Day in Prayer, unleſs they are otherwiſe lawfully employed, they are prohibited having any Property, they are to hear Maſs every Morning in the Oratory, they are injoyned Faſting from the Feaſt of the Exaltation of the Holy-Croſs, till *Eaſter*, except Sundays, Abſtinence from Fleſh is commanded at all Times. The Order obliges them to manual Labour, they are to keep ſtrict Silence from the Veſpers to the Hour of Tierce the next Day. They are to reſpect their Prior. They were ſome Time after the Publication of this Rule diſturbed on Account of their following a Rule not known in Europe. The Decree of the Council of *Lateran* held in 1215. prohibiting the erecting of any new Orders without the Conſent of the Holy See; in the Year 1224. they pray'd Pope *Honorius* III. to approve the Rule given them by the Patriarch *Albert*. When the *Carmelites* came over to Europe and had founded Convents, they found there were ſome Things in the Rule which wanted correcting and mitigating, wherefore they apply'd to Pope *Innocent* IV. who ſent a Commiſſion, which he impowered to examine the Rule, and to make ſuch Amendments as ſhould be judged fit. The Commiſſioners were *Hugh*

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Cardinal of St. *Sabina*, of the Order of St. *Dominic*, and *William* Biſhop of *Antrada* a City in *Syria*.

THESE thought proper to add to the 1ſt. Article, which treats of the Obedience the Brethren owe to the Prior, that they ſhould alſo keep Chaſtity, and have no Property, and as ſome of the Anchorets believed, they were only to reſide in Deſarts; the Commiſſioners to remove theſe Scruples, declared that they might have Monaſteries in Solitudes, and in ſuch other Places as ſhould be given them, provided that Regular Obſervance might there be maintained. The Patriarch abſolutely prohibited eating Fleſh at any Time, except in Sickneſs and extreme Weakneſs.

THE Commiſſioners left out the Words *at any Time* and *extream*, to the End that the *Carmelites* might not be burthenſome to thoſe that entertained them, they ordained, that when they travelled they might eat Herbs, boiled Fleſh, and even eat Fleſh at Sea. They preſcribed Silence only from Compline till after Tierce the next Day, they alſo allowed them to eat in a common Refectory, whereas till then, they were to eat apart in their Cells. They alſo made ſome Regulations relating to divine Office and granted them Leave to have Aſſes, Mules, and to keep Cattle for their Uſe.

THIS Rule with Amendments was approved by Pope *Innocent* IV. 1247.

I have placed the *Carmelites* after the *Auguſtinians*, becauſe the laſt came into Europe 34 Years before them.

THE Habit of the *Carmelites* was a ſtriped Mantle of Party Colours, which they pretend was uſed by the Prophet *Elias*. *Gregory* IX. forbad them any Poſſeſſions or Revenues, but to beg from Door to Door. *Honorius* IV. took from them this Habit and inſtead thereof gave them a white Cloak and a white Hood, and under it a Coat with a Scapulary of Hair Colour. (a) This Pope will have them called inſtead of *Carmelites*, *Brothers* of the *Virgin Mary*, and exempts them from the Juriſdiction of Kings and Princes.

THE uſe of the white Cloak was confirmed by his Succeſſors *Nicholas* IV. *Alexander* V. allowed them Priſons to puniſh their Apoſtates, and *John* XXIII. took them into his immediate Protection, and was (as they ſay) warned by a Viſion, to keep them out of Purgatory. To enter into this Order is deemed meritorious, and three Years Indulgence is promiſed to them who at any Time call them *Brothers of the Virgin Mary*.

MANY of the *Carmelites* falling off from the Strictneſs of the laſt mentioned Amendment of the Rule, they were divided into two Sects: Thoſe who adhered to the Rule were called *Obſervants*, the others who obtained a farther Mitigation are called *Non-Obſervants* or *Conventuals*, this Mitigation was obtained of the Popes *Eu-*

(a) *In the Year* 1290 *all the Friers of this Order throughout* England *changed their Habit, putting on white Cloaks in the room of their Party-coloured Mantles.*

Eugenius IV. and *Pius* V. theſe laſt have changed their Hair coloured Coat for Diſtinctions ſake into black.

AND theſe five were the original Orders which were ſucceſſively ſettled in *Europe* within the ſpace of 681 Years, of which, that of the *Benedictines*, being the 1ſt. enjoy'd all the Reverence, and thence ariſing large Donations upwards of 530 Years alone without any Competitor. Whence they became ſo exceedingly rich, that ſumming up the Revenues of all the ſeveral Monaſtic Congregations in *England*, the *Benedictin's* or black Monks only, enjoyed as much as all the reſt together. Theſe Monks poſſeſſed in *England* at the Reformation, 606681. Sterling per Ann. which Lands, improved proportionably with others, muſt now at leaſt be worth 6066801. per Ann. which is ten Times the original Value; I ſpeak within Compaſs, for the Rents of that parcel of Lands of the diſſolved Priory of *Coventry*, which was bought by Order of Sir *Thomas White*, of the then Value of 70l. per Ann. is now increaſed to above fourteen Times the original Value. Theſe ſeveral Orders, except the *Carthuſian*, have by Degrees branched themſelves out into conſiderable Numbers of ſeparate Sects of Friers taking their Names, ſome from their Leaders, others from the Place where they firſt ſettled, &c. as appears by the following Liſt.

Benedictin's.	Auguſtinians.	Franciſcans.	Carmelites.
Benedictin's ſtrictly ſo called.	Auguſtinians ſtrictly ſo called.	are called Minors.	Obſervants.
Cluniacks.	Regular Canons.	Fratres Obſervantiæ.	Non-Obſervants
Camaldulenſes.	Scopetini.	Fratres Gaudentiæ.	or Conventuals.
Fratres Vallisumbroſæ.	Lateranenſes.	Capucines.	
Ciſtertians.	Of St. George in Alga.	Minimi.	
Bernardines.	Collectanei.		
Coeleſtines	Dominicans.		
	Brigidians.		
	Jeſuati.		
	Cruciferi.		
	Brothers of St. Peter the Confeſſor.		
	Servants of the bleſſed Virgin Mary.		
	Hieronomites.		
	Antonians.		
	Præmonſtratenſes.		
	Trinitaries.		
	Brothers of St. John of Jeruſalem.		
	Brothers of the Lord's Sepulchre.		
	Hermits of St. Paul.		

THE *Carthuſians* are indeed the only Monks who have not ſuffered any Separation, but tho' they make it their boaſt, that have never been reformed ſince their firſt Inſtitution; yet if we may take a Pattern of their preſent way of living from their chief Convent the Great *Chartreuſe* near *Grenoble*, as it is deſcribed by the Author *of the Frauds of the Romiſh Monks and Prieſts*, they have as great Occaſion for a thorough Reformation of their notorious Irregularities, as any other Regulars of the Church of Rome, the juſt named Author p. 35. in his firſt Letter gives us this Specimen:

" THESE new Buildings (a) were brought to Perfection, with a Magnifi-
" cence very unbecoming the Modeſty of Hermits, and more becoming the Palace
" of a King, then the Cells of ſuch who pretend to have forſaken the World. As
" for their Manner of living, they ſtill retain ſomething of their firſt Inſtitution, as in
" particular their Abſtinence from Fleſh; but the Diverſity and Abundance of Fiſh,
" Herbs and Eggs, and other ſuch like Things wherewith they are ſerved, is far
" more pleaſing and agreeable to Senſe, than any ſort of Fleſh-Meat, and much
" more coſtly. The Father Purveyor of the Houſe aſſured us, that the Expence of
" every Religious amounted at leaſt to five hundred Crowns a Year; they have a way
" of extracting the Subſtance and as it were the Quinteſſence from ſeveral great
" Fiſhes, whereof they make Jelly Broths, that are extremely nouriſhing. Their
" Bread is of an extraordinary Whiteneſs, and the beſt Wine that can be got for Love
" or Money, is afforded them without Meaſure. Beſides this, every Religious has in
" his own Apartment a Refervatory, ſtored with Fruit and other Neceſſaries, ſo that
" they may eat and drink when-ever they pleaſe, and entertain their Friends who
" come to viſit them. Every *Carthuſian* has his ſeparate Apartment which conſiſts
" of five or ſix fair Rooms, very neatly furniſhed and adorned, with a neat Garden
" which ſeparates one Apartment from another, all which Gardens have a Door that
" opens into the Cloiſter, &c.

HOW does all this agree with living in a ſmall Cell, dreſſing one's own Victuals, eating branny Bread, living three Days in the Week upon Bread and Water, and with eating the major Part of the Year but once a Day, and drinking no Wine except with Water?

EACH of theſe above-mentioned Orders, to raiſe in the People the greater Reverence for their Saint, and procure the larger Benefactions to themſelves, have uſed their utmoſt Skill to ſet off their Founder in the moſt brilliant Manner, bringing many Inſtances to prove him the peculiar Favourite of Heaven, and vie with one another, who ſhall produce the longeſt String of the moſt incredible Miracles wrought by him and even ſome of his Diſciples. What I have already ſaid of St *Francis* ſhall ſuffice for a ſample, nor will I tire the Reader's Patience with the miraculous Cures ſaid to be performed by St. *Auſtin's* Girdle, tho' there is not any ſolid Proof that he wore one. And as to St. *Bennet*, who ever reads his Life wrote by Pope *Gregory* the Great, will readily grant, that his Panegyric of that Saint is not to be exceeded by any Pen; He with others recounts many Legerdemain Tricks the Devil play'd at *Monte-Caſſino*, when St. *Bennet* built his 1ſt and largeſt Monaſtery there, and then goes on in the Rehearſal of a large ſet of Miracles, but not content with thoſe, his Saint worked himſelf, he farther ſhews the extent of the Power granted him, in the Relation of divers Miracles performed by one *Maurus* a Diſciple of St. *Bennet*, by his Maſter's Commands, &c.

HOW far the Reader may be induced to give his Belief to theſe bold Aſſertions I will not pretend to ſay. But the Sentiments of ſeveral Roman Catholic Writers have cauſed me to ſuſpend mine. For *Canus* calls the Author of the *Golden Legend*, a Man of a brazen Face and a leaden Heart. *Eſpencæus* upon II *Tim.* 4. ſays the Legends

(a) *The Great Chartreuſe at Grenoble.*

gends are full of Fables, and *Cajetan Digr.* 12 *Opuſc. de concept. Virg.* C. 1. plainly tells us, that it cannot be infallibly known, that the Miracles the Church Grounds the Canonization of Saints upon be true, becauſe the Credit depends on Men's Report who may deceive others, and be deceived themſelves.

IN Order to ſhew that *England* is not left without a Saint of its own, and a Founder of an Order, I cannot paſs by St. *Gilbert*, a native of *Sempringham* in *Lincolnſhire*, who inſtituted an Order of Monks and Nuns, whoſe Statutes conſiſted of a Collection out of the Rules of St. *Bennet* and St. *Auſtin*, they were after their Founder's Name, called *Gilbertines*, their Rule was confirmed by Pope *Eugenius* the 3d. and their chief Monaſtery was at *Sempringham*, built both for Friers and Nuns, of the latter there were in it at one Time 1100, and of the former 700. I have deſignedly made no mention of theſe Regulars after the *Auguſtinians* (where according to Time they ſhould have been placed) becauſe they are not one of the Cardinal Orders, nor in the Liſt of the Subaltern or ſecondary Orders, becauſe they do not profeſs any one particular Rule, but a Compound out of the two moſt ancient.

BEFORE I take my leave of this Subject, it may not be amiſs to bring it near Home, in giving a Catalogue of all the Monaſteries in the County of *Nottingham* at large, at the Time of the Diſſolution.

There were of the BENEDICTIN Order.

THE Priory of *Lenton*, dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*, they were *Cluniacks*, founded by *William Peverel* in the Time of *Henry* I.

THE Monaſtery of *Rufford*, dedicated to St. *Mary*, theſe were *Ciſtertians*, founded by *Gilbert de Gaunt*, in the Time of *Henry* II.

THE Priory of *Blythe*, dedicated to St. *Mary*, theſe were *Benedictin's* ſtrictly ſo called, founded by *Roger de Buſsly* and *Muriel* his Wife, in the Reign of *Henry* I.

THE Priory of *Walling-Wells*, dedicated to the bleſſed Virgin and called St. *Mary of the Park*, they were *Benedictin* Nuns, and founded by *Ralph de Chevrolcurt*, the Man or Tenant of *Roger de Buſsly*, in the Reign of *Henry* I.

Of the Order of St. AUGUSTIN.

THE Priory of *Thurgarton*, Canons, dedicated to St *Peter*, founded by *Ralph d' Ayncourt*, in the Time of *Henry* I.

THE Priory of *Newſted*, Canons, dedicated to St. *Mary*, founded by *Henry* II.

THE Priory of *Felley*, alſo dedicated to St. *Mary*, founded by *Ralph Anneſley* and his Son *Reynold*, in the Reign of *Henry* II.

Workſop, dedicated to St. *Cuthbert*, Canons, founded by *William de Luvelot* in the Time of *Henry* II.

Shelford, not mentioned to whom dedicated, Canons, founded according to *Dugdale*, by *Ralph Haunſelyn* in the ſame Reign.

Welbec, not mentioned to whom dedicated. Theſe Canons were *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded (as *Thoroton* has it from the Regiſter of *Welbec*) by *Ralph de Bellafago*, whoſe Gifts to this Monaſtery were confirmed by King *Stephen*.

Brodham, dedicated to St. *Mary*. Here were both Canons and Canoneſſes of the *Præmonſtratenſes*, founded by *Ralph de Albeniaco* in the Time of *Henry* II. or the beginning of *Richard* I.

Of the CARTHUSIAN Order.

THE Priory of *Beauval*, this was in the Park of *Grieſly*, founded by *Nicholas de Cantilupo*, for a Prior and twelve Monks, in the Reign of *Edward* III.

Of the GILBERTINES.

THE Priory of *Matterſey*, I find not to whom this was dedicated; but that it was founded by the Family of *Marſey's* in the Reign of King *John*.

THESE are all the Monaſteries we have an Account of in the County of *Nottingham*, of which none claims greater Antiquity than King *Henry* I. nor none has been founded later than *Edward* III. ſince whoſe Reign till *Henry* VII. in the heavy Civil Wars, occaſioned by the Conteſt between the Houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, the Nobility had neither Time for founding new Religious Houſes, nor Lands to ſpare to endow them with, (the Property of their Eſtates almoſt entirely depending upon the Fate of the Wars) and from *Henry* VIII. to *Edward* VI. his Reign, the immoral Lives of the Monks of almoſt all Orders were ſo glaring, that far from inducing any Body to increaſe the Number of Convents, they rather proved greatly inſtrumental in bringing about a Reformation in *England*, which was conſiderably advanced in the Reign in *Edward* VI. and notwithſtanding the Interruption by Queen *Mary* I. happily accompliſhed in the long and glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

WHEN the Authority of the See of *Rome* had received a conſiderable Shock, by the Loſs of ſo many Kings and Princes, who having conſidered the haughty and inſolent Behaviour of former Popes, and the Luxury and Irreligion of the Popes in their Time, (a) as well as of all the Clergy both Secular and Regular, had lately forſaken the Romiſh, and were (by taking their Refuge to the Holy Scriptures) return'd to the true Apoſtolic Church: Pope *Paul* III. who came to his Papacy in 1534. did uſe all his Endeavours to muſter up what Forces he could to ſtrengthen the ſinking Power of the Holy See. To which End, he in the firſt Place called the famous *Council of Trent*, in the next Place careſſed and cheriſhed the Mendicant Orders, of which the *Dominicans*, by eſtabliſhing the *Inquiſition*, were to padlock the Tongues of Men in all Places, where this Tribunal was received, the others, who make up a very

(a) *The Reformation began in the Papacy of* Leo X. *He gave* Henry VIII. *the Title of* Defender of the Faith, *on Account of the Book this King had wrote againſt* Luther. *This Pope was the very Man who uſed to boaſt how much Money the See of* Rome *had got by the Fable of* Chriſt.

very numerous Army, being every where among the People, were to gain the Belief of the Populace in Matters of Religion, by the outside shew of Humility and Sanctity, and in the third Place, he confirmed a new Order of Monks, instituted by *Ignatius Loiola* a Spaniard, which call themselves the *Society of Jesus*, that these by having obtained, on Account of their Learning, the Management of the Education of almost all the Youth of the Romish Church, might have it in their Power to instil such Principles, into their Pupils, as were most agreeable with, and conducive to the Interest, and consistent with the Papal Authority. However, tho' these means were most artfully concerted, and the Jesuits greatly influence the Councils of Princes, yet it is evident by daily Occurrences that these Romish Princes ever since that great Event the *Reformation*, are very little terrify'd by any Storm that threatens from the *Vatican*, and that the Popes of the last and present Century are obliged to make use of the Fox instead of the Lion.

AND now hoping the Reader will excuse this long Digression, I proceed to the next Section.

SECT

SECTION IV.

The Neceſſaries, Conveniencies and Superfluities of Life this Town is furniſh'd with, taking in the Natural HISTORY of this Place and Parts adjacent.

THE Reader has been informed in Sect. I. not only of the deſirable Situation of the Town of *Nottingham*: But alſo of the convenient as well as ornamental Buildings, for the comfortable and pleaſurable Reception of the different Claſſes of its Inhabitants.

I ſhall now proceed to examine how the People are provided with ſuch Things as belong either to the immediate Support of Life; or ſuch as contribute to a greater Elegancy and Enjoyment.

UPON the whole, thus much may be ſaid in general, that Nothing is ſo cheap as to render it contemptible; nor any Thing requiſite to a comfortable way of living ſo dear; but that the middling People in the reſpective Seaſons may have a ſhare.

PROVISIONS of all kinds may be conſidered under theſe two Heads, *viz. Immediate Neceſſaries*, and *Leſs Neceſſaries*, the price of which in their proper Seaſons, *communibus annis*, is ſet forth in the following Table.

Immediate Neceſſaries.

		d.
Bread Corn p. London Buſhel	from 3s. & 6d. to 4.	0.
Malt, from 3 s. to		3 6
Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork	per Stone of 14 lb.	3. 0
Butter, per lb. fr. 4 d. to		0. 6.
Cheeſe, per lb.		0. 3.
Eggs, from 10 to 16 for		0. 4.
Salt-Fiſh, p. lb. from 2d halfpenny to		3.
Beans & Peaſe, green p. Peck, fr. 4 to		6.

Leſs Neceſſaries.

		s.	d.
Fowls, p. couple, fr.	1s. & 4d. to	2.	0.
Chickens, fr. 8 d. to		0.	10
Pidgeons, p. doz. fr.	1s. & 4d. to	1.	6.
A Gooſe, green	fr. 6d. to	1.	0.
A Gooſe, ſtubble		1.	6.
A Gooſe, Chriſtmas	fr. 2s. to	2.	6.
Ducks p. couple. tame,	fr. 8d. to 1s. &	1.	6.
Ducks p. couple. wild,	fr. 1s. to	2.	0.
A Turkey, fr. 2s. to		3.	6.
A Pig fr. 1s. 6d. to		2.	6.
Rabbets, p. couple, fr. 6d. to		0.	8.

Carrots

Immediate Neceſſaries.

		s. d.
Carrots, Turnips, Parſnips,	per Bunch. —	0. 1.
Cabbages, Savoys, &c. in proportion.		
Potatoes, p. peck, fr. 6d. to	—	0. 8.
Small Beer, three half-pence p. Gal.		
Midling Beer, 2d.	—	—
Fine and ſtrong Ale p. Quart.		0. 4.

Leſs Neceſſaries.

Trent Fiſh.	Carp, Tench, Trout	p. lb. —	1. 0.
	Pike, Perch, Barbote, Eels, Grayling,	p. lb. —	0. 6.
	Other ſmall Fiſh,	—	0. 4.
	Barbel, Bream, Chub,	p. lb. —	0. 2.
	Gudgeons p. ſcore.		0. 2.

Leſs Neceſſaries.

Sea-Fiſh.	Salmon, p. lb. oft 1s. rarely 4d.	
	moſtly, —	0. 6
	Cod, Freſh Ling, Lute, Haddock,	p. lb. 4d.
	Hollybut, commonly called Turbut.	p. lb. 5d. to 8d.
	Butts & Plaice, Soles, Smelts, Lobſters, and Crabs.	
	Oyſters, a Barrel, —	5. 0.
	Lincolnſhire D°. p. ſcore, 4d. to —	0. 6.

Muſcles, per peck, 8d. & 6d.
Shrimps,
Cockles,

Broccoli, till within theſe ſix or ſeven Years was only to be met with in Gentlemen's Gardens, but now are ſold in the Market.

Collyflowers, are from 1 to 2d. a Head.

Aſparagus, from 6d. to 8d. per 100.

Sugars, Spices and all ſorts of Grocers Goods almoſt as cheap as in *London*.

Wine and Cyder, as about *London*.

Strong-Beer, 2s. p. Gallon.

Fodder, &c.

Barley at a Medium, 16s. p. Quarter.

Rye, 14s. to 16s. —

Oats, 7s. to 10s. —

Beans & Peaſe, both are fluctuating Commodities, between 16s. and 1 l. 12s. p. Quarter.

Hay at a Medium of 1 l. 10s. tho' ſometimes but 1 l. and ſeldom exceeding two Pounds p. Tun.

Wheat and Rye Straw at 1 d. p. Bottle, *i. e.* a Bundle, two of which will make a Thatch.

Peaſe-Straw, 6d. a ſcore of ſmall Bundles.

Barley-Straw, 1s. p. Flail, that is as much as a Man can Threſh in a Day.

Oat-Straw is ſeldom ſold but given to the Farmer's own Cattle.

Many of theſe Articles are oft cheaper, and ſometimes dearer, eſpecially at their firſt coming in.

THIS

THIS Table makes no mention of Game, becauſe not brought to the open Market. Nevertheleſs this Neighbourhood produces a conſiderable Quantity of ſundry Kinds, and every Body who is acquainted with *Nottingham*, muſt allow, there would be enough for the Sport of all Perſons qualified, were it not for the too great Number of Pochers who neglecting their lawful Buſineſs, employ their Time both Night and Day in invading the Property of others, and notwithſtanding the Severity of the Game Laws, they appear as daring as before. Our great Inns are ſeldom in want of this Sort of Dainties to ſerve their Cuſtomers with.

THE Chace, which is as it were at the next Door, is well provided with Fallow Deer, and divers Gentlemen's Parks about *Nottingham*, are alſo well ſtock'd, theſe Gentlemen and the Right Hon. the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, Ranger, in the Buck and Doe Seaſons, annually compliment their Friends in this Town with Veniſon.

BESIDES theſe Proviſions for the Neceſſity and Elegancy of living, the People here are not without their Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, eſpecially the firſt, the Uſe of which is ſpread to that Degree, that not only the Gentry and Wealthy Traders drink it conſtantly, but almoſt every Seamer, Sizer, and Winder, will have her Tea, and will enjoy herſelf over it in a Morning, not forgetting their Snuff, a Pinch or two of which they never fail of regaling their Noſtrils with, between every Diſh; and even a common Waſher-woman thinks ſhe has not had a proper Breakfaſt without Tea and hot buttered white Bread.—To conclude this Article of Tea, being the other Day at a Grocer's, I could not forbear looking earneſtly and with ſome Degree of Indignation, at a ragged and greaſy Creature, who came into the Shop with two Children following her, in as diſmal a Plight as the Mother, asking for a Pennyworth of Tea and a Halfpennyworth of Sugar, which when ſhe was ſerved with, ſhe told the Shop-keeper: Mr. *N. I do not know how it is with me, but I can aſſure you I would not deſire to live, if I was to be debarred from drinking every Day a little Tea.*

THE next Things to be conſidered are the Conveniencies, Nature and Art has furniſhed this Town with, for Exerciſe, which is as neceſſary for the Preſervation of Health, as Food is for the Support of Life, it being impoſſible for a Perſon long to enjoy an uninterrupted State of Health, if the Exerciſe he takes does not in a great Meaſure counterballance his Way of living, I mean his eating and drinking: And it is obſervable that fewer People who have where-withal, eat to live, than live to eat. Perſons therefore whoſe Birth and Fortune have exempted them from the buſy part of Life, or whoſe Profeſſion or Trade obliges them to ſit much, require ſome other means to promote a due Circulation of the Juices, and thereby the neceſſary Secretions and Excretions, requiſite to preſerve the Body in Health and Vigour; the principal of which are Walking and Riding: For this purpoſe here are ſeveral pleaſant Ways; as a Walk to *Colwick-Spring*, a Mile from *Nottingham*; by the Trent-ſide toward *Beeſton* Meadows, where on the right there is a Proſpect of *Wollaton-Hall*, and on the left the Eye is feaſted with the gay view of *Clifton* Hills; to St. *Anne's Well*, about a Mile from Home, the Walk to which is pleaſant, the Refreſhment agreeable, and the Uſage obliging and reaſonable; here in the Summer Seaſon you may either be entertained with a Concert of Aereal Muſicians in *Nottingham* Coppices, or on Mondays and Wedneſdays join in Company with thoſe who uſe the Exerciſe of Bowling.

NEAR

NEAR this Well, which has been mentioned in Sect. I. and which is frequented by many Perſons as a cold Bath, and reckoned the 2d. coldeſt in *England*, there ſtood anciently a Chappel dedicated to St. *Anne*, whence the Well obtained the Name it bears, tho' before this Chappel was built, it was known by the Name of *Robin Hood's* Well, by ſome called ſo to this Day. The People who keep the Green and Public Houſe to promote a Holy-day Trade, ſhew an old wickered Chair, which they call *Robin Hood's* Chair, a Bow, and an old Cap, both theſe they affirm to have been this famous Robber's Property; (*a*) this little Artifice takes ſo well with the People in low-Life, that at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter* and *Whitſuntide*, it procures them a great deal of Buſineſs, for at thoſe Times great Numbers of young Men bring their Sweethearts to this Well, and give them a Treat, and the Girls think themſelves ill-uſed, if they have not been ſaluted by their Lovers in *Robin Hood's* Chair.

OF the Chappel I find no Account; but that there has been one in this Place is viſible, for the Eaſt Wall of that *quondam* Chappel ſupports the Eaſt ſide of the Houſe, which is built on the Spot where that Place of Worſhip ſtood. In the Room of the Altar is now a great Fire-place, over which was found upon a Stone the Date of the building of this Chappel, *viz.* 1409, which whilſt legible one Mr. *Ellis* a Watchmaker took down into his Pocket-Book, and communicated to me; by this it appears that it was built in the Reign of King *Henry* IV. 335 Years ago, and who knows whether it might not be founded by that King, who reſided about that Time at *Nottingham*; it did not ſtand much above 200 Years, for my oft mentioned Anonymous Author does not remember any of the Ruins of the Chappel, who wrote his Account in 1641, which however he might plainly have ſeen, had he taken Notice of the Eaſt Wall of Stone, when all the reſt of the preſent Houſe is a Brick Building.

ST. *Anne's* Well was about a hundred Years ago, a very famous Place of Reſort, concerning which take the above Author's Account in his own Words.

" AT the Well there is a Dwelling Houſe ſerving as an Habitation for the Wood-
" ward of thoſe Woods, being an Officer of the Mayor. This Houſe is likewiſe a
" Victualling Houſe, having adjoining to it fair Summer-Houſes, Bowers or Arbours
" covered by the plaſhing and interweaving of Oak-Boughs for Shade, in which are
" Tables of large Oak Planks, and are ſeated about with Banks of Earth, fleighter-
" ed and covered with green Sods, like green Carſie Cuſhions. There is alſo a
" Building containing two fair Rooms, an upper and a lower, ſerving for ſuch as re-
" pair thither to retire to in Caſe of Rain or bad Weather. Thither do the Townſ-
" men reſort (*b*) by an ancient Cuſtom beyond Memory.

" THIS Well is all Summer long much frequented, and there are but few fair
" Days between *March* and *October*, in which ſome Company or other of the Town,
" ſuch as uſe to Conſort there, uſe not to fetch a walk to this Well, either to dine or
" ſup, or both, ſome ſending their Proviſion to be dreſſed, others beſpeaking what
" they will have, and when any of the Town have their Friends come to them, they
" have given them no welcome, unleſs they entertain them at this Well. Beſides

(a) *See Sect.* XIII. (b) *See Sect.* V.

" there are many other Meetings of Gentlemen, both from the Town and the Coun-
" try, making Choice of this Place rather than the Town for their Rendezvous to
" recreate themſelves at, by Reaſon of the ſweetneſs and openneſs of the Air, where
" beſides their Artificial, they have Natural Muſic without Charge; in the Spring by
" the Nightingale and in the Autumn by the Wood-Lark, a Bird whoſe Notes for va-
" riety and ſweetneſs are nothing inferiour to the Nightingale, and much in her Tones,
" which filled with the Voices of other Birds like inward parts in Song ſerve to dou-
" ble the melodious Harmony of thoſe ſweet warbling Trebles. Here are likewiſe
" many Veniſon Feaſts, and ſuch as have not the Hap to feed the Senſe of Taſte
" with the Fleſh thereof when dead, may yet fill their Sight with thoſe Creatures
" living, (*a*) which all Summer long are picking up Weeds in the Corn-Fields and
" Cloſes, and in Winter and hard Weather, gathering Sallets in the Gardens of ſuch
" Houſes as lie on the North-ſide of the Town.

" AMONG other Meetings I may not omit one Royal and remarkable Aſſem-
" bly at this Place, whereof myſelf was an Eye Witneſs, which was that it pleaſed
" our late Sovereign King *James*, in his Return from Hunting in this Foreſt, to Ho-
" nour this Well with his Royal Preſence, uſhered by that Noble Lord *Gilbert* Earl
" of *Shrewsbury*, and attended by many others of the Nobility, both of the Court
" and Country, where they drank the Woodward and his Barrels dry."

BUT to proceed to other Walks or Rides; there cannot be any thing more a-greeable, then to go over *Wilford* Ferry, and ſo by the *Trent* Side to *Clifton*, three little Miles from *Nottingham*; nor to thoſe who love Bowling, to *Basford* on a Tueſ-day, two Miles; or to *Holm-pierpoint*, three Miles from our Town on a Thurſday, in both which Places he will find good Company, and a plentiful Ordinary, and the Green of the latter, is accounted as large and as fine as moſt Bowling-Greens in *England*. Other Perſons of this Town who cannot be ſpared ſo far from Home, may have the Opportunity of Bowling in the Town Green any Day in the Week.

TO theſe Conveniencies for Exerciſe, let us add the Opportunity the People of this Town have to uſe the wholſome Exerciſe of Hare-Hunting: For there is a Pack of Hounds kept in this Town by Subſcription; the Honourable *Rothwell Willoughby*, Eſq; keeps a Pack, and the Right Honourable the Lord *Middleton's* Hounds are out ſe-veral Days in the Week.

HAVING now enumerated the ſeveral Invitations our Situation gives to Men for the Preſervation of Health, we will ſee in the next place what is provided for the Ladies.

SUCH of the Fair-Sex as do not chuſe to go at a Diſtance from the Town, they may take a pleaſant Tour in the Green Court of *Nottingham* Caſtle, or if they like a ſomewhat keener Air, in the paved Yard above, where in Caſe of Rain or too much Wind, they may Walk under Shelter. (*b*)

FOR

(*a*) *So much ſeems my Author to enjoy in deſcribing this Place, that he forgets himſelf when he reckons among the Delights, the Deer's frequenting the Cornfields and Gardens. Every Body is ſenſible what wretched Gardeners they are, and Owners of Cornfields are convinced by ſad Experience what Weeders they are, for they Weed very clean, picking up Corn and all. Sure my Author had neither Cornfield nor Garden on the North ſide of the Town.* (*b*) *See Sect.* IX.

FOR thoſe who are more Active, St. *Anne's* Well is by no means an improper Walk, for as it is a Mile from the Town, there is a reſting Place, where they may refreſh themſelves, (as they do at Home in an Afternoon) with Tea, and return in the Evening.

OR ſuch as are early Riſers, may after Breakfaſt take a turn the Field-Way to *Sneinton-Wood*, and create themſelves an Appetite by running the Shepherds Race; I have mentioned *Sneinton* Wood, which bears this Name from what it once was, but is now entirely bare and by the Gift of the Family of *Pierpoint* become a Common to *Sneinton*, upon this Common which lies pretty high, and about half a quarter of a Mile Eaſt of St. *Anne's* Well, there is a kind of a Labyrinth cut out of a flat Turf, which the People call Shepherd's-Race: This ſeems to be a Name of no old ſtanding, probably occaſion'd by its being obſerved that thoſe who look after the Sheep on this Common, often run it for an Airing. It is made ſomewhat in Imitation of thoſe of the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* who made ſuch intricate Courſes for their Youth to run in to acquire Agility of Body: Dr. *Stukeley* in his Itinerary ſpeaks of one of *Roman* Original ſtill in being at *Aukborough* in the County of *Lincoln*, called *Julian's Bower*, which comes pretty near ours; he ſays it is a kind of Circular Work, made of Banks of Earth in the Faſhion of a Maze or Labyrinth, and that the Boys to this Day divert themſelves with running in it one after another: That which I mentioned, differs from the Doctor's, in that it pretends to no *Roman* Origin, and yet is more ancient than the Reformation, as is evident from the Croſs-croſlets in the Centers of the four leſſer Rounds; and in that there are no Banks raiſed but circular Trenches cut into the Turf, and thoſe ſo narrow that Perſons cannot run in them, but muſt run on the top of the Turf. Nobody can at this Time give any Account when it was firſt made, nor by whom, neither is it known whoſe Buſineſs it is to keep it in Repair; but might I offer my Conjecture, I ſhould think this open Maze was made by ſome of the Prieſts belonging to St. *Anne's* Chappel, who being confined ſo far as not to venture out of Sight or Hearing, contrived this to give themſelves a breathing for want of other Exerciſe.

THOSE of the Fair Sex who like the Water-ſide, have a very agreeable Way to it over *Nottingham* Meadows, where in Summer Evenings they do not want Conveniencies at the *Trent* Bridge to bath themſelves unſeen.

I ſhould not have omitted till now to ſpeak of that delightful Walk to *Colwick* Hills, whither in the Summer Seaſon, the cool Shade and the Muſic of the Birds uſed to invite a great Number of young Ladies; but that ſince theſe Hills are walled in, this pleaſure is only allowed to them whom *Mundy Muſters*, Eſq; (whoſe Property they are) is pleaſed to favour with a Key.

AT *Nottingham* are alſo two Monthly Aſſemblies contrived for the Interview of of the genteel Part of the Town of both Sexes, where the younger divert themſelves with Dancing, whilſt the ſenior or graver Part enjoy themſelves over a Game of Quadrille or Whiſt.

ONE of theſe places of Meeting, is on the *Low-pavement*, built purpoſely for this Uſe, conſiſting of a handſome, lofty and ſpacious Room, with a Gallery for the Muſic at the upper End, the Room is 67 Feet long and 21 Feet broad, to this belong two withdrawing Rooms and a Place where a Perſon attends who ſells all kinds of Refreſhments. This is called the Ladies's Aſſembly.

THE other called the Tradeſmen's Aſſembly, is held in a large Room 70 Feet long and 20 Feet broad, where the Wealthy Tradeſmen, their Wives and Sons and Daughters meet for the ſame Recreation. This is at *Thurland* Hall in *Gridleſmith-gate.*

THE uſual Days of theſe Aſſemblies are: That of the Ladies the firſt Tueſday, and that of the Tradeſmen every 3d Tueſday in the Month. When in the Evening there is in both a numerous Appearance. In both theſe Places there are held Aſſemblies extraordinary in the Aſſize-Week, Election Time, and at the Horſe-Race; of this laſt I ſhall ſpeak next.

Nottingham is one of the twelve Towns where the King's Guineas are run for, beſides other Money or Plates.

THESE Races are kept in *July*, the Courſe which formerly was four Miles round, is at this Time but two Miles. It is one of the beſt in *England*, and is never out of Order for running be the Weather what it will.

HERE is a fine Valley for Coaches, Chariots, &c. to paſs and repaſs, and for the Accommodation of the Nobility and Gentry who come to the Races. This *Nottingham* Courſe could once have vyed with any Courſe in the Kingdom for a grand Appearance of Nobility, neither *Newmarket* nor *Banſtead-Downs*, boaſt of better Company nor Horſes, but ſince the great Increaſe of Horſe-Races it has rather dwindled, however the late Act of Parliament has been of ſome Service to it, and there ſeems a very great likelihood that in a Number of Years it may recover its former Luſtre.

DURING the Race a Company of Comedians always are in the Town, who Act at a Theatre built for that purpoſe in St. *Mary* Gate.

IN *Nottingham* are kept upwards of 400 Saddle Horſes, above 130 Coach, Chaiſe and Team-Horſes, 11 Gentlemen's Coaches and Chariots, a conſiderable Number of Chaiſes and Chairs, beſides 5 Hackney Glaſs Coaches, one Chariot, and ſeveral Chaiſes and Chairs.

HERE is alſo an Hackney Sedan, the firſt ever uſed here for Hire, which ſerves to carry Perſons who are taken Sick from Home, and ancient Ladies to Church and Viſiting, as alſo Young ones in rainy Weather.

I will now proceed to examine how the Elements favour our Town and 1ſt.

Of the HEAVEN and AIR.

THE Heaven in theſe Parts is ſeldom ruffled by violent Tempeſts, and for ought I can learn has been ſubject to as few uncommon and frightful Appearances as any where.

I meet with no Account in my Reading, of any extraordinary Tempeſt, but that

which

which *Stow* Records (*a*) to have happened in the Year 1558, in the 6th of Queen *Mary*, about four Months before her Death, *viz.* "On the 7th of *July* within a Mile of *Not-*
"*tingham*, was a marvellous Tempeſt of Thunder, which as it came through two
"Towns, (*b*) beat down all the Houſes and Churches, the Bells were caſt to the out-
"ſide of the Church-Yards, and ſome Webs of Lead 400 Feet into the Field, wri-
"then like a Pair of Gloves. The River *Trent* running between the two Towns,
"the Water with the Mud in the bottom, was carried a quarter of a Mile and caſt
"againſt the Trees, the Trees were pulled up by the Roots and caſt twelveſcore
"Foot off: Alſo a Child was taken forth of a Man's Hands, two Spear Length high,
"and carried an hundred Foot and then let fall, wherewith his Arm was broke and
"ſo died; five or ſix Men thereabout were ſlain, and neither Fleſh nor Skin periſh-
"ed. There fell ſome Hailſtones that were 15 Inches about.

BUT what is ſtill freſh in People's Memory, is a Tornado blaſt, which happened in the Year 1731, *February* 11th, coming from the South, haſted in a Line with the utmoſt Force and Swiftneſs Northward, and coming to Thorny-Wood, there made a Lane of ſeveral Feet wide and a conſiderable length, leaving the firſt Lodge a little to the Right, tearing all the Trees in its Way up by the Root, and ſpliting ſome of each ſide from Top to Bottom, I myſelf did obſerve in the Year 1737, ſome few Haſſels and Crab-Trees, (which had only felt a ſide Force of that Whirl-Wind) ſplit in two, and twiſted as one might twiſt a Wiſp of Straw.

ANOTHER Phænomenon more familiar to Sailors then Inland Perſons, is what the Sailors call Spouts, very common in the Weſt-Indies and happening ſometimes in the Mediterranean Sea, but more uncommon in Places diſtant from thoſe great Waters: Of this kind was obſerved one by *Langford Collin*, Eſq; at *Shelford* in the County of *Nottingham*, four Miles from this Town, in the Year 1730, ſometime in *Auguſt*, which he related to me thus: "That Walking with his Lady in the Gar-
"den of the Parſonage Houſe (where he then lived) about One o'Clock in the Af-
"ternoon, he ſaw a large Column of Water, upwards of ſix Yards in Breadth, as it
"ſeemed to him at a quarter of Mile's Diſtance, reaching from a Cloud down to the
"River *Trent*, which coming down with great Violence, had forced the Water in
"the River, (which was there not quite two Feet deep) above 300 Yards beyond its
"Bank, as he found, going afterwards to the Spot where it fell, where he met with
"a Boatman, who told him, that he had a narrow eſcape, being in his Boat but a
"few Yards from it."

THE moſt common Appearance, and which is almoſt become familiar with the People, is the *Aurora Borealis* of *Gaſſendus*, or North-Lights: This in the Winter Seaſon is very frequent, and the lucid Tracts of it ſo numerous and bright, that the Light they give by their Vibration is often equal to that of the Moon.

THE Air is here very wholeſome, being generally clear and dry, and as *Nottingham* ſtands at a juſt Elevation above, and Diſtance from the Rivers, it is freed from the crude, chilly, aguiſh Vapours, which the too near Neighbourhood of Currents always is accompanied with, ſo that this Town is ſeldom in Winter much an-

(a) *Sum. Chron. p.* 500. (b) *The two were* Lenton *and* Wilford, *this on the South, the other on the North-ſide of the* Trent, *exactly oppoſite.*

noyed with thick and ſtinking Fogs, whence in Proportion to the Number of Inhabitants, Agues are rare, few Men Hypochondriacal, few Women afflicted with Hyſterical Diſorders, nor do we meet with many Rainbow Complexions, to the Prevention of which, I muſt own our Females contribute their part, in uſing more Exerciſe, than in many other Towns.

THIS Healthfulneſs of the Air will beſt appear if we take a View, 1ſt. of the Births and Burials in this Town for the ſpace of ſeven Years, ſet forth in the following Table, and in the 2d. Place take Notice of the great Number of Perſons in this Town who live to a very advanced Age, many exceeding the ultimate Term of the Pſalmiſt, (*a*) and ſome outliving 93, the Age of St. *John* the Evangeliſt: Of ſuch I have here annex'd a Liſt, wherein I have confin'd myſelf to the Town, and the Compaſs of four Years, and none are contained in the ſaid Liſt who are or were under 80, not thinking it worth while to take Notice of Perſons from 70 Years to fourſcore, they being ſo numerous, that it would have been an eaſy Matter for me to fill up a Catalogue of between 500 and 600: I ſpeak within Compaſs, and the following Liſt is far from being a compleat one of all who are living, or who have died during four Years from 80 and upwards; but judging that the Number here collected, will be a ſufficient Teſtimony of the Longevity of the People of *Nottingham*, I have forbore making a very ſtrict Enquiry.

A TABLE of Births and Burials in the Town of *Nottingham*, excluſive of the fatal Year 1736, for 7 Years, from 1732 to 1739.

In St. Mary's Pariſh.				In St. Peter's Pariſh.				In St. Nicholas's Pariſh			
Years.	Bap.	Bur.	Inf.	Years.	Bap.	Bur	Inf.	Years.	Bap.	Bur	Inf.
1732	242	221	94	1732	48	52	10	1732	49	66	28
1733	210	175	89	1733	50	67	30	1733	58	48	21
1734	234	140	73	1734	52	51	23	1734	59	53	29
1735	252	187	98	1735	69	59	31	1735	67	62	30
1737	255	211	95	1737	78	74	43	1737	63	60	25
1738	243	236	124	1738	59	70	36	1738	72	60	27
1739	282	192	96	1739	54	60	31	1739	74	82	39
Total	1718	1362	669	Total	410	433	204	Total	442	431	199

The Total Number of Baptiſms in the 3 Pariſhes is	2570.	The Total Number of Burials in the 3 Pariſhes is	2226.
Among the Presbyterian,	—	Presbyterians.	—
Among the Independents.	0054.	Independents.	0046.
Births of Baptiſts.	0070.	Baptiſts.	0059.
Births of Quakers.	—	Quakers.	—
Summa Summarum.	2694.	*Summa Summarum.*	2331. Births

(*a*) Pſalm. 90. v. 10. *The Days of our Years are threeſcore Years and ten; and if by reaſon of Strength they be fourſcore Years, yet is their Strength Labour and Sorrow, for it is ſoon cut off, and we flie away.*

Births in 7 Years. — — — —	2694.
Burials in 7 Years. — — — —	2331.
Increaſe of Souls in 7 Years. — — —	363.
Total of Infants buried in 7 Years. — — —	1072.

A LIST of Aged Perſons from 80 Years and upwards, who are either now Living or Died ſince 1740.

Living.		*Dead.*	
Alcocke ( )	81.	Arnald (Mary) *H. H. d.* 1743.	81.
Andrews (Alice) *N. H.*	89.		
Allen (Richard)	83.		
Boroughs (Mary) *N. H.*	80.	Beardſley ( )	—
Boroughs (Joſeph)	80.	Banks (Joſeph) 1741.	86.
		Blag (Robert) 1741.	93
		Bridgeford (Anne) *N. H.* 1742.	82.
Chetham (Anne)	84.	Cox (Anne) *B. H. d.* 1740.	83.
Cockup (Mary)	84.	Challands ( ) *d.* 1744.	93.
Clay (Joſeph) Gent.	82.	Crampton ( ) *N. H.* 1740.	100.
Clay (Mary) his Wife.	84.	Crofts (Stephen) *B. H. d.* 1740.	90.
		Crofts (Thomas) *d.* ſince.	86.
Derry (Jane) *N. H.*	80.	Draycot (Philip) *d.* 1744.	80.
Elby (Mary)	85.	E	
F.		Freeland ( ) *d.* 1741.	99.
		Fuller ( ) *d*	86.
Garland (Sarah)	—	Green (Benjamin) *d.* 1742.	87.
Gedling ( )	84.	Goddard (Dorothy) *d.* 1740.	95.
Gedling ( ) his Wife.	91.		
Gregory (Mary) *N. H.*	80.		
Hatheway (John)	90	Henſon (Anne) *d.* 1742.	87.
Hollis ( )	80.	Haywood ( ) *d.* 1742.	89.
		Hazard (Zachary) *d.* 1743.	84.
		Hilton (John) *d.* 1740.	93.
Jackſon ( )	80	James (Nathan) *d.* 1740.	84.
Jalland (Thomas)	81.	Johnſon (John) *d.* 1741.	82
		Johnſon (Sam.) *d.* 1744.	84
Killingly (John)	84.	K.	
Launder (Philip) Gent.	81.	L.	

Living.		*Dead.*	
Metcalfe ( )	84.	Miller (George) *d.* 1744.	82.
Martinel ( ) *N. W.*	89.		
Marſhall (Elizabeth)	82.		
Oliver ( )	81.		
Onion (Samuel)	81.		
P.		Paramour (Jonathan) *d.*	—
		Paul (Mary) *d.* 1743.	89.
Ridley (Mary)	89.	Radford (William) *d.* 1741.	80.
		Radford (Roger) *d.*	
		Ryley (Mary) M. W. *d.* 1739.	100.
Selby (Lydia)	80.	Smallpage ( ) *d.* 1741.	90.
Shawe ( ) *H. H.*	80.	Smith ( ) Widow, 1741.	82.
Sheers ( )	84.	Smith (Anne) *d.* 1741.	81.
Southern (Robert) *L. H.*	80.		
Stone (John)	82.		
Strey ( )	82.		
T.			
V.			
White ( ) Widow	85.	Tacy (George)	100.
Wildboar (John)	84.	Vickers (Mary) *d.* 1740.	89.
Wood (Elizabeth) Midwife.	88.	Wag (Hannah) *d.* 1744.	83.
Wood ( ) by St. Peter's Church.	82.	Ward (Henry) *d.* 1736.	109
Wright (Mary) on the Long Row.	82.	Weſton (Robert) *d.* 1742.	84.
Wright ( )		Weſſon (Elizabeth) *d.* 1744.	84.
		Wig (John) Gent. *d.* 1743.	84.
		Wildboar (Samuel) *d.* *	

This Liſt was taken in June 1744.

Some Remarks on ſeveral Aged Perſons.

1ſt. Mrs. *Freeland* had all her Faculties and was ſtrong and hearty to the laſt; ſhe died of no Diſtemper, but went to ſleep at Night and never wak'd after. She was Aunt to Mr. *Elliſon*.

2d. Mrs. *Chalands*, Mother of Mrs. *Elliſon*, ſecond Wife of the juſt-named Mr. *Elliſon*, Diſtiller in this Town: She lived at the Time of her Death at *Edwalton*, about

* *Explication of the Capital Letters in the Liſt.* N. H. *New Hoſpital.* B. H. *Bilby's Hoſpital.* M. W. *St. Mary's Workhouſe.* H. H. *Hanley's Hoſpital.* N. W. *St. Nicholas's Workhouſe.* L. H. *Labourer's Hoſpital.*

bout two Miles from this Town; was noted for her Dexterity in ſetting broken and diſlocated Bones, whereby ſhe was very helpful to the Poor, to whom ſhe never refuſed her charitable Aſſiſtance, even when ſhe was near her End; for about ſix or ſeven Weeks before her Death, ſhe ſet a broken Arm of a Child of four or five Years old, and took Care of it till it was well. It was remarkable of her that ſhe lived to ſee the 6th Generation.

3d. *Madam Fuller* managed all her own Affairs with the utmoſt exactneſs to her Death; ſhe was bleſſed in her old Age with a peculiar Cheerfulneſs, and enjoy'd a great ſhare of Health. She was Mother of *Mundy Muſters*, of *Colwick*, Eſq; but lived and died at *Nottingham*.

4th. Mr. *George Milner* of this Town, was till within two Years of his Death, one of the Stewards to the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and was as able to do Buſineſs as ever.

5th. Mr. *Haywood*, was a ſtrong luſty Man, and followed his Buſineſs of Malting to the laſt.

6th. *Mary Vickars*, was at her Wheel Spinning, but three Days before ſhe died.

7th. Mr. *Wig*, Brother of the Relict of the late Alderman *Green*, had ſo young a Countenance that he ſeemed to be not above 60; he walked well, and in the Seaſon till within ſix or ſeven Months before his Death, never fail'd once a Week to go to St. *Anne's* Well, a Mile from the Town, and back again, after he had bowled all the Afternoon.

8th. Mrs. *Green* juſt mentioned, after ſhe had enjoyed a great ſhare of Health for many Years, died at the Age of 87. Her Husband who died ſome Years before her, was 83.

9th. *John Hilton*, had all his Senſes perfect to the laſt.

10th. *Stephen Crofts*, was a labouring Man, and myſelf have ſeen him do a tolerable Day Work at Hedging and Ditching when 86 Years of Age.

11th *Goody Ryley*, till within three Years of her Death, being in St. *Mary's* Workhouſe, if ſhe was not pleaſed with her Uſage, would every now and then, take a Ramble on Foot to *London*, where ſhe had ſome of her Children ſettled, and if they gave her the leaſt Offence, ſhe would as readily trot down again to *Nottingham*; ſhe was above 100 Years of Age, but there was not the ſame circumſtantial Proof to believe ſhe was ſo old as ſhe pretended, *viz.* 110 Years, tho' her Daughter now living is upwards of 80.

12th. I may be allowed to add two Perſons of above an hundred Years of Age, tho' they do not come within the compaſs of four Years: The firſt is *George Tacy* who died in the *New-Hoſpital*, he drove a Water Cart when he was 100.

13th. The 2d. is *Henry Ward*, who was in good Health at the Age of 106, when he was made a Burgeſs of *Nottingham*, to which he had a Right, having ſerved ſeven Years in *Nottingham*, where he was alſo born; he had ſpent the moſt conſiderable part of his Life at *Nottingham*, tho' he died two Miles off, upon the Foreſt, in

Basford Pariſh, by his own Confeſſion he had drank pretty freely for many Years, during which he kept a Public Houſe.

Among thoſe who are living, all which I have met with in the Hoſpitals, are in tolerable Health.

14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. Of the genteel part of the Town, Mrs. *Jackſon*, Mrs. *Metcalf*, Mrs. *Wright*, Mother of Meſſ. *Wright* on the *Long-Row*, with Mr. *Clay* and his Spouſe, whoſe joint Ages make up 160 Years: As alſo Mr. *Launder*, who Walks well, and can Ride on Horſeback as well as ever, and during the Summer Seaſon, Bowles every Week at St. *Anne's* Well; are ſingular Inſtances of an healthful old Age.

21. Mr. *Hathaway* is a luſty Man and enjoys good Health, and at 80 married a ſecond Wife.

22. Mr. *John Killingley*, Reads without Spectacles, has hardly a grey Hair on his Head; he uſed till within a very few Years, to Walk to *London* on Foot and back again, works now for his Amuſement in the Stocking-Frame.

23. 24. 25. ----- *Hollis*, *Samuel Onion*, and *Robert Southern*, the firſt a Joyner, the ſecond a Sadler, and the third a Stocking-maker, Work all at their reſpective Trades. Of the laſt it is remarkable that he was married to one, and his only Wife, 53 Years wanting five Days.

26. *Goody Gedling*, without *Chapel-Bar*, ſells Ale, ſhe Walks about, brews herſelf, and Spins, is extremely nimble Tongued, and has a Voice very ſhrill, by her Countenance one would judge her not to be above 70.

Lydia Selby, is likewiſe in good Health, and Walked the 15th of this preſent *Auguſt* in the Forenoon, to *Gedling* and back again, which is full ſix Miles.

Of all the reſt none is Bed-rid, (except three or four) and are hearty and well.

AS healthful as *Nottingham* is, there moſtly happens once in five Years ſome Diſtemperature in the Air, which either brings along with it ſome Epidemical Fever, (tho' ſeldom very Mortal,) or renders the Small-Pox more dangerous than at other Times, of this laſt, the Year 1736, was a fatal Inſtance, for from the latter End of *May* to the beginning of *September*, this Diſtemper ſwept away a great Number of Souls, (but moſtly Children,) and in the ſingle Month of *May*, there were buried in St. *Mary's* Church and Church-yard only, 104; in ſhort, the Burials exceeded that Year the Births by above 380, whereas otherwiſe there is *communibus annis*, an increaſe of about 65; a Mortality, the like I have not been able to diſcover in looking back into the Church Regiſters for above 30 Years, and I much queſtion whether there has been the like ſince the Plague, which viſited this Town in 1667, and made a cruel Deſolation in the higher part of *Nottingham*, for very few died in the lower, eſpecially in a Street called the *Narrow-Marſh*, it was obſerved, that the Infection had no Power, and that during the whole Time the Plague raged, not one who lived in that Street died of it, which induced many of the richer ſort of People to crowd thither and hire Lodgings at any Price; the Preſervation of the People

ple was attributed to the Effluvia of the Tanners Ouze, (for there were then 47 Tanners Yards in that Place) beſides which they cauſed a Smoak to be made, by burning moiſt Tanners Knobs.

LET me add to this Preſervation, ſeveral Preſervations of another kind, I mean wonderful Eſcapes of ſome Perſons in this Town from Death.

I have met with a very ſingular Caſe of one *Cicily Ridgeway*, who in the Reign of King *Edward* III having faſted forty Days in cloſe Priſon at *Nottingham*, obtained the King's Pardon: For a more particular Account of which, I refer my Reader to the XIIIth Section. I ſhall here only mention ſome few Eſcapes within our Memory.

IN the Year 1709, one *William Lees*, who when he had been drinking was always like a Perſon diſtracted, came in one of theſe Fits of Madneſs to the *Week-day-Croſs*, there jumped into a Well between 23 and 24 Yards deep, and was thence pulled out by his Brother without having received the leaſt Hurt.

IN the Year 1720, in the Month of *July*, when his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle* kept open Houſe at the Caſtle of *Nottingham*; one *John Chambers*, a Gingerbread-Baker, and the firſt of the Trade in this Town, being extremely Drunk, went out from the paved Yard upon the Rock, but being Top heavy, fell backwards headlong down the Precipice, into a Gardiner's Ground near the *Leen*, without receiving any other Hurt than beating off ſome of the Skin of the Knuckles of his Fingers. The perpendicular Height of this Rock is 133 Feet.

ABOUT the Year 1719, one *Charles Beck*, was employed to clean the Well, at the *Cock* in the *High-Pavement*, which is 30 Yards deep; the Apprentice and Son of the Houſe, who were to draw the Bucket as the Man at the bottom filled it, through Heedleſſneſs let go the Rope, and the Bucket came down with ſuch velocity, that the Barrel about which the Rope was wound, was by the violence of the Motion torn off, and fell after the Bucket, the Lads frighted run away and thought the Man was killed, but it proved otherwiſe, for he had the Preſence of Mind to ward off the Bucket from his Head with both his Arms, which were thereby very much bruiſed, and the Barrel falling ſideways, tho' it very much wounded him, yet did it not give him any mortal Hurt.

IN the Year 1742, another Accident of like Nature with the firſt, happened in the Month of *May*, to one *John Rolleſton*, then of *Wollaton*, Taylor, who happened to lie ill of a Fever, in a back Garret in *Barkergate*, being delirious flung himſelf out of the Garret Window, run through a Neighbour's Yard down the Street, at the bottom of which he jumped into a Well. He being ſoon miſſed, it was thought he was run Home to *Wollaton*, where the People went to ſee for him, but miſſing of him there they returned, and ſomebody telling them that ſomething groaned in the Well which was covered, they lifted up the Lid and found the Perſon they wanted, who now had ſtood above an Hour there, almoſt up to the Neck in Water, he had not ſo much as a ſcratch on his Skin when he was taken out, and being got into a Bed well warm'd, he ſoon came to himſelf, and grew well in a ſhort Time, and about three Months after, he married a young Woman who lived over againſt the Place where the Accident happened; he lives now in *Gooſe-gate*.

AS ſurpriſing an Accident befel a Child about 4 Years old in 17 which falling into a Well at the End of the *Narrow-Marſh* a Man went down but could not find the Child, whereupon the Child's Father went down himſelf by a long Ladder, and finding his little Babe, he took it in his Arms but was ſo hurried and ſurprized, that (ſhaking and trembling) before he was got half up the Ladder, he let it fall; upon this he went down again, and took it up as before, but when he had got almoſt to the top of the Ladder, he let it drop a ſecond Time; then the Standers by would not ſuffer him to try any more, but another Perſon went and brought the Child out alive, but not ſenſible; however, being put into a warm Bed, the Child by the next Day was entirely recovered, and had received no hurt about its Body, but a little Bruiſe upon one of its Cheeks.

IN *June* 1744, the Boot-catcher of the *Crown* Inn in *Nottingham*, being in Liquor and otherwiſe ſubject to riſe in his Sleep, got up about 11 o'Clock at Night and fell out of a Window four Stories high (meaſuring 12 Yards) upon the hard Pavement. The Miſtreſs hearing ſomebody groan in the Yard came out with a Candle, with ſome other Perſons then in the Houſe, who having diſcovered the Matter, ſent immediately for a Surgeon to examine his Condition, who coming, found neither Fracture nor Laxation of any part, he that Night opened a Vein, the Fellow was ſo ſtunned with the Fall, that he was not ſenſible for ſeveral Days, and when he came to himſelf he knew not what had happened to him, but complained of being ſore and weary, attributing it to his Walking ſo far, which probably he dreamt when he had this Fall. He recovered in leſs than a Week's Time, and had no bad Symptoms nor Harm, but that of being bruiſed which was unavoidable.

TO theſe let me add an Inſtance of Raſhneſs which might have been attended with Death, *to wit*: One *John Branſon*, a Frame-Work-Knitter, in the Year 1736, in the Month of *July* (there being then ſo great a Flood at *Nottingham*, that the Planks between the *Leen*-Bridge and the *Chainy*-Bridges which are threefeet high were overflowed,) laid an inconſiderable Wager, that he could Walk from the *Leen*-Bridge to the other, upon the Railes, which are ſtill four Feet higherthanthe Planks, and about 294 Yards long: He accordingly ſet about it, but by the Time he had got two thirds of his Way, a Woman with a Milk-pale on her Head coming from *Bridge-ford* towards *Nottingham*, met him, and to ſave her Milk-pale, puſhed him with her Hand from the Rails into the Water; he being got out with ſome Difficulty, run Home, ſhifted his Clothes and returned to the Place, not willing to allow that he had loſt, he attempted the Railes a ſecond Time, and won his trifling Wager.

AFTER the ſeveral Eſcapes from Death, I ſhall here take Notice of ſome particular Warnings, ſome Perſons have had of the Death of ſome of their Family: as will appear by what follows.

IN 1727-8, in the Month of *February*, at which Time *Langford Collin*, Eſq; liv'd at *York*, one Night coming Home, he immediately, and very ſpeedily undreſſed himſelf, and went to Bed to his Lady, who being awake, he ſpoke to her, asking her concerning ſomething he thought ſhe could inform him of, but he had hardly exchanged ſix Words, when he was ſurprized at a ſudden Knock given to the Street Door, ſo loud, as if it had been done with a great Sledge-Hammer, which made him as ſuddenly riſe up out of his Bed, and with a pair of Piſtols in his Hand he haſted acroſs the landing Place to the Dining-Room, but before he could reach the Door

Door of it, he heard a ſecond Knock, full as loud as the firſt, at which impatient, and fearing it might injure his Lady then pregnant, and near her Time, he with all Expedition did run to the Window, during which a third Knock was heard, not only by himſelf but ſeveral of his Family; but throwing the Saſh open, he ſaw No-body, neither at the Door nor on one ſide or other of the Houſe, tho' it was clear Moon-Light, and nothing to obſtruct his Sight either Way for a conſiderable Space; ſtill thinking it was done by ſome unlucky Perſons out of Game or Wantonneſs, he diſcovered the next Morning his Uneaſineſs at ſuch Uſage at the Coffee Houſe, declaring with ſome Warmth how highly he would reſent it, could he come at the Knowledge of that rude Perſon who had been guilty of that ridiculous Action: Nor did he change his firſt Opinion till the next Poſt brought him a Letter which informed him of the Death of his Couſin, *Thomas Smith* of *Nottingham*, Eſq; who died at *London*, at the very Time the ſaid knocking was heard.

ABOUT three Years after that, the ſame Gentleman, ſitting up with his next Brother, Mr. *Abel Collin*, heard from 12 o' Clock at Night, till it ſtruck One, a continual Noiſe of driving Nails into a Coffin, in the Work-ſhop of *John Baker*, a Joyner, which abutted upon their Yard, at this he was much offended as thinking it very unkind from an intimate Acquaintance of the Sick Perſon, when ſoon after he heard a Noiſe as if two or three Men were landing a Coffin in the Room over his Head, which made him ſuſpect it to be a Forerunner of his Brother's Death, who departed this Life exactly at One o'Clock the next Day.

I could produce many Inſtances of the like Nature accompanied with very ſurpriſing Circumſtances, communicated to me by Perſons of reputed Veracity, but I rather wave being prolix on this Head, leaſt I ſhould be charged with a ridiculous Credulity by thoſe who disbelieve every Thing of this kind, and indeed I may fairly claim a Right to ſuſpend my Belief, ſince neither myſelf nor any of my Relations as far as I ever could learn, have at any Time experienced any ſuch Fore-bodings of Death.

WHAT has been ſaid concerning the general Salubrity of the Air of *Nottingham*, leads me naturally to the Conſideration of the Waters about this Town, for upon theſe depend very much the goodneſs and badneſs of the Air. And firſt, the *Trent*, beſides its convenient Diſtance, has a Courſe ſo rapid as will always preſerve its Sweetneſs, and prevent any noiſome Vapours to riſe from it. Between this and the River *Leen*, we have two Pools, the ſmallneſs and diſtance to which can no ways be injurious. As to the *Leen* which runs cloſe by *Nottingham* Caſtle, it lies at the Foot of the Town, and tho' it is ſlower in its Motion then the *Trent*, yet are not the Vapours thence ariſing capable of becoming hurtful, not only on Account of the great Height the Town ſtands above it, likewiſe becauſe of the Openneſs of the Ground below, which readily admits the Ventilation of the Wind to diſperſe all noxious Particles, and the few boggy Incloſures between this River and its back-Water, are by the prudent Care of the Corporation raiſed and made good Land. The Springs in general, of which, beſides the two principal ones taken Notice of in another Place, there is a very good one in a Cloſe called *Trough-Cloſe*, near *Mapperley* Hill, ſpringing out of the Side of a Rock, and two more in the two Coppices, there has alſo lately been diſcovered a pleaſant Spring under one of the Arches of the Town-Bridge. There is alſo a very good one in a Cloſe over againſt the Caſtle-Rock. Theſe I ſay in general do participate very little of Salts or Sulphur, a Milky ſoftneſs which appears

by the Waters boiling and cooling almoſt as readily as any River Water, and alſo lathering with Soap. This Softneſs of the Springs in all Probability has in a great Meaſure been the Cauſe why the *Nottingham* Tanners, have never been ſo much famed for Sole Leather as in ſome other neighbouring Places, where the Springs are harder. Of Springs impregnated with Medicinal Virtues, this Town is not altogether deſtitute, there is one call'd the *Nottingham* Spaw; this Spring riſes on the South-ſide of the River *Leen*, not far from the Engine Houſe; it has a ſtrong Chalybeat Aſtringency, and is a very heavy Water. There are beſides this Martial Water, two other Springs on the North-ſide of the Town, the one in a Cloſe called the *Beycroft*, the other in the next Cloſe beyond it, this laſt lies ſomewhat lower, and never fails, whilſt the firſt mentioned is ſometimes dry in Summer; both theſe have been very much cryed up, and have been frequented by Multitudes of People as excellent Eye-Waters. There were formerly, nay till within theſe 30 Years above 300 Wells in the Town of *Nottingham*, both public and private, of which tho' many of the publick ones, have ſince been ſtopped up, there are yet upwards of 200 in Uſe, and of great Service to the Town, (the Water of divers of theſe Wells is conſiderably harder than that of the Springs before mentioned,) eſpecially for Malting and Brewing. But that *Nottingham* might be more conveniently ſupply'd with River-Water, which was then brought up in Water Carts, and alſo with Pales, a Water-Engine was ſet on Foot by a private Company of Proprietors, this whole Undertaking being divided into 32 Shares. The Original Sharers, as in all new Projects, met with many Difficulties, and found it very expenſive for ſome Years, before they could rightly bring it to bear, but of late is brought to a competent Perfection, ſo that they are in a Condition of ſupplying any part of *Nottingham*; the Eaſt-part of the Town has the Water immediately from the Engine, whilſt the Weſt-part receives it from a large Reſervoir made in that part of *Butt-Dyke* where the ancient Poſtern ſtood, mentioned in *Sect.* I. beſides this, leaſt at any Time, there ſhould be want of Water on Account of the River *Leen* being low, the Company Rent of his Grace the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, a large Pond in the Park, lying cloſe by the River, to which they have fixed Flood-Gates, ſerving in Time of Floods to let the Water in, and in Time of Scarcity, to furniſh Water enough to ſet the Engine to Work.

SO much for the Quality of the Waters, and the Conveniency they furniſh this Town with. As to the Courſe of the two Rivers, the Store of Fiſh they furniſh, and eſpecially what Advantage the *Trent* affords to the Trade of this Town, is reſerved for the 6th. and 7th. Sections.

BEFORE I conclude this Article of Waters, I ſhall juſt touch upon what extraordinary Appearances, relating to them have happened here.

STOWE, in his ſummary of Chronicles p. 126, informs us: "That in the Year "1110, the Water of the River *Trent* was dried up, at *Nottingham*, from One o'Clock "till Three:" And *Henry Knighton* Canon of *Leiceſter* ſays, "from the Morning "to Three o'Clock in the Afternoon." This laſt is quoted to very good purpoſe by Dr. *Plot*, in his Hiſtory of *Staffordſhire*, in ſupport of his well grounded Opinion: "That Springs are neither all, nor only, produced by Rains, but ſupply'd by the "Sea by ſubterraneous Meanders, and that by tranſcolation in their Paſſages, the "Water is filtrated and becomes freſh." He (*Knighton*) ſays: "This River "which riſes in *Staffordſhire*, did become dry of a ſudden at *Nottingham*, &c. and no "Queſtion, adds the Doctor, but it was ſo at other Places, which could not have hap-

"pened

" pened, had not the Springs been ſupply'd by ſubterraneous Paſſages, which be-
" ing caſually ſtopt by the Fall of Earth, could not furniſh Water, 'till ſuch a Time as
" it could work its Way through the fallen Earth, or find ſome other Paſſage."

IT has been ſaid above, that the Luxuriance of *Nottingham* Meadows, is in great part owing to the Overflowing of the two Rivers which encompaſs them, and that with very great Truth: But it muſt be confeſſed that Fortune ſeldom beſtows her Favours in ſo high Perfection as to leave no Room for Wiſhes or Fears, ſo has this otherwiſe, great Benefit, been ſometimes attended, tho' ſeldom, with Inconveniencies, I mean unſeaſonable and great Floods: as in the Year 1713, and within my Time, in 1736, when the Flood was ſo high in the Month of *July* at *Nottingham*, that in many of the Parlours in the Houſes near the *Leen*, the Water did riſe upwards of 2 Feet above the Floor; this Flood carried away a great deal of Hay, ſpoiled the reſt and did otherwiſe a conſiderable Damage

WE will now proceed and ſee what kind of Ground there is about *Nottingham*: As the general Diſtinction of the Land of the County is into Sand and Clay, as being predominant, ſo that of *Nottingham* is the ſame, tho' there is all ſorts of Ground beſides. The Meadows we have already been ſpeaking of, and the Fields are ſo plentifully enriched by the great Quantity of Dung and Aſhes the Town affords, that there is no need to look for Marle and other kind of Manure. But as *Nottingham* receives a great Supply not only of Fewel and Materials for Building from its Neighbourhood, both by Water and at eaſy Land Carriage, I hope it will not be thought altogether Foreign to my Purpoſe, to take a View of what the County of *Nottingham* produces in the compaſs of 12 Miles round about its Capital.

AND firſt Pit-Coals, ſince the almoſt univerſal Deſtruction of Wood in the Foreſt, is become the only Fewel uſed here, for which End there are Coal-Mines within 3, 4, 6, & 7 Miles, North-Weſt and Weſt of this Town, which being work'd, furniſh to it Plenty of Coal, at a reaſonable Rate, for they are never above 4d. to 6d. per Hundred unleſs when a wet Winter Seaſon has made the Roads very bad, for which great Advantage *Nottingham* owes an everlaſting Gratitude to the Memory of the Late, and the Perſon and Family, of the Right Honourable the preſent Lord *Middleton*.

THE Coals of this Country, tho' they do give Way to thoſe which come from *Newcaſtle* to *London*, in durableneſs, and conſequently are not altogether equal to thoſe for culinary Uſes, yet for Chambers and other Uſes, they exceed them, making both a ſweeter and a briſker Fire, and conſidering the difference in Price, theſe are divers ways preferable: A Chaldron of Coals which ſhould weigh full a Tun Weight, is at the cheapeſt at *London*, in the Pool, 1 *l.* 3 *s.* beſides Carriage, whereas the deareſt, *i. e.* at ſix-pence per Hundred, we have a Tun of our Coals brought to the Door for 10 Shillings. The Coak or Cynder which is uſed in the drying of Malt, and which is ſold at 1 *s.* and 4 *d.* per Horſe Load is much ſweeter than that made of the *Yorkſhire* Coal, which appears in that the *Nottingham* Malt has hardly any of that particular Taſte, which the *Yorkſhire* Malt communicates to the beſt of their Ale.

AS

AS to Materials for Building, the Clay-Land about *Nottingham*, has cauſed many Brick-Kilns to be ſet up, ſo near the Town, as to make the Carriage not to exceed 3 *s.* and 6 *d.* per Thouſand, and yet at a Diſtance ſufficient to give no Annoyance to it. Theſe Kilns afford:

Common Brick, at 10 *s.*
Dreſſed Brick, at 17 *s.*
Flat Tiles, at 15 *s.*
Pan Tiles, at 1 *l.* 10 *s.*
} per 1000.

THE Freeſtone uſed here, is moſtly fetched from *Mansfield*, 12 Miles from hence. But there is Stone at *Gedling*, 4 little Miles from *Nottingham* not unlike the *Bath* Stone, for it is ſoft and works fine and eaſy, and ſtands well in the Air, where it hardens, and is rather nouriſhed than decay'd by it: Notwithſtanding all this, not much of this *Gedling* Stone, is employ'd in the Buildings of this Town.

LINBY, *Papplewick*, *Bulwell*, *Nuthall*, *&c.* of which the moſt diſtant does not exceed ſix Miles, furniſhes Plenty of Lime, burnt of the gray Lime-ſtone. [*a*]

CROPWELL, *Ratcliff*, and *Gotham*, at no greater Diſtance, afford a kind of Plaiſter, little inferiour to the Plaiſter of *Paris*, which ſerves to make very good Plaiſter-Floors, very much in Uſe here.

THOSE whoſe Affluence of Fortune will allow them to decorate the inſide of their Houſes with Marble, may be ſupply'd with divers ſorts of almoſt all Colours, by our Neighbour the County of *Derby*, which in ſome Places falls little ſhort of the Foreign, and comes cheaper beyond Proportion.

OAK-Timber, tho' at this Time it will not allow the People to be ſo laviſh as to waſte it as former Ages have done, yet according to the preſent manner of Building, we want not a neceſſary Quantity about us, the Property of private Gentlemen, of whom it may be purchaſed at reaſonable Rates, and as to what Wood is uſed of Foreign Product the *Trent* conveys hither by the way of *Hull*.

THERE is a great Quantity of Iron-Stone in this Neighbourhood, but as the Iron Manufacture is ſhifted from hence, very little Oar is now got, to what there was a Century or two ago; however there is ſtill one Forge a going at *Bulwell*, about 4 Miles from *Nottingham*.

PAVING-Stone, which formerly uſed to be got out of the *Trent*, is now plentifully brought hither from *Keyworth*, and other parts not far diſtant.

AMONG this kind of Stone there are frequently found in the Road and upon the Foreſt, ſome which are diverſify'd with two or more Colours, and mark'd with a beau-

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[*a*] *There has alſo Limeſtone been diſcovered lately, ſo near as* Wollaton, *as alſo a kind of ſtrong Potter's Clay, and between this Town and* Eſply, *ſome Chalk, not common in this County.*

beautiful Variety of Spots and Veins, this has been lately taken Notice of by ſome Perſons of Leiſure, who by their Example have conſiderably increaſed the Number of Stone Admirers, and this new Fancy, is within theſe two Years, grown upon ſeveral of them to that Degree, that it may be called a *Lithomania*.

AS to formed Stones, this County muſt give way to *Staffordſhire*.

IF we caſt an Eye on the Vegetables, which Nature here ſpontaneouſly produces, the Soil about *Nottingham* may juſtly be called a Phyſic Garden, abounding in great Variety of uſeful Plants, as may be eaſily ſeen by the *Catalogus Stirpium*, publiſhed by me in the Year 1738, to which I ſhall refer my Reader, I ſhall in this Place only ſet down what ſcarce Plants, both of the imperfect and perfect kind are met with hereabout, more frequently than elſewhere.

FUNGUS's.

Fungoides clavatum coloris aurantii: not in the *Synopſis*. It is exactly of the ſhape of the *Piſtillum* of *Aron*.

Fungoides clavatum compreſſum ſummitatibus luteis: not in the *Synopſis*. This has white and ſomewhat flat Foot-ſtalks, the Tops of which are of a pale Yellow, are ſpread thin and wrinkly, the whole is of a ſoft ſpungy Subſtance.

Fungoides minimum fuſco luteum dignitatum apicibus obtucis albis: not in the *Synopſis*. It is not quite an Inch long of a browniſh Yellow Colour, ſending forth very ſhort Branches, which terminate in round white Knobs.

Fungi Clathroides nigri pediculis donati. Dr. Dillenius: Not in the *Synopſis*. Theſe grow in Cluſters, are of the Size, Shape and Colour, of Mouſe-Turds, having on the Top a little oblique Awn, and at the Bottom, a ſhort Foot-ſtalk not much thicker than an Horſe-Hair.

Fungus favaginoſus. Syn. 11 *Park. Rugoſus vel cavernoſus ſive merulius.* J. B. The *Morel*.

Fungus Phalloydes. Syn. 12. J. B. *Virilis Penis arreoti facie. Ger. Stink Horn.*

Fungus pulverulentus coli inſtar perforatus cum volva Stellata Dood. Syn. 28. *Stelliformis Merr. Pin. Lycoperdon veſicarium Stellatum Inſt. R. H.*

Byſſus aureus Derbienſis humifuſus. Syn. 56. found in the Stone Wall of *Colwick* Church. Saffron colour'd ſilken Stone-moſs.

Byſſus fuſco-purpuria petræa gelatinam referens. Not in the *Synopſis*.

Byſſus petræa galatinam referens nigerrima. Not in the *Synopſis*.

Ulva marina tenuiſſima et compreſſa. Syn. 63.

Lichenoides cruſtaceum peregrinis velut literis in Scriptum. Syn. 71.

Lichenoides cruſtaceum nigerrimum e meris papillis conflatum. Not in the *Synopſis*.

Lichenoides fusco nigricans membranaceum gelatinosum majus folus latioribus Lichenis instar dispositus. Not in the *Synopsis.*

Bryum trichoides aurium capsulis pyriformebus nutantibus. Dr. *Dillenius* to whom I sent it; this Moss is mentioned by Nobody that I know of; I found it in *Nottingham* Park, growing to the Roof of one of the Rock-Holes, it bears Heads in *May.*

Caryophyllus minor repens nostras. Syn. 335,

An Virginius Ger. Common here.

Lychnis sylvestris, alba nona Clusii. Syn. 339. Wild white *Catchfly*; on the Wall of *Nottingham* Castle-Yard, and on the Rock at *Sneinton* Hermitage plentifully.

Colchium commune. Syn. 373. *Meadow Saffron,* in *Nottingham* Meadows, especially on the Rye-Hills, and on both sides the Foot-path, going to *Wilford,* in Abundance.

Gramen tremulum medium albis glumis non descriptum. In a hollow Lane between *Pleasley* and *Mansfield.*

Verbascum pulverulentuno flore tuteo parvo. J. B. Syn. 287. On a Wall in *Sheep-Lane, Nottingham,* also on the outside of the Garden Walls on the Rock of the *High-Pavement.*

Petasites major floribus longis pediculis insidentibus. Syn. 179. In the Mill-Yard at *Lenton,* in the Road to *Wollaton.*

SECT. V

SECTION V.

Of the TRADE and MANUFACTURIES of this Town, in former, as well as the preſent Time; a particular Account of the *Stocking-Manufactury*, to which is added a LIST of all the *Handicrafts* and other *Employments* exerciſed in *Nottingham*.

IT appears plainly by *Doomſday-Book*, that the River *Trent* was Navigable before the Conqueſt, whence there is no doubt, but that a good Share of Trade, was carried on, between *Nottingham* and other Places by Water, Time immemorial, the which, after the Conqueſt has been increaſing proportionably to the Increaſe of Trade in general, 'till this preſent Time, when this Town is plentifully ſupply'd by the *Trent* at a moderate Freight with Bar-Iron, Block-Tin, Wines, Oyls, Grocer's Goods, Salt, Pitch, Tar, Hops, Hemp, Flax, Dye Drugs, Deals, Norway Oak, and all ſorts of other Foreign Wood; whilſt *Nottingham* ſends down the River, Coals, Lead, Timber, Corn, Wool, Potter's-Ware, and large Quantities of *Cheſhire*, *Warwickſhire*, and *Staffordſhire* Cheeſe.

THAT the Trade to and from this Town by Land-Carriage is conſiderably advanced for this laſt Century is manifeſt in this, that in the Year 1641, there were but two, and now there are nine Carriers in this Town, beſides thoſe who paſs through it.

OUR *Nottingham* Shopkeepers till within theſe 60 Years laſt paſt, did not venture to go long Journies, but depended upon the great annual *Martin-maſs* Fair at *Lenton*, (*a*) a Village about a Mile diſtant from *Nottingham*, where they uſed to buy

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(*a*) *The ancient Fair of* Lenton, *was granted to the Monaſtery of the Holy-Trinity of* Lenton, *by* Henry I. *to be held at the Feaſt of St.* Martin, *and to laſt eight Days: That No-body ſhould buy or ſell in* Nottingham *during that Time, and returning, every one ſhould be free from Law Proceſs or Plaints.* Thor. *fr.* Reg. Lent. p. 218.

The Manor of Lenton, *with the Fair and all the Royalties and Priviledges, Rents and Services was purchaſed by* William Gregory, *the* 6*th* Car. I. *for* 2500 *l. reſerving the Fee Farm Rent of* 94*l. per Annum to the ſaid King and his Heirs and Succeſſors, who by Letters, Patents, dated Dec.* 16, *in the* 13*th Year of his Reign, among other Things, did grant the ſaid Fee-farm Rent of* 94 *l. per Ann. to the Right Noble* James Stuart, *Duke of* Richmond *and* Lenox, *who by his Inden*

their Mercers, Drapers, Grocers, and all ſorts of Goods they wanted, brought thither by the *Londoners*, and others; and when firſt they attempted to Travel to *London*, they would take Leave of their Relations and Friends (as I am informed) in as much Form as if they were never to ſee them more, and many before they ſet out, did ſettle their Houſes and make their Wills: But now they are no more concerned at going to the Metropolis and other diſtant Trading and Manufactury Towns, then they were formerly to go a Journey of 12 or 20 Miles. This late Spirit has given them an Opportunity of buying their Commodities at the beſt Hand, and contributed much to the Increaſe of the Number of Wholeſale Dealers in *Nottingham*, whilſt *Lenton* Fair is dwindled to a very inconſiderable Market. Beſides the Country Grocers, or as they were wont to be called (Mercers) from *Mansfield*, *Loughborough*, *Mountſorrel*, *&c.* who uſed to fill a good part of our Spice-Chamber every Saturday, finding that the Grocers of *Nottingham*, were not only in a Condition to ſupply our Town and County, but able to furniſh ſeveral neighbouring Shires, have ſince thought it needleſs to bring their Goods hither.

THE firſt Manufacture which flouriſhed in the Town of *Nottingham*, was eſtabliſhed before the Reign of King *John*, who encouraged by his Charter bearing Date *March* 19, 1199, wherein all Perſons within 10 Miles round *Nottingham*, are forbidden to Work Dy'd Cloth but in the *Borough*.

THIS Manufacture took its Progreſs from Time to Time, till the Removal of the Staple of Wool to *Calais*, after which Time it obtained its greateſt Luſtre, and gave Riſe to many conſiderable Families in the Town and County, as the *Bugges*, the *Bingham's*, the *Willoughbies*, *Tanneſley*, *Mappurley*, *Thurland*, *Amyas*, *Alleſtree*, *Samon's*, *Plumptre's* the *Hunt's*, and others, all Merchants of the Staple of *Calais*; in this proſperous State the Woollen Manufacture continued till the Reign of Queen *Mary* I. when *Calais* was loſt, and then it gradually went off, till at laſt it entirely left this Place. *(b)*

THE Malting Buſineſs, may reaſonably be conjectured to be in this Town as early as in any part of *England* equally well ſeated for it; ſince the greateſt and beſt part of *Nottingham*, was from the beginning of the Conqueſt inhabited by *Normans*, who were the firſt that introduced Malt-Liquor into this Kingdom, as well as the making of Cyder. How extenſive and profitable this Branch of Trade has been for ſeveral Ages to this Town, who enjoy'd it long without any Competitor, in the Midland part of this Realm, I have already hinted in another Place. Dr. *Thoroton*, expreſſes himſelf of the State of the Malt Trade in his Time thus: " *p.* 492. *col.* 1. " Since the late Civil War there are many Houſes new built, and the greateſt part of the

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denture bearing Date Feb. 20, 1651, *for the Sum of* 1460 *l. ſold the ſame to* John Gregory, *Son and Heir of the ſaid* William Gregory, *and to his* Son George Gregory, *who in the* 15*th* Ch. II. *Nov.* 9. *obtained Letters, Patents, for another Fair, to be kept at* Lenton, *every Year on the Wedneſday after Penticoſt, and to laſt ſix Days.* id. p. 219.

(b) *The Merchants of the Staple, were one of the moſt ancient Companies of Merchants in* England, *incorporated by King* Edward III. *the Wool Staple being then at* Calais. *They bore for their Arms*: Nebule *of ſix Pieces* A. & Az. *on a Chief* G. *a Lion of England.* Guilim's Heraldry. Edit. 6.

" the good Barley which grows in the Vale of *Belvoir*, and the Parts adjacent, are " there (at *Nottingham*) converted into Malt, yielding thereby, (as I ſuppoſe) more " Profit to the Place, than ever Wool did heretofore. ——And tho' of late Years, the modern Improvement of Land has made ſome Neighbouring Towns Sharers, yet may it be ſaid with Truth, that even now, this Trade is not inconſiderable, the Maltſters of *Nottingham* only, paying one Sitting with another, One Thouſand Pounds Exciſe.

BUT the Doctor is greatly miſtaken, when in the ſame Page and Column, he affirms, that *Nottingham*, ſince the Decay of the Cloth Fabrick, has had no beneficial Trade; for the Tanners were once, a wealthy and powerful ſet of Men in this Town, and of a long ſtanding, which I Conjecture to be upwards of two hundred Years at leaſt, in which I am confirmed by a Deed bearing Date *February* 18, in the 37th Year of King *Henry* VIII. whereby, " The Mayor and Burgeſſes oblige them- " ſelves to *William Sharpington*, *James Maſon*, *John Renell*, *John Gregorie*, and " *Thomas Sibthorpe*, Tanners, to pay to them and their Succeſſors, Tanners of *Not-* " *tingham*, for ever, an Annuity of Forty Shillings.

THE Tanners were once very numerous here, and their Habitations as well as their Pits, were formerly diſperſed all other the Town, both in the higher and lower Parts, within and without the Wall; I will give but one Inſtance, of the Truth of which any one may be eaſily ſatisfied, *i. e.* That the Houſe of Mr. *Thomas Coates*, Attorney at Law, in St. *Peter's* Church-yard, was formerly inhabited by a Tanner the Marks are yet viſible. Our Tanners were long famed for the beſt Upper Leathers for Shoes and Boots, as alſo Harneſſes, and for covering Coaches and Chaiſes. The Maſters of this Trade, were in 1641, ſtill 36 in Number; in the Year 1664, they were 47, and even within theſe 40 Years, to wit, 1707, there were 21, ſince which Time they are dwindled to the Number of three who follow Buſineſs. It is a difficult Matter to Account for this ſudden decreaſe of the Men of this Occupation, ſome lay it upon the ſcarcity of the Bark near the Town, but this compared with the advanced Price of Leather, to what it was, when there was more Plenty of Bark in the Neighbourhood is not a Reaſon ſatisfactory enough; others with more Probability alledge: That the Tanners holding together, like the *London* Melters of Tallow and Hornes, againſt the Butchers, to ſet the Price of Hides and Skins at their own Rate, has invited thoſe of other Towns and Counties to come to our Market, and give a better price for that Sort of Goods, and has even made it worth while to our Butchers to carry their Hides and Skins into ſome parts of *Leiceſterſhire* and *Derbyſhire*, and that this has been the chief Cauſe of the ſhifting of this Trade to other Places.

BEFORE the Cloth Manufacture was quite decay'd, *Vulcan* ſet up his Office in this Town, and the Plenty of Coals and Iron-Oar, invited Plenty of all ſorts of Yorkmen in Iron to ſettle here, eſpecially ſuch as made Articles for the Uſe of Saddlers, and alſo afterwards Inſtruments of Husbandry, (as my *Anonymous* of *Nottingham* informs me) who liv'd near the middle of the laſt Century, and ſays, that that Manufacture was ſtill in ſome Degree carried on in his Time: And the Names of ſeveral Streets in *Nottingham*, denote the Artificers that formerly inhabited them, ſince this

Trade has moved its Seat to *Birmingham* and *Sheffield*, it has been ſucceeded by a much cleanlier Employment.

THE Bone-Lace Trade, by which great Numbers of Females were conſtantly employ'd, 'till within theſe 35 Years, when all theſe Hands were more advantageouſly taken up by a freſh Manufacture, which has ever ſince comfortably maintained, beſides theſe Females, above thrice their Number of Men; I mean the Manufacture of Frame-worked Stockings: Of which, as it is at this Time of the greateſt Importance to this Town, and as it well deſerves it, a more particular Account ſhall be given, after I have laid before the Reader a Table which repreſents to his View the Increaſe and Decreaſe of all the Trades and Employments exerciſed in this Town ſince the Year 1641.

A TABLE of Trades and Employments, exerciſed in the Town of *Nottingham*, with the Numbers of Maſters of each, compared with a Liſt of the Year 1641.

	Liſt.	Old.	New.
A			
Apothecaries.	— —	4	5
Attorneys.	— —	—	15
B.			
Bakers.	— — —	22	40
Bankers.	— —	0	1
Barbers.	— —	6	30
Basket-makers.	— —	6	4
Bell-Founders.	— —	2	1
Bird-Cage-makers.	—	0	1
Bleachers of Linnen Cloth.		8	1
Bleachers of Cotton Hoſe and Gloves.	— —	0	2
Bookſellers.	— —	2	3
Braſs-Founders.	—	0	2
Braſiers.	— —	3	3
Bricklayers.	— —	—	11
Butchers.	— —	61	—
Button-makers.	— —	0	3
C.			
Cabinetmakers & Joyners.		7	24
Carpenters and Houſe-Joyners.	— —	7	7
Carriers.	— —	7	9
Chandlers.	— —	14	10
Clothworkers.	— —	4	0
Coach-makers.	— —	0	1
Collar-makers.	— —	4	3
Confectioners.	— —	0	1
Coopers.	— —	4	7
Cork-cutters.	— —	0	1
Counſellors.	— —	—	1
Curriers.	— —	6	4
Cutlers.	— —	3	3
D.			
Diſtillers.	— —	0	3
Drapers { Woollen.		3	3
Drapers { Linnen.		—	2
Druggiſts.	— —	0	3
Dry-Salters.	— —	0	1
Dyers.	— — —	3	3
F.			
Fellmongers.	— —	9	2
Fiſhmongers. See Iron-mongers.	— —		
File-cutters.	— —	0	1
Flax-dreſſers.	— —	—	—
Fletchers.	— —	1	0
Frameſmiths.	— —	0	14
Framework-Knitters.	—	2	50
Free-Maſons.	— —	3	—
Fruiterers.	— —	4	—
G.			
Gardiners.	— —	5	20
Glaziers.	— —	14	9

Glaſs-

	Liſt.	Old	New
Glaſs-makers. — —		0	1
Glovers & Breechesmakers		17	12
Goldſmith-Shops. —		1	3
Grocers. — —		4	—
H.			
Haberdaſhers of Hats. —		4	4
Haberdaſhers of Hardware		0	3
Hair-pickers. — —		0	4
I.			
Inn-holders. — —		14	41
Iron-Founders. —		0	1
Iron-mongers. — —		16	4
L.			
Leadworks { Red. — White. —		0	1
M.			
Maltſters. — —		60	40
Maſons. See Stonecutters.		—	—
Mat-makers. —		1	2
Mercers. — —		4	12
Millers. — —		0	1
Milliners. — —		0	3
[N.			
Nailers. — —		0	1
Needle-makers. —		0	1
P.			
Printers. — —		1	2
Painters. — —		2	3
Parchment-makers. —		4	0
Paviours. — —		0	2
Phyſicians. — —		0	6
Pin-makers. — —		4	1
Plaiſterers. — —		7	12
Plumbers. — —		4	*
Point-makers. —		2	0
Pot-makers. — —		1	2
Pot-houſes or Ale-houſes.		—	91
R.			
Rope-makers. — —		13	2
S.			
Sadlers. — —		4	7
Setters-up of Frames. —		0	8
Shoemakers. — —		26	30
Silk-Weavers. — —		2	0
Sinker-makers. —		0	5
Skinners. —		1	0
Fire-Smiths. — —		0	3
Soapboylers. — —		0	4
Stay-makers — —		0	4
Stocking-makers. See Framework-Knitters.		0	—
Stocking-needle-makers.		—	12
Stocking-Trimmers. —		0	1
Stone-Cutters. — —		0	1
Spurriers. — —		3	0
Surgeons. — — —		0	3
T.			
Tanners. — — —		36	3
Taylors. — — —		28	52
Tinmen. — —		0	2
Tobacco-pipe-makers. —		1	4
Toy-ſhops. — —		0	3
Turners. — — —		2	3
Tile- and Brickmakers. —		4	10
V. U.			
Vintners. — —		6	—
Upholders. — —		3	2
W.			
Weavers of Linnen Cloth.		19	5
Wheelwrights. — —		5	2
Wooden-heel-makers. —		4	2
Woodmongers. —		1	—
Wool-combers. *— —		0	3

The New Liſt was taken in the Year 1739.

* The Glaziers are alſo Plumbers here

* The Woolcombers alſo employ Frames.

Some

Some Remarks on the preceeding TABLE.

THE old Liſt counts four Apothecaries, at preſent there are five, who notwithſtanding the Inhabitants are increaſed ſome Thouſands, make a ſhift with three Surgeons to ſerve the whole Town, hardly leaving room for one Phyſician to gain genteel Bread, tho' there are ſix of that Profeſſion in the Town. Dr. *Thoroton*, p. 498. ſpeaking of Alderman *John Parker*, the Apothecary, ſays: "Of which Trade, (*viz.* "Apothecaries) there were lately above twenty more than formerly have been, "when the Gains and Employments were greater." Indeed I have known Seven, within theſe five Years, but according to the Doctor, there muſt in his Time have been four or five and Twenty, if ſo, it is ſurprizing how ſo great a Number could gain a Livelyhood; when the Town was much leſs peopled than at preſent.

THE above Liſt does not mention Phyſicians, tho' at the Time it was made, there was at leaſt one, whom the Author names on a very particular Occaſion, *viz.* Dr. *Atkinſon*, but there was alſo Dr. *Alton* in his Time, ſucceeded by Dr. *Joſeph Gardiner*, who died in 1669; neither do I find Counſellors inſerted, tho' this Town has ſeldom ſince his Time been without one or more. Attorneys are alſo omitted, tho' it ſeems very unlikely that ſuch a Trading Town of *Nottingham* ſhould have been deſtitute of ſome of this Fraternity; the Author's not taking Notice of them, makes it probable that there were but few in his Days, however they are very much increaſed ſince.

NO Bricklayer is mentioned in the old Liſt, whether there was none at that Time in the Town, (Brick-Buildings being then not common,) or whether the Plaiſterers did what little of that ſort of Work was to be done, I will not preſume to decide, but I conjecture that when he ſpeaks of Free-Maſons, he does not mean what we now call your Free and accepted Maſons, but either Maſons or Stone-cutters, becauſe it was then newly come into Faſhion, to have Stone Window Frames, or elſe Bricklayers, who very likely worked both in Brick and Stone, as they now in this Town, all do.

THE Basket-makers are indeed decreaſed in this Town, but many live in the neighbouring Villages, who make not only common Work, but are fam'd all over *England* for the curioſity of their Workmanſhip in Wicker-Ware.

THAT the People of *Nottingham* have always been great Eaters of Fleſh, appears, in that, the Butchers are not much increaſed within theſe hundred Years, but keep pretty near to the Number, which is (I muſt own) ſufficient to furniſh the Market with Meat for five Times the People, which come to Market; nor can it be affirmed that the Country Butchers which frequent the Saturday Market, make an Addition, for they uſe to come formerly as well as now. The Butchers here have great Advantages, as being Burgeſſes, in point of Tolls, and alſo Common for Sheep, *&c.* many begin with very little, yet being induſtrious, they live well, and get a comfortable Maintainance.

I have already mentioned the Carriers, here I ſhall name them particularly, and the Days of their going out and coming in: And firſt there are three Waggons which Weekly ſet out from hence, early on Tueſday Morning, for *London*, and return on Friday inthe Evening.

THE *York*-Carrier, goes out on Tueſday and comes in on Saturday.

THE *Leiceſter*-Carrier, goes out on Monday and comes in on Tueſday, and goes out again on Thurſday and returns on Friday.

THE *Mansfield*-Carrier, comes in on Wedneſday and Saturday, and returns back the ſame Days.

THE *Derby*-Carrier, comes in on Wedneſday and Friday, and returns the ſame Days.

THE *Melton*-Carrier, comes in on Friday and returns on Saturday.

THE *Loughborough* Carrier, comes in on Wedneſday and Friday, and returns the ſame Day.

THE *Southwell*-Carrier, comes in on Wedneſday and Friday, and returns the ſame Day.

THE *Leeds*, *Sheffield* and *Cheſterfield*-Carrier, comes in on Tueſday, and returns on Wedneſday.

THE *Lincoln* and *Boſton*-Carrier, goes out on Monday and returns on Tueſday, and goes out again on Friday.

THE *Alfreton*-Carrier, comes in on Friday and returns on Saturday.

THE *Mancheſter*-Carrier comes in on Friday and returns on Saturday.

THE *Briſtol* Carrier, comes in on Wedneſday and returns immediately.

THE *Birmingham*-Carrier, comes in on Wedneſday and returns on Thurſday.

THE *Bewdley*-Carrier, comes in every other Wedneſday and returns on Thurſday.

CURRIERS and Fellmongers are decreaſed, probably for the ſame Reaſon mentioned concerning the Tanners.

BY Fiſh-mongers, whom the Liſt alſo calls Iron-mongers, are meant Wholeſale Dealers in Salt-Fiſh, which was a branch of Trade chiefly purſued by the Iron-mongers.

THERE were very few Gardiners more, after the Reſtoration than before the Civil-War, and all thoſe but very indifferently skill'd in their Art, till after the Arrival of Marſhal Count *Tallard*, and the reſt of the French Priſoners of War, (who were Perſons of Rank) in *Nottingham*, when Encouragement was given to Men of Induſtry to render themſelves uſeful, by raiſing all kinds of Garden Stuff, in which now they are come to a competent Perfection, and notwithſtanding they are increaſed to above four Times the Number they were formerly, yet can they all get their

Bread, and in Summer Peaſe and Beans would be hardly ſold at a reaſonable Rate, were it not that the *Newark* Gardiners think it worth their while to come to this Market, twelve long computed Miles.

OUR Bakers have likewiſe reaped the Advantage of making French-Rolls, as well as they are made in *London*.

AS the old Liſt takes no Notice of Linnen-Drapers, I judge that the Mercers then dealt alſo in Linnen.

THERE are no Skinners at preſent in *Nottingham*, tho' it is manifeſt, that ſome of that Buſineſs did formerly live here, from the Form of the Bridge-Maſters paſſing their Accounts, where among other Articles which they receive for the Repairs of the Bridge there is to this Day ſet down the following :

Upſets of { Mercers. Taylors. Skinners. & Cordwainers.

Perſons of that Trade deal in Skins dreſſed with the Hair or Wool on, and all kinds of Furs, and I am apt to believe they uſed to live in a Street called *Pilchergate* ; this Name I take to be derived from the Teutonick Word *Peltz*, which ſignifies a Fur-Gown or a Fur-Lining ; this might eaſily be corrupted into *Pelch*, (as we have an Inſtance in the Word *Leaſe*, which the Town's People here commonly pronounce *Leaſh*) thence *Peltzer* or corruptly *Pelcher*, a Dealer in theſe Goods, and as the ſound of an *i* before two or three Conſonants is nearly the ſame with that of an *e*, the Orthography may inſenſibly have altered in one Letter, and turned *Pelchergate* into *Pilchergate*.

OF Smiths I have already ſpoken above, and taken Notice that the Manufacturing of Iron, is the next oldeſt to that of Cloth and Malt, extending not only to the rougher Sort of Workmanſhip, but being famous for the moſt curious Part of that Manufacture, which probably may have given Birth to the Proverb : *The little Smith of Nottingham, that does the Work that no Man can.* Mr. *Ray* accounts for it in Manner following :

(*a*) " WHO this little Smith and great Workman was, and when he lived, I " know not, and have cauſe to ſuſpect that this of *Nottingham* is a Periphraſis, of " *nemo ετις*, a Perſon who never was. By way of Sarcaſm it is apply'd " to ſuch who being conceited of their own Skill pretend to the Atchievement of " Impoſſibilities."

Mr. *Ray*, very probably might not be informed that this Town was once as famous for Hard-Ware of all kinds, as *Birmingham* and *Sheffield* are at preſent, and that therefore very likely, there might be a little Fellow in *Nottingham*, who might ſo far excel others in his Branch of Work as to give occaſion to this Proverb, which at firſt may have been apply'd to Perſons excelling many others in their reſpective Handycrafts, tho' it is now uſed by way of Sarcaſm, nor is this the only Proverb which

(*a*) *Ray's Proverbs.*

THE STOCKING FRAME

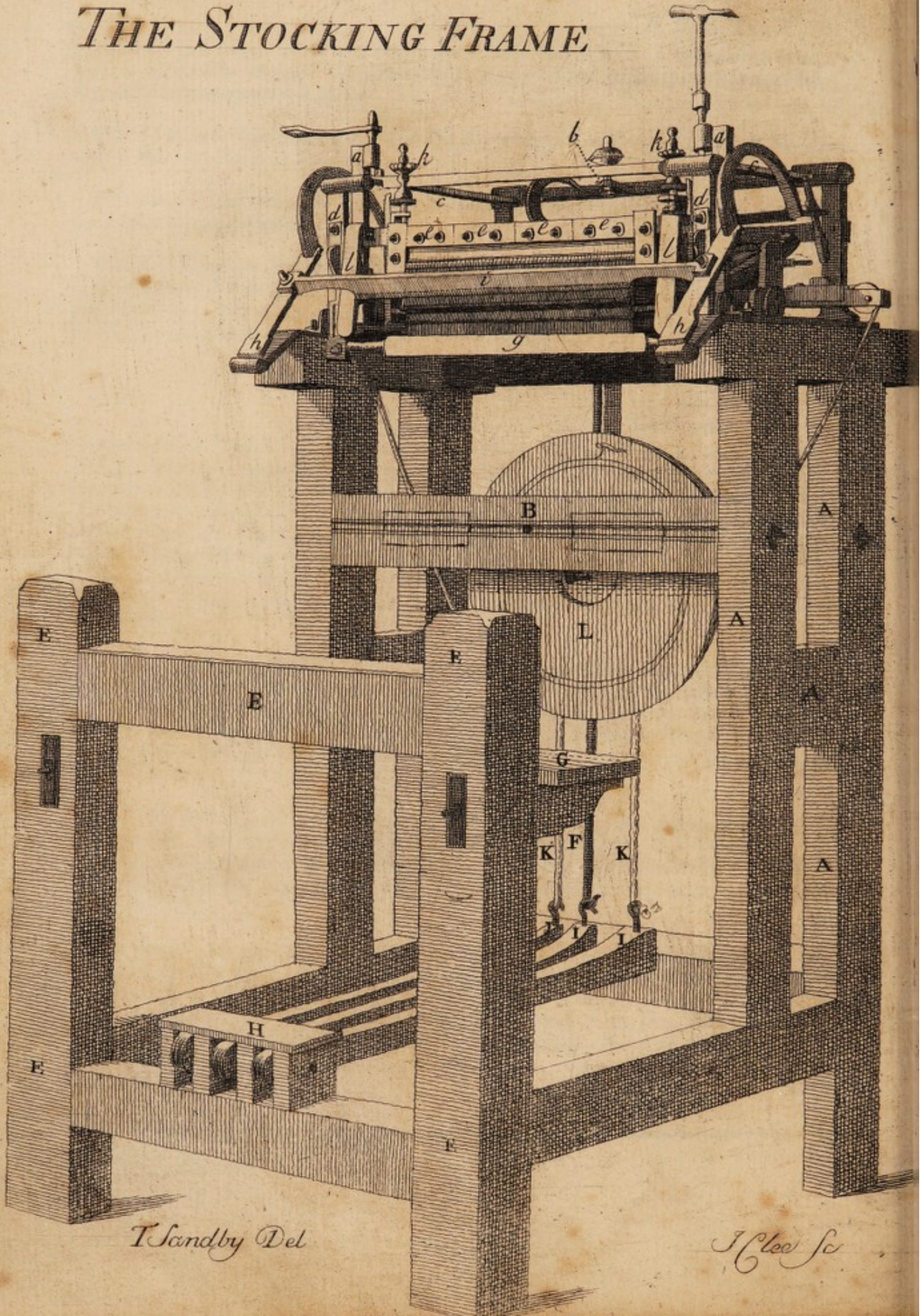
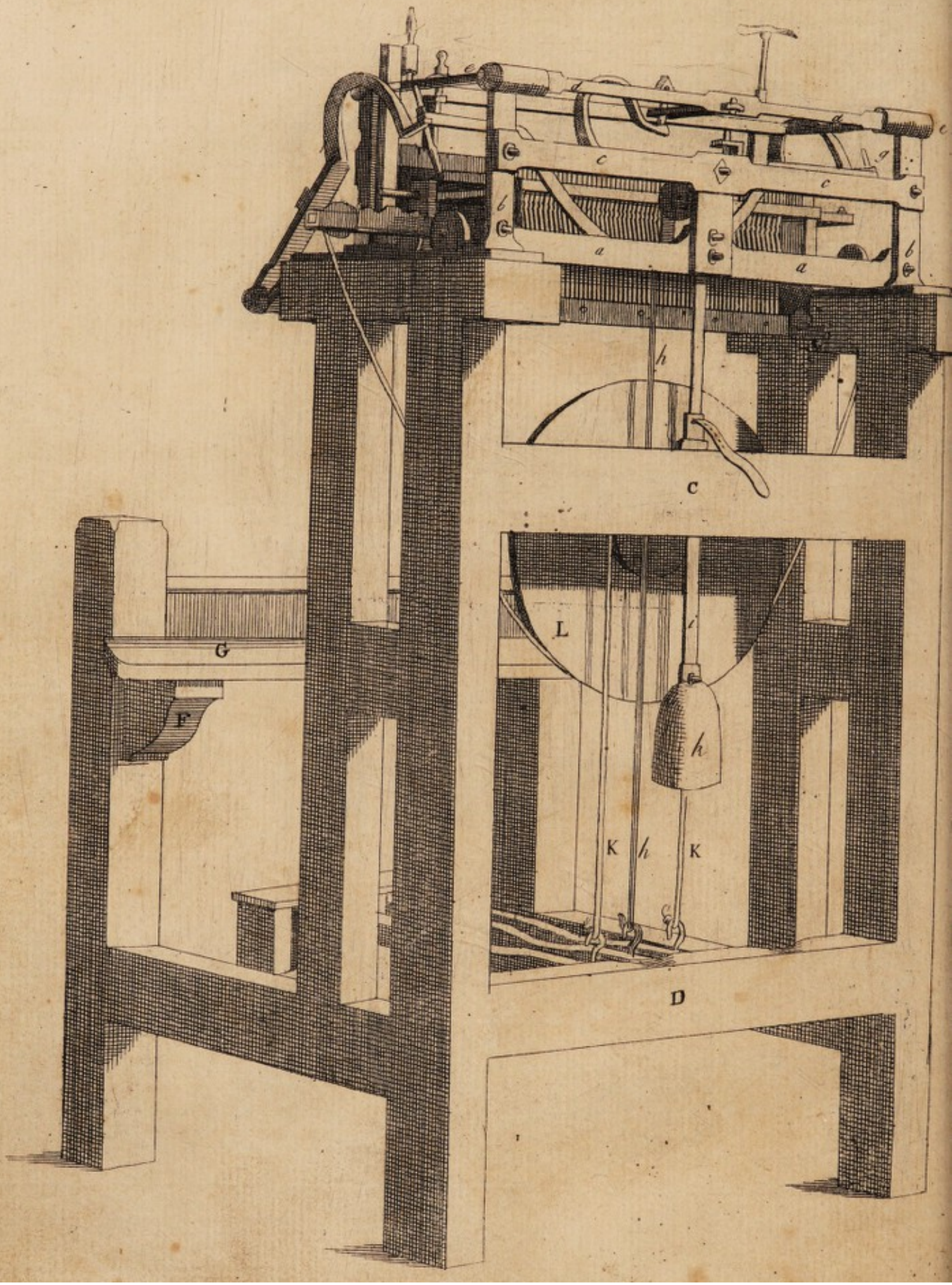


Plate 2



which at this Time is made Uſe of in a contrary Senſe, for we ſay: *He has din'd with Duke Humphrey, i. e.* he has had no Dinner at all, altho' the Prince who occaſion'd the Proverb, was univerſally allowed to be the moſt hoſpitable Perſon in all *England*. The Proverb of the little Smith muſt be of ſeveral hundred Years ſtanding, ſince it is upwards of an hundred Years ago, that the Iron Manufacture has ceaſed to be the principal Manufacture of *Nottingham*: However even at this Time, this Town affords extraordinary Workmen, ſubſervient to the Stocking-Manufacture, I mean Frame-Smiths, which tho' they have not been able to add any eſſential Article to that Machine, yet have they greatly improved the ſame, by finiſhing it to a greater Truth, and altering ſeveral of the conſtituent Parts of the Stocking-Frame, for the greater Eaſe of the Workmen, and the better Performance of the Work.

AS to *Spurriers* there have (as ancient People aſſure me) not been any in *Nottingham* theſe Forty Years.

TILERS and *Brickmakers* I have joined in the Liſt together, as being properly one Buſineſs, and the Author of the Old Liſt, calling them Tilers, was becauſe the making of Tiles was in his Time the principal Article of that Trade.

AT this Time we have no Vintners properly ſo called, and yet I cannot help thinking, that conſiderably more Wine is drank in *Nottingham* than was an hundred Years ago, for we have two Wine Merchants in the Town, three Wine Vaults who ſell by Retail, and beſides theſe all the great Inns ſell Wine as well as other Liquors.

Of the Origin, Progreſs, and Preſent State of the MANUFACTURE of *Frame-work'd Stockings*, and other Goods wrought in a FRAME.

THE Inventor of the Stocking-Frame was one Mr. *William Lee*, M. A. of St. *John's* College, in *Cambridge*, born at *Woodborough*, a Village in *Nottinghamſhire*, about ſeven Miles from the Town of *Nottingham*. He was Heir to a pretty Freehold Eſtate; of whom the traditional Story ſays: That he was deeply in Love with a young Townſwoman of his, whom he courted for a Wife, but ſhe whenever he went to Viſit her, ſeemed always more mindful of her Knitting, than the Addreſſes of her Admirer; this ſlight created ſuch an Averſion in Mr. *Lee*, againſt knitting by Hand, that he determined to contrive a Machine, that ſhould turn out Work enough to render the common Knitting a gainleſs Employment: Accordingly he ſet about it, and having an excellent mechanical Head, he brought his Deſign to bear, in the Year 1589; after he had worked a while, he taught his Brother and ſeveral Relations to Work under him. Having for ſome Years practiſed this his new Art, at *Calverton*, a Village about five Miles from *Nottingham*; either himſelf or his Brother *James*, worked before Queen *Elizabeth*, in order to ſhew an Experiment of this Kind of Workmanſhip, offering at the ſame Time this Diſcovery of his to his Countrymen, who inſtead of accepting the offer, deſpiſed him, and diſcouraged his Invention: Being thus diſcountenanced by his Native Country, and ſoon after invited over to *France* with Promiſe of great Rewards, Priviledges and Honour, by King *Henry* IV. he embraced the ſeeming fair Opportunity, and went himſelf, with nine Workmen his Servants, and as many Frames, to the City of *Roan* in *Normandy*, where

they wrought with ſo great Applauſe from the *French*, that in all Likelihood the Trade was to have been ſettled in that Country for ever, had not the ſudden Murder of that Monarch diſappointed Mr. *Lee*, of his expected Grant of Priviledge, and the ſucceeding inteſtine Troubles of that Kingdom, delay'd his renew'd Suit, and at laſt fruſtrated all his Hopes, at which ſeized with Grief, he ended his Life at *Paris*. After his Death ſeven of his Workmen, (being left to ſhift for themſelves) returned with their Frames to *England*, two only remaining behind.

THESE ſeven with one(*a*) *Aſton*, who had been an Apprentice to Mr. *Lee*, and by him was before left at Home, and who alſo added ſomething to his Maſter's Invention, did lay the Foundation of this Manufacture in *England*, and in the ſpace of Fifty Years, this Art was ſo improved, and the Number of able Workmen become ſo great; That the Heads among them thought it neceſſary for the better regulating their Members, and keeping this valuable Buſineſs from ſpreading Abroad, to petition *Oliver Cromwell*, to conſtitute them a Body Corporate, which however, for what Reaſon I cannot tell, they did not obtain at that Time. Their Petition is wrote in the Language of the Time, but with ſo much Strength, and giving ſo good an Account of the Uſefulneſs and publick Advantage of this Manufacture, that it deſerves perpetuating, wherefore I have given it a Place in my *Appendix*.

KING *CHARLES* II. after the Reſtoration granted them at laſt a Charter, by which their Juriſdiction extended to Ten Miles round *London*.

IN proceſs of Time, when the Trade ſpread farther into the Country, they alſo in proportion ſtretch'd their Authority and eſtabliſhed Commiſſioners in the ſeveral principal Towns in the County where this Trade was exerciſed, there they held Courts, at which they obliged the Country Framework-Knitters, to Bind and make Free, &c. whereby, they, (for many Years) drew great Sums of Money, till ſome Perſon of more Spirit than others in *Nottingham* brought their Authority in Queſtion and a Trial enſuing, the Company was caſt, ſince that Time the Stocking Manufacture has continued entirely open in the Country.

NOR did theſe large Sums do the Company any Service as a Body, for as they got the Money illegally, ſo they ſpent it as laviſhly, and inſtead of growing rich, the Company became very poor; and many of their Heads having got a Taſte of high Living and neglecting their Buſineſs alſo dwindled to nothing. To which add that within theſe thirty Years laſt paſt, the Merchants and Hoſiers in *London*, finding they could be fitted from the Country with as good Work at a cheaper Rate than the *London* Framework-Knitters could afford; the Bulk of that Trade has ſince ſhifted from thence, and the chief Dependance they had left, was upon what is called Faſhion-Work, it being for many Years the Mode to wear Stockings of the ſame Colour of the Cloaths, and this alſo, being by Degrees left off, what remains now in *London*, does hardly deſerve the Name of Trade.

THERE are beſides the Capital of *England*, ten Towns in the Country where this Manufacture is carried on: *viz.* In

Not-

(*a*) *This* Aſton, *was ſometime a Miller at* Thoroton, *near which Place he was born.* Thoroton. *p.* 297.

Nottinghamſhire	Nottingham,
	Mansfield.
In *Leiceſterſhire*	Leiceſter,
	Mount-Sorrel,
	Loughborough,
	Hinckley, &
	Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.
In *Northamptonſhire*,	Towceſter.
In *Surrey*	Godliman.
In *Derbyſhire*,	Derby.

OF all theſe none comes in Competition with *Leiceſter* for Quantity of Goods, but even this very Town, tho' it may boaſt of its large Concerns, yet muſt confeſs, that its beſt Goods are made at

Nottingham, where by far the greateſt part of the richeſt and moſt valuable Commodity, whether of Silk, Cotton, Thread or Worſted, is wrought, and it ſeems this ſo profitable Employment, as it were by a magnetical Force, is in the Height of its improved State, drawn towards the Place of its Birth, in order to make it ample Amends for deſerting it in its Infancy. Thus much ſhall ſuffice for the Hiſtory of Framework-Knitting, which having brought me Home, I ſhall now endeavour to ſhew of what Importance it is to *Nottingham*.

THERE are, as per Liſt, Fifty Manufacturers, Employers of Frames, or as they are commonly call'd Putters out, who all Trade directly to *London*, beſides thoſe who only deal with *Leiceſter*: Both together occupy above 3000 Frames, of which upwards of 1200 are employ'd in *Nottingham*, and the reſt in the Villages about, who buy their Proviſions and other Neceſſaries in this Town: Upon the juſt mention'd Frames entirely depends, the Maſters, 3000 Workmen, and a conſiderable Number of Winders, Sizers and Seamers; Woolcombers, Frame-ſmiths, Setters up, Sinkermakers, Stocking-Needlemakers, not reckoning thoſe Trades who in part get their Livelihood by this Manufacture, as Joyners, Turners, &c. in the whole upwards of 4000.

SECTION VI.

The GOVERNMENT, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military, Charters, Grants. Liberties, Priviledges and Cuſtoms.

NOTTINGHAM is under the Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the See of *York*, had formerly a Suffragan Biſhop, who governed this County, under his Grace the Archbiſhop, the laſt I read off, was *Richard Barnes*, in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, (*a*) mention'd by Mr. *Drake*, in his Antiquities of the City of *York*: At this Time the only Church Dignitary of theſe Parts, is the Arch-Deacon of *Nottingham*, at preſent the Reverend *Robert Marſden*, S. T. B. an Aged and Learned Gentleman, who by his exemplary Life ſets a fit Pattern to the Clergy committed to his Care. (*b*)

THE whole County is divided into four Deaneries, *viz. Nottingham*, *Bingham*, *Newark* and *Retford*, of which the firſt contains Forty one Pariſhes, (*c*) of theſe the Town of *Nottingham* has three; St. *Mary's*, St. *Peter's* and St. *Nicholas's*: Here the Archbiſhops uſe to hold their triennial, and the Arch-deacon holds his annual Viſitation of the Clergy in St. *Mary's* Church, where in the Forenoon after Divine Service, and a Sermon preach'd on the Occaſion, a Charge is given to the Clergy.

IN this Town is alſo kept the Spiritual-Court, which meets once in every Month and oftner in St. *Peter's* Church, they uſed formerly to ſit in the Chapel of *All-Saints*, in the North-Iſle of that Church, but at preſent the Court is held in the Weſt End of the South-Iſle; in this Court preſides the Official, at preſent the Reverend Mr. *William Milner*, A. M. Rector of *Barton*, an Ornament to his Cloth as a Clergyman, and as Official, a Gentleman of ſingular Moderation. The Regiſter is Mr. *Thomas Bennet*, a Perſon of Probity, and who does Honour to his Poſt.

BEFORE I mention the preſent Form of Government in this Town, it will not

(*a*) *He was conſecrated Suffragan Biſhop, of* Nottingham *in the Year* 1558. *More of him in* Section XI.

(*b*) *The preſent Archdeacon,* [1749] *is the Rev. Mr.* Thomas.

(*c*) *There are in all the County,* 182 *Pariſhes and Chapelries, within the Juriſdiction of the Arch-Deacon of* Nottingham; *there is beſides, the Juriſdiction of* Southwell, *conſiſting of* 28 *Pariſhes and Chapelries; and the Juriſdiction of the Dean and Chapter of* York, *of ſeven Pariſhes and Chapelries, and the peculiar of* Kinolton, *the Vicar of which is collated by the Archbiſhop of* York, *and has Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction belonging to it, of which the Vicar is Commiſſary.*

not be amiſs to look back, and ſhortly lay before the Reader, by what Steps the Town of *Nottingham* is come to the preſent Dignity it enjoys.

THAT it was an ancient Borough by Preſcription, long before the Conqueſt, is paſt all doubt, if we conſider that it was a Town fortify'd and encompaſſed with a ſtrong Stone Wall, above 150 Years before the Norman Invaſion, which I ſuppoſe induced Mr. *Camden*, to call it a City, and after the Conqueſt by a general Survey of *Doomſ-day-Book*, (which is an authentic Record) it is not only proved to be ſuch, but a Borough of no ſmall Conſideration, in that the Burgeſſes had divers Houſes, Lands and Poſſeſſions, with Priviledge of Fiſhing in the Water of *Trent*, *&c.* and what farther Supports the Truth is, that no Charter in being, of which the oldeſt is that of *Henry* II. directed [*Burgenſibus de Nottingham*] mentions its firſt Incorporation, but all imply it to be a Body Corporate before.

THIS Borough was firſt governed by a Reeve or Bayliff, (*Prepoſitus*) for above the ſpace of 200 Years reckoning no farther back than the Conqueſt; in the mean Time, *Henry* III. Son of King *John*, gave them Coroners of their own, and King *Edward* I. his Succeſſor, by his Charter, granted, that in the Town of *Nottingham* they ſhould have a Mayor, and that they ſhould chuſe two Bayliffs, one out of each Borough, according to the different Cuſtom or Uſage of the Inhabitants of the ſame Boroughs, from the Conqueſt till within theſe Forty Years, the Diſtinction of the two Boroughs (*a*) ſubſiſted by the Names of the *Engliſh* and *French* Borough, of which more by and by. In this State and with the Title of Mayor and Bayliffs, our Corporation continued 130 Years. Then King *Henry* V. made the Mayor, Recorder, and four others whom the Mayor ſhould chuſe, Juſtices of the Peace, and diſcharged the Juſtices of the County from intermedling thereafter with the Affairs of the Town, and with this additional Power they held their old Title 36 Years longer, till King *Hen.* VI. incorporated the Town by a new Name, *i. e.* Mayor and Burgeſſes, and ſeparated it for ever from the Body of the County of *Nottingham*, and cauſed it to be ſtiled, the County of the Town of *Nottingham*, changed their Bayliffs into Sheriffs, and gave Power to the Burgeſſes to chuſe out of themſelves, ſeven Aldermen, one of which always to be choſen Mayor of the Town, and that ſuch Aldermen ſhould all be Juſtices of the Peace, and wear Scarlet Gowns of the ſame Faſhion as the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* uſe to do.

THIS Charter has from Time to Time been confirmed to *Nottingham*, by the ſucceeding Kings and Queens of *England*, *Edward* IV. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. *Edward* VI. *Philip* and *Mary*: The Inſpection of all theſe being carried on in the Charter of Queen *Elizabeth*, dated at *Weſtminſter*, *February* 7th. *ſecundo Regni*, confirmed afterwards by King *James* I. in the 20th of his Reign over *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the 56th of *Scotland*.

IN all theſe Charters nothing is added or altered, neither are the Burgeſſes, by the Charter of *Henry* VI. nor any other before, confined to any Number of Counſellors to repreſent them, ſo that the Council of a ſelect Number of Men, takes its original

(*a*) *The Diſtinction laſt uſed, was that of the Eaſt and Weſt Town or Diviſion, which had their ſeparate Juries at the Quarter Seſſions, &c.*

ginal Beginning, from the Conſent and Choice of all the Burgeſſes, for the better Management of the Revenues of the Corporation and Diſpatch of ſome ordinary Affairs.

FROM the Time of *Henry* VI. the Burgeſſes enjoyed in Peace all the Advantages which they had beſtow'd upon them by the Crown, till the Reign of King *James* the 1ſt. when a diſpute aroſe, between the Aldermen and the Council, becauſe the former, had lately taken upon them, without the Conſent of the Burgeſſes, to ſit in the Hall as Members of the Council, and to give their Vote, in ſetting and diſpoſing of the Corporation, Bridge and School-Lands; which Encroachment, cauſed the Burgeſſes to apply to the Lords of the King's Privy Council, who referred the Affair to the Judges Examinations: Theſe, after mature Conſideration, of the Charter and other Matters in Diſpute, gave in Certificates of their Opinion, which produced an Order of the Privy-Council, whereby the Aldermen were excluded Voting as Counſellors, and the Numbers of theſe laſt was limited to Twenty-four, of which ſix were choſen by the Burgeſſes at large out of themſelves, who had not ſerved the Office of Chamberlain and Sheriff. *(a)* Theſe with the Mayor only, taking unto them the Chamberlains, Bridge-Maſters and School-Wardens, reſpectively, as their Places for the Lands within their ſeveral Offices ſhould require, were to have Power to ſet and diſpoſe of the Corporation, Bridge and School-Lands.

THINGS now continued pretty quiet, till after the Reſtoration, when King *Charles* II. endeavoured to bring all the Corporations in the Kingdom, by artful Management, to make a voluntary Surrender of their Charters and Liberties, which ſucceeded in many Places without much Difficulty, but in *Nottingham* it did not go on ſo ſmoothly, and when that Affair was abruptly propoſed, by the then Mayor, ——————, the legal Majority was againſt the Surrender, and even the Votes as they ſtood, were but equal, notwithſtanding all this, Mr. *Mayor*, had the Seal put to the Inſtrument, which was ſent up accordingly. But the Surrender being by it made to the Earl of *Hallifax*, and Mr. *Leolin Jenkins*, which was not judged good in Law, another Inſtrument was convey'd to the Mayor, who upon the Refuſal of the ſenior Coroner, to deliver to him his Key to the Seal, without the Mayor's calling a Hall, he found it ſeems another Method of coming at the Seal, which he privately put to the ſecond Inſtrument, on the 12th of *Auguſt* 1681: And tho' the Burgeſſes made a great ſtruggle, preſenting a Writing to the Mayor, on the 4th of *Auguſt*, expreſſing their Diſſent from any Surrender, ſigned by above 400 Burgeſſes; lodged three Caveats, one at the Lord Chancellor's, one at the Lord Privy-Seal's, and a third in the Signet Office, againſt the Surrendering of the Charters of the Town, or paſſing any new Charter, without the Privity, Conſent, and Hearing, of the ſaid Burgeſſes, &c. and moreover petitioned my Lord Chancellor to the ſame Purpoſe; a new Charter nevertheleſs was ſent down, on Michaelmaſs Day following. *(b)*

THIS occaſion'd ſome ſtir, and two Mayors were choſen that Day; the New Char-

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(a) And this was their firſt Sanction for chuſing ſix Junior Counſellors as they Term them. *(b) Of this whole Affair, the Reader will find a clear and ſatisfactory Account in* Mr. Sacheverell's *Caſe of the Corporation of* Nottingham; *to which I have given a Place in my* Appendix.

ter Men choſe *William Toplady*, the Old Charter Men choſe *William Greaves*, which laſt according to Cuſtom, had been nominated on the 14th of *Auguſt* preceeding, both were proclaimed, and the Matter was carried on with ſo much Heat, that a Tryal enſued, before the Lord Chief Juſtice *Jeffreys*, at *Weſtminſter*, on the 2d. Day of *May* 1684, upon an Information againſt *William Sacheverel*, Eſq; *George Gregory*, Eſq; *Charles Hutchinſon*, Eſq; and others, for a Riot, in which Mr. *Sacheverel* and the reſt were caſt, fined, and bound to their good Behaviour for twelve Months, *(a)* and thus the New Charter Men, came to enjoy their new Bargain. *(b)* But this did not laſt long, for in the Year 1687-8, King *James* reſolved to compaſs his Scheme of an equal Liberty of Conſcience, by an Act of Parliament, did determine to new model the Corporations, and to gain the Diſſenters, by putting them into the Magiſtracy, which among other Towns was done likewiſe at *Nottingham*, whither he ſent his *Quo-waranto*, which put the Town upon freſh Application and Expences, to obtain another Charter of that King. There were two Perſons commiſſioned, and called Regulators, one *Timothy Tomlinſon*, and the other *Caleb Wilkinſon*, who had Power to diſplace any one belonging to the Corporation, whom they ſuſpected would not be for the King's Purpoſe. King *James* not content with the Advantages his Brother had taken, inſiſted at firſt, upon depriving the Burgeſſes at large of the Right of Voting at the Election of Capital and other Counſellors, and tho' he was prevailed upon to let that Point remain as it was, yet did he reſerve to himſelf the placing and diſplacing any Member of the Corporation at his Pleaſure. But the Revolution being brought about before this Charter had paſſed the Broad-Seal, it never took Place. At laſt after their Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, were fully informed of theſe Proceedings, both in King *Charles* and King *James's* Reign, and that the Town of *Nottingham* was ſtill a Corporation when the New Charter came down to them, the Surrender not being filed before the ſaid Charter was ſent. Their Majeſties moſt graciouſly granted to the Town of *Nottingham*, a Charter of Confir-

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(a) They were Fined as follows:

William Sacheverel, —	500 Marks.	John Sherwin, —	100 Marks.
George Gregory, —	300 Dº.	William Wilſon, —	100 Dº.
Charles Hutchinſon, —	200 Dº.	Samuel Smith, —	20 Nobles.
John Greaves, ——	20 Nobles.	Thomas Trigge, —	20 Marks.
William Greaves, ——	20 Marks.	Richard Smith, —	——
Samuel Richard, ——	20 ——	John Hoe, ——	20 Nobles.
Robert Green, ——	20 ——	William Smith, —	20 ——
Francis Salmon, — —	5 Nobles.	Joſeph Turpin, ——	100 Marks.
Arthur Riccards. —	20 Marks.	Nathaniel Charnel, —	100 ——
Ralph Bennet, — —	20 ——	Joſeph Aſtlin, —	5 ——

(b) By the Surrender, had it been properly filed, the Corporation would have been entirely diſſolved, and by the New Charter have become a new created Body and conſequently would have loſt all its preſcriptive Rights with other Advantages from Donations and Bequeſts. The King indeed confirms the Council of 24, *but then by his new Title* Mayor, Aldermen, *and* Burgeſſes, *he gives to the* Aldermen, *a Power they had not before; beſides he reſerves to himſelf, the Approbation or Refuſal of the* Recorder, *and* Town-Clerk. *and they to hold their Places during the* KING's *Pleaſure.*

mation of that of King *James* I. which is the ſame with that of *Henry* VI. By theſe laſt Letters Patents, the Burgeſſes had their ancient Form of Government, Rights, Priviledges, and Immunities reſtored to them, the two laſt Charters being ſet aſide. The Mayor has an Officer called the Town-Clerk, who is alſo Clerk of the Peace for the County of the Town. The Sheriffs have alſo an Officer called the Steward, (as being Steward of the King's Court of Record, holden before the Mayor and Sheriffs) with whom they adviſe about Matters relating to the Offices of Sheriffs, as the Mayor does with the Town-Clerk.

THE Mayor has a Serjeant at Mace, and a common Serjeant, which is commonly called the Mayoreſs's Serjeant.

THE Sheriffs have alſo each a Serjeant at Mace.

THERE are ſeveral inferiour Servants of the Corporation who wear the Town's Livery: As the Cryer or Bellman, and the Maſter of the Houſe of Correction; theſe have red Liveries, with blew Cuffs trim'd with Silver-Lace.

THE Pindar and Woodward, both have green Liveries, with Silver-lac'd Cuffs.

THERE uſed to be a Scavinger and Common Paviour, theſe Officers proving remiſs in their Duty, it is now left to the Chamberlains, to hire ſuch as they think will beſt anſwer the End.

THERE uſed to be a Beadle, which Office is now performed by the Maſter of the Houſe of Correction, who is alſo one of the Conſtables.

THE Mayor and Sheriffs had formerly an Officer called a Bill-Bearer, at preſent that Office is not known.

THERE was likewiſe a common Cook kept, as long as hot Entertanments on the Mayor's Day, and annual Veniſon Feaſts were in Vogue.----Long ſince left off.

OF late there is a new Office eſtabliſhed, by the Name of the Town's-Husband, whoſe Employment is to go about and examine what wants Repairing, and to make a Report of the ſame; and to ſee that the Publick Work be well and honeſtly done.

The Election of the MAYOR and other OFFICERS.

ON the 14th of Auguſt, the Mayor for the Time being, calls a Hall, and there puts up one of the Aldermen, to be his Succeſſor, upon which every Member gives his Vote, for whom of the Aldermen he pleaſes, and the Perſon who has the Majority is nominated Mayor for the Year enſuing.

N B. *It is cuſtomary if an Aldermen dies, he who is elected in his Room before the Nomination Day, is the Perſon named and choſen the Michaelmas following to be Mayor.*

ON the 29th of *September* in the Morning, the Aldermen, and all thoſe who are upon the Cloathing, (*i. e.* all who have ſerved the Office of Chamberlain or Sheriff,

or

or both,) aſſemble at the old Mayor's Houſe, who entertains them, beſides Tea and Coffee, with a cold Collation, (formerly with hot roaſted Geeſe,) about Ten of the Clock they all go in their Formalities to the Church of St. *Mary*; the Waits with Scarlet Cloaks lac'd with Silver, marching and playing before them, where they attend Divine Service, and hear a Sermon preach'd upon that Occaſion by one of the Miniſters of the three Pariſhes who take their Turn as Chaplains of the Corporation, each of them receiving annually, a free Gift of 20 *l.* by the Hands of the Chamberlains.

DIVINE-Service ended, the whole Body goes into the Veſtry, where the old Mayor ſeats himſelf in an Elbow-Chair, at a Table covered with black Cloth, the Mace being laid in the middle of it, covered with Roſemary and Sprigs of Bay, (which they Term burying the Mace,) then the Mayor preſents the Perſon before nominated to the Body, and after it has gone through the Votes of all the Cloathing, the late Mayor takes up the Mace, kiſſes it, and delivers it into the Hand of the New Mayor, with a ſuitable Compliment, who propoſes two Perſons for Sheriffs, and two for the Office of Chamberlains, theſe having alſo gone through the Votes, the Mayor and the reſt go into the Chancel, where the ſenior Coroner adminiſters the Oath to the New Mayor, in the Preſence of the Old one, next the Town-Clerk gives to the Sheriffs and Chamberlains, the Oath of their Office. The Ceremony being thus ended, they march in Order as before, to the New Hall, attended by ſuch Gentlemen and Tradeſmen, as have been invited by the New Mayor and Sheriffs: In their Way at the Week-day-Croſs, over againſt the ancient Guild-Hall, the Town-Clerk proclaims the Mayor and the Sheriffs, and the next enſuing Market-Day, they are again proclaimed, in the Face of the whole Market, at the Malt-Croſs.

IN former Times, as I am credibly informed, hot Entertainments, very expenſive to the Mayor and Sheriffs, uſed to be made, and each at his reſpective Houſe, uſed to Feaſt his Friends, the one ſtriving to outdo the other in Splendor; but of late Years thoſe Extravagancies are laid aſide, and the Gueſts, at the joint Expence of the Mayor and Sheriffs, are welcomed in the long Room over the Shambles, with Bread and Cheeſe and Fruit in Seaſon, Pipes and Tobacco, with plenty of Wine, Punch, and Ale if call'd for. At laſt the Sheriffs preſent every Gueſt with a large Piece of rich Cake, made for that Purpoſe.

THE Coroners are choſen by the Hall, and unleſs they are made Aldermen, hold that Place for Life.

THE Bridgemaſters and School-Wardens, are likewiſe choſen by the Hall annually, but are ſometimes rechoſen, eſpecially the former.

TO prove what has been ſaid concerning the ancient and preſent Form of Civil Government, what Power the Governing part, and what Grants Liberties, Franchiſes, and Priviledges, the Burgeſſes have from Time to Time obtained, and what they now enjoy, by Virtue of Letters Patents, from the ſeveral Kings of *England*, it will be proper to look into the Charters themſelves, but as that of King *Henry* VI. ſpecifies all the preceeding, and confirms them, and as nothing is added to what that King has granted, by any of the ſucceeding Kings and Queens; I will hear give the Subſtance of that Charter, referring the Reader to a true Copy of the Latin Charter at Length, which he will find in the *Appendix*.

Subſtance of the Charter of HENRY VI.

THIS Charter relates that the King had inſpected the Charter of *Henry* V. the Father of the ſaid King, whoſe Charter relates the Inſpection of:

THE Letters Patent of *Richard* II. which relates the Inſpection of

THE Charter of *Edward* III. his Grandfather, which relates the Inſpection of

THE memorable Charter of *Edward* II. his Father, which relates the Inſpecn of the Charter of Confirmation

OF *Henry* III. his Grandfather, unto the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, which relates the Inſpection of

THE Charter of King *John* Father of *Henry* III. made to the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, *in hæc Verba*:

THIS laſt mention'd Charter, grants and confirms to the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, all free Cuſtoms which they had in the Time of *Henry* I. and *Henry* II. as is teſtify'd by the Charter of *Henry* II. to wit.

THOLL (a) Theam (b) Infongethef (c) Theolonia (d) from *Thrumpton* to *Newark*, and of all Things paſſing over the *Trent* as beneficial as in the Borough of *Nottingham*, and on the other ſide from the Wold or Down in le Brooke beyond *Rempſton* unto the Water of *Radford* in the North, and of *Vickersdike*.

THE Men of *Nottinghamſhire* and *Derbyſhire*, ought to come to *Nottingham*, on Fridays and Saturdays, with their loaded Waggons drawn by a Team, and with their Horſe Loads.

NO one to work dyed Cloth within ten Miles round *Nottingham*, but in the Borough.

IF any from whence-ſoever he comes, ſhall abide in the Borough, a Year and a Day, in Time of Peace, without being claimed, he ſhall be free from all Subjection.

ANY

(a) Tholl, *is a Liberty as well to take as be free from Toll.* (b) Theam, *is a Royalty granted to the Lord of a Manour, for having and Judging in his Court, all the Generations of his Villains and Bondmen, &c. with their Suits and Cattle.* (c) Infongethef, *a Priviledge ſays* Blount, *or Liberty granted to the Lord of the Manour, to judge any Thief taken within their Fee.* (d) Theolonia, *a Writ to free them from Toll, againſt the Officer of any Town or Market, who would conſtrain them to pay Toll of their Merchandizes contrary to their Grant and Preſcriptions.*

(*a*) ANY Burgeſs who ſhall have bought Land of his Neighbour, and ſhall have poſſeſſed it for a whole Year and a Day without its being claimed by the Kindred of the Seller, if at that Time they be in *England*, he ſhall thenceforth poſſeſs it quietly, neither ſhall any one be obliged to Anſwer to the Reeve of the Town in a penal Cauſe, unleſs there be a Proſecutor.

OF whatever Demeſne any one be, who ſhall abide in the Borough, he ought to pay his Share of the Taxes with the Burgeſſes, and to ſupply the Deficiencies of the ſaid Borough.

ALL who ſhall come to *Nottingham* Market, may not be deſtrained of, from Friday Evening to Saturday Evening, unleſs for the King's Tribute.

AND that the Paſſage of the *Trent* ſhall be free for navigating, as far as one Perch ſhall reach on either Side of the Stream or Courſe of the Water.

THE Merchant Guild, granted and confirmed.

THE Burgeſſes are freed from Toll, throughout the whole Land, within and without Fairs,

THEY may in the End of the Year, make whom they will of themſelves, their Reeve or Bailiff, who may for them Anſwer the King's Tribute, but if ſuch Reeve ſhall diſpleaſe the King, the King may remove him, and they ſhall ſubſtitute another at the King's Pleaſure.

THE Reeve or Bailiff, ſhall pay the Tribute of the Borough, at the King's own Exchequer, where-ſoever he ſhould be in *England*, at two Terms, to wit, half at the cloſe of *Eaſter*, and half on the octave of St. *Michael*.

WHEREFORE the King confirms the ſaid Cuſtoms, the ſaid Burgeſſes had in the Time of *Henry* the King's Great-Grandfather, and *Henry* the King's Father together with the Increaſe of Priviledges by him granted.

AND forbids any one to Trouble them contrary to this Charter, on Forfeiture of Ten Pounds, as by his reaſonable Charter when Earl of *Morton*, had been confirmed.

THIS Charter of King *John* is witneſſed at *Clypſton*, the 19th of *March* in the 1ſt Year of his Reign. (*b*)

(*a*) *That the Reeve of* Nottingham *had at that Time no Power, by Charter, to take Cognizance of Civil Cauſes is true; but it is as certain that the Bailiff held a Court of Pleas by Preſcription, as appears by the Records above, which was afterwards confirmed to the Mayor and Bailiffs, and laſt of all, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, by the Charter of* Henry VI. *and what is more, the Power of the Court, neither was nor is, limited to any Summons. This is enough to make ſuch a Clauſe neceſſary.*

(*b*) *King* John *began his Reign* Apr. 6, 1199, *ſo this Charter bears date,* March 19, 1199.

THEN the above Donations of King *John* are related to be confirmed by the ſaid Charter of *Henry* III. and then

HENRY III. farther confirms the 1ſt 52 *l.* Crown Rent to be paid at the Kings Exchequer at two Terms, to wit, 26*l.* at the cloſe of *Eaſter*, and 26*l.* blanch, on the octave of St. *Michael*, and that the Burgeſſes and their Heirs ſhould hold the Town of *Nottingham*, by the ſaid Rent.

THE ſaid King farther grants for himſelf and his Heirs, to the ſaid Burgeſſes, that they ſhall take Tronage, *i. e.* Toll, for weighing Wool, &c. in the Town of *Nottingham*, of Merchandizes depending on Weight, as other Boroughs and Cities are accuſtomed to do in *England*.

ALSO that they ſhall have of themſelves Coroners in the ſaid Town of *Nottingham*.

WHEREFORE and for rendring the ſaid Rent, of 52 *l.* as aforeſaid, the King Wills and Commands, that the ſaid Burgeſſes and their Heirs, ſhall have and hold of the King's Gift, the ſaid Liberties and Cuſtoms, peaceably and quietly, and that they ſhall take the ſaid Tronage, and have Coroners of themſelves, in the ſaid Town as aforeſaid. Witneſſed and given by the Chancellor at *Weſtminſter*, the 24th of *February*, in the 14th Year of *Henry* III. (*a*)

THEN Secondly:

ANOTHER Charter of *Henry* III. the ſaid Grandfather of *Edward* II. is related to be inſpected, whereby is granted to the Burgeſſes of *Nottingham*:

THAT they and their Heirs, ſhould throughout the whole Land, and where the King had Power, have this Liberty, to wit: That neither their Perſons nor Goods ſhould be ſtopped or arreſted for any Debt, for which they either are not bound, or of which they are not principal Debtors themſelves, unleſs perhaps thoſe very Debtors are of their Commonalty, and have it in their Power to ſatisfy ſuch Debts, either wholly or in part, and that the ſaid Burgeſſes have refuſed to do Juſtice to their Creditors, and that the ſame can ſufficiently be known.

HE (the King) grants alſo to the Burgeſſes, the Return of all Exchequer Writs for ever.

THIS Charter is dated, *Nottingham*, the 20th Day of *July* in the 39th Year of *Henry* III. 1255.

THEN Thirdly:

THE Charter of *Edward* II. carries on its Inſpection further, into the Charter of *Edward* I. *in hæc verba*:

WHERE-

(*a*) Henry III. *began his Reign* October 19*th*. 1216. *ſo the Charter of Confirmation beareth Date the* 24*th of* February, 1229.

WHEREAS for certain Tranſgreſſions of the Burgeſſes and Commonalty, the Liberties had been ſeized, and for three Years and longer, detained in the King's Hands.

THEY are all again reſtored, and the Burgeſſes and Commonalty are from henceforth to hold and enjoy them, in the ſame Manner as at the Time of the Seizure.

ON Payment at the Exchequer Yearly 52 *l.* and 8 *l.* advance Yearly.

AND for raiſing the State of the Burgeſſes, and of other Men of the Town, the King grants that in the ſaid Town, they ſhould have a Mayor.

AND ſhould chuſe one Bailiff of one Borough, and another of the other Borough, according to the different Uſage of the Inhabitants of the ſame Boroughs.

THE King grants the Burgeſſes, a new Fair, to laſt fifteen Days, to begin on the Eve and the Day of the Feaſt of St. *Edmund* the King and Martyr.

GIVEN under the Hand and Seal of King *Edward* I. at *Lincoln*, the 11th Day of *February*, in the 12th Year of his Reign, 1283.

ALL confirmed by *Edward* II. *viz.* the two Charters of *Henry* III. and the Charter of *Edward* I.

THEN *Edward* II. further grants that the ſaid Burgeſſes and their Succeſſors, ſhall hereafter fully enjoy all the ſaid Liberties, altho' their Predeceſſors may not have uſed ſome of them.

AND to ſhew farther Favour, the King grants, that none ſhall plead or be impleaded out of the Borough, for Tenements in the Borough, or for Treſpaſſes, Contracts, or Matters there ariſing; but before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the ſaid Borough, for the Time being, within the Borough, unleſs the Pleas concern the King or his Heirs, or the Commonalty of the ſaid Borough.

AND that no Sheriff or other Miniſter of the King, ſhall enter to execute Proceſs, unleſs the Bailiffs for the Time being, make Default in doing it themſelves.

AND further that the ſaid Burgeſſes, and their Heirs ſhall for ever, throughout the Kings Dominions, be quit of Murage, Pavage, Stallage, Tarrage, Kaiage, Laſtage, and Paſſage.

GIVEN under the Hand of King *Edward* II. at *Weſtminſter*, the 16th Day of *March* in the 7th Year of his Reign 1313.

WHICH Grants, Confirmations and Reſtitutions aforeſaid, are ratified and confirmed to the ſaid Burgeſſes, by King *Edward* III.

THE Town and Liberties ſeized by the King's Juſtices Itinerant are likewiſe reſtored.

THEN

THEN reciting the Priviledge of Return of Writs, claimed by the Charter of *Henry* III. Great-grandfather of *Edward* III.

AND that the Burgeſſes under pretext of the ſaid Priviledge of *Henry* the 3ds granting, had had all the Returns of his ſucceeding Progenitors and his Writs too, to indemnify them, therefore,

THE King confirms to them the Return of all Writs, and that no Sheriff or other Officer ſhall exerciſe his Office within the Town, but in Default of the Bailiffs.

THEN this Charter recites an Inquiſition, taken and retained in Chancery, whereby it was found, that the Burgeſſes Time out of Mind, unto the Time of King *John's* Charter, and ſince, had a Goal in the Town, for the Cuſtody of ſuch as were taken therein, as belonging to the Town. And grants them for ever the Goal and Cuſtody thereof.

THEN confirms the Market to be held on Saturday every Week, with all Liberties and free Cuſtoms belonging to a Market of the like Sort, and that they ſhall have no Trouble about their Market.

THEN grants a Freedom from Pontage throughout the Kingdom.

ALL which ſeveral Matters, the King Commands, that the ſaid Burgeſſes and their Succeſſors ſhall hold for ever.

GIVEN under the King's Hand at *Woodſtock*, the 1ſt. Day of *May*, in the 4th. Year of his Reign, 1330.

ALL which Grants, Confirmations, and Reſtitutions, are ratify'd by the Letters Patents of *Richard* II. Witneſs himſelf at *Weſtminſter*, the 8th of *April*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, 1378.

THEN *Henry* V. by Charter ratifies all and every the ſaid Grants, &c. Dated at *Weſtminſter* the 18th Day of *November*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, 1413.

THIS King further grants, that tho' they have not uſed ſome of their Liberties, yet they ſhall continue to hold them without Diſturbance.

MOREOVER for a ſtill greater Favour, by Aſſent of Council, the King grants and confirms, to the ſaid Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, that they, their Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall for ever, have Cognizance of all Pleas, by the Mayor and Bailiffs of the ſaid Town, or whom they depute, as well of Lands, &c. as of Treſpaſſes, &c. within the Liberty of the Town. And alſo of Pleas of Aſſizes, &c.

THAT the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have for ever, the Chattels of Felons and Fugitives.

AND all Fines for Treſpaſſes and other Offences, alſo Poſt-Fines, and Amerciaments, &c.

AND

AND the Return of all Writs and Summons of the Exchequer, and Attachments, and the Execution of the ſame.

ALSO the Benefit of all Purpreſtures by Land and Water, and all the Waſtes within the Bounds of the Town, in Support of the Corporation thereof.

AND Power to enquire, hear, and determine, by the Mayor and Recorder and four others whom the Mayor ſhall chuſe, of all Matters belonging to Juſtices of the Peace, of Labourers and Artificers.

THE Juſtices of the County hereafter, not to intermeddle with the Affairs of the Town.

BUT the Mayor not to proceed to try Felony, without the King's ſpecial Mandate.

THE Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes, to have all Fines ariſing before the Juſtices of the Town, as is granted to *Coventry*, by Charters before the 6th of *April*, in 22d of *Richard* II.

AND no arm'd Forces ſhall be raiſed by any Commiſſion within the ſaid Town, unleſs the Mayor be joined in Commiſſion for that Purpoſe.

THEN *Henry* V. confirms all other Grants, Confirmations, &c. to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Town, and their Heirs and Succeſſors.

EXEMPLIFY'D at *Leiceſter*, the 24th Day of *May* in the 2d. Year of *Henry* V. 1414.

THEN followeth a Confirmation of all, by King *Henry* VI.

HE incorporates the ſaid Town by a new Name: To wit, *Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town of Nottingham*, on the Date, to wit, 28th of *June* 1449.

THE Town from the 15th of *September* 1449, *viz.* the 28th of *Henry* VI. to be ſeparated for ever from the Body of the County of *Nottingham*, except the Caſtle and the King's Hall, wherein is the County Goal: And to be for ever called the *County of the Town of Nottingham*.

AND inſtead of two Bailiffs, to chuſe two Sheriffs, who ſhall continue from the 15th of *September* till *Michaelmas*-Day next, and till two new Sheriffs ſhall be choſen for the then next Year.

THE Mayor and Burgeſſes on *Michaelmas*-Day Yearly, ſhall chuſe two Sheriffs, as they were wont to do Bailiffs, who ſhall take their Oath of Office before the Mayor, who ſhall the Sheriffs Names return, under his Seal, within twelve Days after the Election.

THE Mayor ſhall be the King's Eſcheator, in the ſaid Town, and no other.

AND that the Mayor and Sheriffs, and their Succeſſors, ſhall have for ever in the

ſaid Town, the Power, Juriſdiction and Authority, that other Eſcheators and Sheriffs have, elſewhere, in the Kingdom of *England*.

AND that all Writs, &c. which before had been wont to be executed by the Sheriffs of *Nottingham*, or Bailiffs of the Town, within the ſame, ſhall after the ſaid 15th Day of the Month of *September* aforeſaid, be directed to the Sheriffs of the ſaid Town.

THE Sheriffs to hold their County Court for the ſaid Town, on Monday, from Month to Month.

THAT the ſaid Burgeſſes and their Succeſſors, ſhall for ever, have a Court there at Pleaſure, of all Contracts, Covenants, Treſpaſſes againſt the King's Peace, or otherwiſe, and of all other Things, Cauſes, or Matters ariſing within the ſaid Town and Precincts, from Day to Day, in the Guild-Hall of the ſaid Town, to be holden before the Mayor, or his Deputy, and the Sheriffs.

AND that the Mayor for the Time being, or his Deputy, and the Sheriffs, ſhall after the ſaid 15th Day of *September*, 1449, the 28th of *Henry* VI. have Power and Authority, to hear and determine in that Court, all manner of Pleas, &c. as well in the King's Preſence as in the King's Abſence.

THE Sheriffs to have the Profits of the Court.

THE Mayor and Sheriffs, yearly to Account before the Treaſurer of the Exchequer, by their Attorney.

EVERY Eſcheator, immediately after his Election, to take the Oath of his Office before the Coroners.

WITHIN twelve Days after the choice of the Mayor, the Name of the Eſcheator is to be certify'd into the Exchequer, under the Mayor's Seal.

THE Burgeſſes to have the Chattels of all convicted of Felony, Murder, &c. all Amerciaments, Poſt-Fines, Iſſues of Pledges, and Bail, tho' they hold of the King, and in all other Courts whatſoever, and before all Juſtices and Miniſters of the King, as well in his Preſence, as in the King's Abſence.

THE Burgeſſes may from Time to Time, chuſe out of themſelves, ſeven Aldermen, one of which may be always choſen to the Mayoralty, and be Mayor of the Town, and to continue Aldermen for Life, unleſs at their own ſpecial Requeſt, or for ſome notable Cauſe, they be removed by the Mayor and Burgeſſes.

THE Mayor and Burgeſſes may have full Power, on the Death, Departure, or Removal of an Alderman, to chuſe from themſelves another Burgeſs to be an Alderman. So from Time to Time for ever.

THE Aldermen for the Time being to be Juſtices of the Peace, within the Liberties of the Town, and Seven, Six, Five, Four, and Three, of which, the Mayor to be one preſent, have Power to puniſh all Felonies, Murders, &c. as fully as other Juſtices of the Peace have, or hereafter ſhall have.

THE

THE Burgeſſes to have all Fines, &c. ſet by the Mayor and Aldermen or any of them.

THE Burgeſſes to levy theſe Fines by their own Servants, towards defraying the Charges incumbent on the Town.

THE Burgeſſes to have the Forfeiture of all Victuals.

THE King's Steward, or Marſhal of his Houſhold, not to exerciſe their Office within the ſaid Town.

THE Aldermen to have Licence to wear Gowns, with Collars and half Sleeves, of one Form and Livery, with Furs, Facings, and Robings, when they aſſemble in Manner and Form, as the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London* are uſed to do. Any Statute againſt wearing of Cloaths notwithſtanding.

THE Eſcheator and Sheriffs to accompt by their Attorney before the Treaſurer and Barons of the King's Exchequer, and of all ſuch Things, (not in the Charter afore excepted;) which were before accounted for by the Eſcheator and Sheriffs of the County of *Nottingham*.

THE Burgeſſes not to be barred any former Rights or Priviledges, by their Acceptance of theſe Preſents.

THE King will's, that the Burgeſſes ſhall have and uſe all the Juriſdictions and Franchiſes, &c. herein expreſſed, or in any former Grant, wholly, and without any Moleſtation, &c. Notwithſtanding there is not expreſs mention there, of the Value of the Chattels, Amerciaments, Iſſues, Fines, or other the Premiſſes.

THE Charter of Confirmation granted by the ſucceeding Kings and Queens abovementioned, incluſive of that of King *James* I. neither alter nor add any Thing New.

AND now to conclude the Buſineſs of the Charters, I will here ſubjoin that part of the Charter of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which ſets aſide the Charter of King *Charles* II. and reſtores to the Burgeſſes their old Charter, and pardons and indemnifies them for what is paſt.

CHARTA GULIELMI & MARIÆ Regis & Reginæ.

Dat 19°. Octobris 1692.

GULIELMUS & MARIA Dei Gratia, *Anglie, Scotie, Francie* et *Hibernie*, Rex et Regina, Fidei Defenſores: Omnibus ad quos preſentes Littere noſtre pervenerint ſalutem.

Inſpeximus quaſdam Litteras Patentes ſub magno Sigillo *Anglie*, gerentes datum apud *Weſtmonaſterium* 12° die Februarij anno Regni nuper Regis *Jacobi Anglie*, *Francie* et *Hibernie*, XX°. et *Scotie*, LVI°. factas et conceſſas Majori et Burgenſibus Ville *Nottingham*, in hec Verba.

JACOBUS Dei gratia *Anglie*, *Scotie*, *Francie* et *Hibernie* Rex Fidei Defenſor, &c. Omnibus ad quos preſentes Littere noſtre pervenerint ſalutem.

Inſpeximus quaſdam Litteras patentes Domini *Henrici* nuper Regis *Anglie* ſexti Majori Ballivis et Burgenſibus Ville de *Nottingham* factas dat 28°. die Junii, anno Regni ſui XXVII°. in memorandos ſcaccarii noſtri apud *Weſtmonaſterium* videlicet: In originalio de eodem XXVII°. anno dicti nuper Regis *Henrici* VI. Rotul. XXIII. ex parte rememoratoris Theſaurii noſtri in dicto ſcaccario noſtro remanentes et exiſtentes, in hec Verba:

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. &c. &c. &c.

Nos autem premiſſa omnia et ſingula ad requiſitionem et inſtantiam nunc Majoris et Burgenſium dicte Ville noſtre *Nottingham* ſub ſigillo Scaccarii, noſtri tenore preſentium duximus exemplificanda. In cujus rei teſtimonium has Litteras noſtras fieri fecimus patentes teſte predilecto et fideli Conſanguineo et Conſiliario noſtro *Lionello* Comite *Middleſexie* ſummo Theſaurario noſtro *Anglie* apud *Weſtmonaſt.* 12°. die Februarij Anno Regni noſtri *Angl. Fran.* & *Hibern.* XX°. et *Scotie* LVI°.

Nos autem (viz. *Guilielmus* et *Maria*) omnia et ſingula Francheſes, Libertates, Privilegia, Quietantias, Immunitates, Conceſſiones, Confirmationes et Reſtitutiones predicta, rata habentes et grata, pro Nobis et Heredibus et Succeſſoribus noſtris quantum in Nobis eſt acceptamus approbamus et ratificamus omnia et ſingula Francheſes, Libertates, Privilegia, Quietantias, et Immunitates predicta, et dilectis nobis Majori Burgenſibus Ville predicte et Succeſſoribus ſuis, tenore preſentium concedimus et confirmamus, ſicut Carte predicte rationabiliter teſtantur, et prout iidem Major et Burgenſes ejuſdem Ville *Nottingham* vel Predeceſſores ſui unquam Franchefibus, Libertatibus, Privilegiis Quietantiis et Immunitatibus predictis uti et gaudere debent, potuerunt ſeu debuerunt. Licet dicti Major et Burgenſes ejuſdem Ville et Predeceſſores ſui Franchefibus, Libertatibus, Privilegiis, Quietantiis, et Immunitatibus predictis vel corum aliquo vel aliquibus abuſi vel non uſi fuerint. Cumq; datum eſt Nobis intelligi, quod pretextu cujuſdam inſtrumenti vel ſcripti ad quod commune ſigillum Majoris et Burgenſium Ville predicte per combinationem paucio-rum, ejuſdem Ville appoſitum et affixum fuerat gerentis datum 18°. die Septembrris Anno Dom. *Caroli* ſecundi nuper Regis *Anglie* Anteceſſoris noſtri felicis memoriæ trigeſſimo quarto et in curia Cancellariæ ejuſdem nuper Regis de Recordo irrotulati purportantis fore conceſſionem factam per prefatum Majorem et Burgenſes eidem nuper Regi et Heredibus et Succeſſoribus ſuis de omnibus et ſingulis, maneris, meſſuagis, terris, tenementis, redditibus et hereditamentis, cum pertinentis quibuſcunque de vel in quibus dicti Major et Burgenſes ad tunc vel ad aliquod tempus ante tunc fuerunt aliquo modo ſeiſiti, poſſeſſionati, vel intereſſati, in Jure incorporationis ſue, vel capacitate ſuâ incorporatâ aliquibus modis quibuſcunq; ac etiam purportantis fore conceſſionem et ſurſum redditionem per prefatum Majorem et Burgenſes eidem nuper Regi

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de omnibus Francheſiis, Cartis, Litteris Patentibus incorporationis, Poteſtatibus, Libertatibus, et Immunitatibus quibuscunque ad aliquod tempus vel tempora conceſſis ad, vel graviſis per eoſdem Majorem et Burgenſes, vel Predeceſſores ſuos vel aliquos eorum aliquibus viis aut modis vel per aliquod Nomen ſive Nomina quecunque. Nec non quod tunc ratione predicte pretenſe conceſſionis et ſurſum redditionis quam pretextu ſue Colore diverſarum Cartarum ſive Literarum Patentium incorporationis predicte per nuper Regem *Carolum* ſecundum ac per *Jacobum* ſecundum nuper Regem factarum et conceſſarum, ſue mentionatarum, ſore conceſſa, poſt datum dicti inſtrumenti vel pretenſe ſurſum redditionis, diverſa dubia, queſtiones, et controverſia orta fuere, de, et concernentia Libertates, Francheſias, Conſuetudines, Terras et Poſſeſſiones Majoris et Burgenſium Ville predicte ac etiam de et concernentis Electionem et Continuationem quorundam officiariorum Ville predicte.

Sciatis igitur quod Nos pacem, tranquilitatem et bonam Gubernationem ejuſdem Ville et Burgenſium et inhabitantium ejuſdem gratioſe affectantes, et omnia dicta dubia queſtiones, et controverſias in hàc parte auferre deſignantes de Gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali et ex certâ ſcientiâ et mero motu noſtris, de adviſamento privati conſillii noſtri aſſignavimus, nominavimus, ordinavimus, conſtituimus et confirmavimus ac per preſentes pro Nobis, Heredibus et Succeſſoribus noſtris aſſignamus, nominamus, ordinamq; conſtituimus et confirmamus *Willielmum Greaves*, Generoſum, qui fuit Major Ville *Nottingham* predicte tempore ejuſdem pretenſe ſurſum redditiones fore et eſſe preſentem et modernum Majorem Ville predicte continuandum in eodem Officioà dato preſentium uſque ad uſuatum tempus pro Electione Majoris pro eâdem Villa in Feſto Sancti *Michaelis* Archangeli quod erit Anno Dom. 1693°. ſi dictus *Willielmus Greaves* tam diu vixerit. Et ulterius volumus ac per preſentes pro Nobis, Heredibus et Succeſſoribus noſtris Majori et Burgenſibus Ville predicte et Succeſſoribus ſuis concedimus, Poteſtatem et Authoritatem ad aliquod vel aliqua tempus vel tempora intra ſpatium duorum mentium proximè poſt datum preſentium eligere, nominare et conſtituere aliquot Burgenſes ejuſdem Ville ad Officium de Communi Conſilio Ville predicte, ac fore et eſſe de Communi Conſilio ejuſdem Ville tam ex iis qui Officium Vicecomitum Ville predicte ſervierunt ſive habuerunt, quam qui Officium illud non ſervierunt vel habuerunt quos Majori et Burgenſibus Ville predicte vel majori parti eorum melius expediri videbitur, ad complendum numerum octodecim de Communi Conſilio Ville prædicte toties, quoties neceſſe fuerit intra dictum ſpatium duorum menſium proxime poſt datum preſentium.

Et ulterius volumus ac per preſentes pro Nobis, Heredibus et Succeſſoribus noſtris concedimus et confirmamus Majori et Burgenſibus Ville predicte et Succeſſoribus ſuis, quod poſt hujus modi Electionem et expirationem duorum menſium predictorum proximè poſt datum preſentium ut prefertur liceat et licebit, Majori et Burgenſibus Ville predicte et Succeſſoribus ſuis de tempore in tempus ad omnia Tempora in perpetuum eligere, nominare et conſtituere, idoneas perſonas ad Officium de Communi Conſilio Ville predicte et fore et eſſe de Communi Conſilio ejuſdem Ville in tali modo et formâ prout in eâdem Villâ aſſuetum et conſuetum fuit ante diem dati predicte pretenſe ſurſum redditionis, viz. predictum decimum octavum Diem Septembris, Anno Regni Domini nuper Regis *Caroli* ſecundi trigeſimo quarto vel ad aliquod tempus preantea.

Proviſo ſemper et volumus quod dictus *Willielmus Greaves* antequam ad Executionem Officii Majoris Ville predicte admittatur, preſtet Sacramentum ſuum corporate pro debitâ executione Officii Majoris Ville predicte ac etiam Sacramenta per quen-

dam actum in Parliamento noſtro apud *Weſtmonaſterium*, anno Regni noſtri primo tento editum et proviſum, appunctuata.

Fore capta et preſtita coram *Thoma Trigge* et *Radulpho Bennet*, Genoroſis, aut altero eorum quibus *Thome Trigge* et *Radulpho Bennet* vel altero eorum dicta ſeparalia Sacramenta adminiſtrandi plenam poteſtatem et authoritatem damus et condecimus per preſentes.

Et de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali ac ex certâ Scientiâ et mero motu noſtris pardonavimus remiſſimus et relaxavimus et per preſentes pro Nobis Heredibus et Succeſſoribus noſtris pardonamus remittimus et relaxamus Majori et Burgenſibus Ville predicte omnia et ſingulares, materias, contemptus, crimina et Offenſas et tranſgreſſiones quecunque per ſe ipſos facta commiſſa ſive perpetrata de, pro, in, vel concernentia executionem aut malam executionem aliquorum officiorum infra Villam predictam et limites vel precinctus ejuſdem ad aliquod tempus ſive tempora poſt predictum decimum octavum diem Septembris, Anno dicti nuper Regis *Carolo* ſecundi trigeſſimo quarto ſupra dicto.

Ac etiam pardonavimus remiſſimus et relaxavimus ac per preſentes pro Nobis Heredibus et Succeſſoribus noſtris pardonamus, remittimus et relaxamus omnibus et ſingulis Burgenſibus Ville de *Nottingham* predicte omnia et ſingula, res materias, contemptus crimina, offenſas et trangreſſiones quecunque per ipſos vel aliquem vel aliquos eorum ſeparatim vel conjunctim facta, commiſſa vel perpetrata de, pro, vel in executione alicujus Officii vel aliquorum officiorum infra Villam predictam, limites vel precinctus ejuſdem, Colore ſive Pretextu aliquarum Litterarum Patentium Predictorum nuper Regis *Caroli* ſecundi et *Jacobi* ſecundi vel alterius eorum ad aliquod tempus ſive tempora predictum decimum octavum diem Septembris Anni dicti nuper Regis *Caroli* ſecundi trigeſimi quarti ſupra dicti.

Et ulterius de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali ac certâ ſcientiâ et mero motu noſtris, dedimus, conceſſimus, reſtituimus, confirmavimus, approbavimus, et ratificavimus, ac per preſentes pro Nobis Heredibus et Succeſſoribus noſtris damus, concedimus, reſtituimus, confirmamus, approbamus et ratificamus Majori et Burgenſibus Ville *Nottingham* et Succeſſoribus ſuis omnia et omni moda, maneria, meſſuagia, molendinas, redditus, terras, tenementa, decimas, prata, paſcua, paſturas, communias, ferias, nundinas, mercatus et tot, tanta, talia, eadem et hujus modi poteſtates, preſcriptiones, libertates, privilegia, francheſes, immunitates, juriſdictiones, Cartas Literas Patentes incorporationis, conſuetudines, proficua officia, officiarios exemptiones, quietancias, vaſta, vacua funda, commoditates emolumenta, bona catallos et heraditamenta quecunque quot quanta, qualia et que per dictas Literas Patentes gerentes datum dicto duodecimo die Februarii Anno Regni Regis *Jacobi* I. *Anglie*, *Francie*, et *Hibernie* viceſſimo et *Scotie* quinquageſimo ſexto conſeſſa eſt confirmata fuerunt, vel mentionata fore conceſſa et confirmata aut per aliquas alias predictas Literas Patentes conceſſa vel mentionata fore conceſſa aut confirmata Majori et Burgenſibus Ville predicte ſive que Major et Burgenſes Ville predicte vel predeceſſores ſui per quodcunque nomen ſeu quecunque nomina incorporationis ante dictum decimum octavum diem Septembris Anno Regni nuper Regis *Caroli* ſecundi trigeſimo quarto ſupra dicto, habuerunt tenuerunt, uſi vel gaviſi fuerunt aut occupaverunt, aut habere, tenere, uti vel gaudere, debuerunt aut potuerunt, ſibi et Succeſſoribus ſuis ratione aut pretextu predictarum ſeparalium Litterarum Patentium vel earum aliquarum vel alicujus vel aliarum Cartarum conceſſionum aut Literarum Patentium quarumcunque per aliquem Pro-

genitorum

genitorum aut Anteceſſorum noſtrorum nuper Regum vel Reginarum *Anglie* quomodo factarum, conceſſarum, ſeu confirmatarum ante dictum decimum octavum diem Septembris Anno Regni nuper Regis *Caroli* ſecundi trigeſimo quarto, aut quocunq; alio legali modo, jure ſive titulo, conſuetudine, uſu, ſive preſcriptione, ante datum preſenſium legitime uſitatorum, habitorum, conſuetorum, ſive gaviſorum. Cumque datum Nobis ſit intelligi, quod quedam perſone inhabitantes predicte Ville et Burgi *Nottingham* poſt tempus predicte pretenſe ſurſum redditionis, ſuſcipientes ſuper ſe fore corpus corporatum per nomen Majoris Aldermannorum et Burgenſium Ville de *Nottingham* in Comitatu ejuſdem Ville pretextu ſue colore quarundam Litterarum Patentium per dictum nuper Regem *Carolum* ſecundum et *Jacobum* ſecundum confectarum, diverſas dimiſſiones vel pretenſas diſmiſſiones diverſis perſonis, diverſarum terrarum tenementorum et hereditamentorum ad Majorem et Burgenſes Ville de *Nottingham* tempore predicte pretenſe ſurſum redditionis ſpectantium et pertinentium fecerunt, et diverſas denariorum ſummas pretextu dictarum dimiſſionum habuerunt et receperunt. Et quod nolumus quod hujus modi perſone quibus tales dimiſſiones vel pretenſe dimiſſiones bonâ fide et provaluabilibus conſiderationibus facte fuerant de hujus modi firmis ſuis aliqualiter deprivari ſeu fruſtrari; de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali ac ex certâ Scientiâ et mero motu noſtris conceſſimus et confirmavimus ac per preſentes pro Nobis, Heredibus et Succeſſoribus noſtris concedimus et confirmamus, omnibus et cuilibet hujuſmodi perſone vel perſonis vel quibus aliquis talis dimiſſio vel pretenſa dimiſſio, ſive alique dimiſſiones vel pretenſe dimiſſiones facta fuerat vel facte fuerant de aliqualibus terris, tenementis ſeu Hereditamentis predictis, quod quelibet hujuſmodi perſona et perſone deinceps reſpective habeant, teneant et gaudeant, et habere tenere et gaudere, valeant omnibus terris, tenementis et hereditamentis eis vel eorum alicui vel aliquibus pro valuabilibus conſiderationibus bona fide ſic dimiſſis vel pretenſis fore dimiſſa, pro reſiduo reſpectivorum terminorum in quâlibet hujuſmodi dimiſſione limitatorum, ſub annuali redditu, conditionibus convenſionibus et agreamentis in hujus modi dimiſſionibus ſpecificatis, et juxta verum purportum dictarum dimiſſionum vel pretenſarum dimiſſionum.

In cujus rei Teſtimonium, has Litteras fieri fecimus patentes, teſtibus Nobis ipſis apud *Weſtmonaſterium* decimo nono die Octobris anno Regni noſtri quarto.

PIGOTT.

per breve de privato ſigillo,

J. TREVOR. *C. G.*
W. RAWLINSON. *C. G.*
G. HUTCHINSON. *C. G.*

Pro fine in Hanaper. Viginti Marc:

BY the foregoing Account of the ſeveral Charters, it appears undeniably that the Town of *Nottingham* has an undoubted Title to all its Lands, Poſſeſſions, Rights, Tolls, Profits, &c. having ever paid, and ſtill annually paying to the Crown a Conſideration for the ſame, for from the Time of King *John* to *Edward* I. the King received 52 l. blanch *per annum*, and the laſt mentioned King's farther raiſing the State of the Burgeſſes, and granting them a new Fair, the annual Conſideration was increaſed to Sixty Pounds, a great Sum in thoſe Days, which they continued to pay till the 28th of *Henry* VI. when an Act of Reſumption of Lands, &c. paſſed, at which Time, for a ſaving to the Town of *Nottingham*, for certain Franchiſes, the Conſideration was augmented to 13 *s.* & 4 *d.* more than what they already yearly paid to the Crown.

THIS King's Anſwer to the Petition of the Commons in Relation to that Act, taken from a Diſcourſe upon Grants and Reſumptions, printed in *London* 1700, will perhaps not be diſpleaſing to the curious, if I give it a place here. *viz.*

" THE Kyng by the Advyſe of the Lords Spirituel and temporel in this preſent " Parlement aſſembled, and by the Aucthoritie of the ſame, agreeth to this Petition " of Reſumption and the ſame accepteth and eſtabliſheth. Alweys foreſeyn, that " all Exceptions, Moderations, Foreprizes and Proviſions by him granted, or- " deined, and admitted and put in Writing in this ſame Parlement upon the Pre- " miſſes, be and ſtand good and available in Law after the Fourme and Effecte of " the Contynue of the ſame Exceptions, Moderations and Proviſions; And that all " Letters Patentes of the King made to oney Perſone or Perſones named in oney of " the ſame Exceptions, Moderations, Foreprizes, and Proviſions, be good and effec- " tual, after the Fourme and Contynue of the ſame Letters Patentes, the ſaid Act " and Petition of Reſumption or oney Thing conteined therein notwithſtanding.

" THESE that followen been the Exception, Moderations, Foreprizes and " Proviſions by the Kyng graunted, ordeined and admitted, and in this ſame Parle- " ment upon the Premiſſes, put in Writing: The Savings were in Number one hun- " dred and eighty five.

Rot. Parl. 28. *Henry* VI. *N.* 53.

THE Mayor, Sheriffs, (formerly Bayliffs, and after the Mayor and Bayliffs,) hold and did hold, a Court of Pleas, which fits on Wedneſday every Fortnight by Preſcription, as appears by the Records. This Court has been confirmed by the ſeveral Charters, and what is worth Notice, the Power of the Court is not limited to any Sum.

THE Sheriffs hold their County Court, alſo on Wedneſday every Month, which uſed to be held on Monday from Month to Month.

THE Normans divided *Nottingham* into two Boroughs, *viz.* the *French* and the *Engliſh* Borough, each of which had its peculiar Cuſtoms.

THEY were parted almoſt by a ſtraight Line running North and South, beginning beyond *Boot-lane*, and paſſing through that, *Cow-lane*, *Sadler-gate*, *Bridle-ſmithgate*, *Vault-lane*, and through *Turn-calf-Alley*, acroſs the Meadows to the *Trent*, inſo-

inſomuch that the Eaſt part of the Town, Meadows, and Fields, were in the *Engliſh*, and the Weſt part of the Town, Meadows and Fields, including the Caſtle, belonged to the *French* Borough, and the Houſes on the Eaſt-ſide of the Streets which divided the Town were in the *Engliſh*, and thoſe on the Weſt-ſide in the *French*, which moved my Anonymous Author to take Notice that it ſo fell out, that the Houſes in ſome Streets were on one Side in one Borough, and on the other ſide in the other Borough. This Diſtinction of two Boroughs, did not only continue after the Town was made a County, but was not diſuſed till 1714, in the Mayoralty of *John Collin* Eſq; and a ſeparate Jury uſed to be impannel'd for each Borough; but ſince that Time one Jury ſerves for all Occaſions, and that Diſtinction is almoſt entirely forgot.

HOW much the Blood of a *Norman* was valued above that of an *Engliſhman*, will appear by the following Cuſtom, which was called caſting the Blood.

IF in a quarrel Bloodſhed was committed in any part of the Town, four Conſtables were called and Sworn before the Mayor, or ſome other Juſtice of the Peace, before theſe the Witneſſes of both Parties were to be heard upon Oath, which done, the ſaid Conſtables were to determine which of the contending Parties drew the Blood, and in which of the Boroughs the Miſchief was done. If in the *Engliſh*, the Offender was to pay to the King 6 *s* and 4 *d.* but if in the *French* Borough, eighteen Shillings. And this Cuſtom my afore-mentioned Anonymous Author ſays, was ſtill in his Time, *to witt*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. but how long it continued after I cannot learn.

Dr. *Thoroton* from a Plea Roll of Common Pleas, M. 5. *Edward* II. informs us of a Cuſtom in the *Engliſh* Borough of *Nottingham*, that Infants of Fifteen Years old may ſell their Land as if they were at full Age. *p.* 491. *col.* 1.

THE preſent Diviſion of the Town is into ſeven Wards anſwering the Number of Aldermen, each of theſe having one of them committed to his Care, tho' he is not confined to live in it, and as Juſtice of the Peace, his Power extends throughout all the Liberties of the Town.

I have here for the Satisfaction of the People of the Town, ſet down the Limits of every Ward, and for Diſtinction ſake, have given to each a Name, by which they will be eaſily known.

CHAPEL-WARD.

THE Compaſs of this is from the North-Eaſt Corner of *Moot-hall-gate*, commonly call'd *Frier-Lane*, acroſs the Market Place, leaving the Malt-Croſs on the Right, along the Weſt-ſide of *Sheep-lane*, and taking in the Weſt part of the *Back-ſide*, and the *Bowling-Green-Houſe*, returning by the extreme parts of *Toll-Hill*, and ſo proceeding Southward as far as the Reſervoir or Ciſtern, thence by *Derry-Mount* towards St. *James's-lane* and along the South-ſide of *Frier-Cloſe*, and the Weſt of *Frier-lane*, to the Point where we began.

CASTLE-WARD,

THIS begins at the *Feather's-Inn*, runs by the South-ſide of *Frier-lane*, to the

End of the Small-Close over against the Castle, thence down the Road to the *Leen*, and taking in the *Engine-House*, crosses again the *Leen* close by the Wall of the *Gray-friers*, continuing on the West-side of *Gray-frier-gate* and *Lister-gate*, crossing the *Low-pavement* including St. *Peters-lane*, all the Houses in *Pepper-street* and the East-side of St. *Peter's Church-Yard*, and from the Porch'd House there down St. *Peter's-gate* taking in *Peck-lane* as far as the Coffee or News House, then proceeding through *Wheeler-gate* it terminates at the West corner of *Timber-Hill*, over against the *Feathers*.

MARKET-WARD.

RUNS from the West to the East-Corner of *Timber-Hill*, there crossing over and passing along *Rotten-row* and taking both sides of *Sadler-gate*, now called *High-street*, proceeds on the West-side of *Cow-lane* and *Boot-lane*, thence Southward to the *Mansfield* Road and crossing over to *Sheep-lane*, continues along the East-side of it, whence it goes by the East side of the *Malt-Cross* till it reaches the West Corner of *Timber-Hill*.

NORTH-WARD.

TAKES the East-side of *Cow-lane* and *Boot-lane*, descends beyond St. *Mary's Workhouse*, thence round on the Left, takes in St. *Anne's-Well*, *Nottingham-Coppice*, and all the Fields on that side of the Town, whence returning it includes *Hockley*, and passing upwards on the North-side of *Barker-gate* into *Stony-street*, all which belongs to it, it again descends down St. *Mary's-Hill*, and taking *Short-Hill*, and passing along the South-side of St. *Mary's Church Yard* it turns up St. *Mary-gate*, claiming both Sides, then stretches from the North Corner of the East-side of St. *Mary-gate* to the Corner of *Stony-street*, and having taken in the North-side of *Swine-green* and *Gridlesmithgate* it ends where it begun.

BRIDGE-WARD.

FROM the *Charity-School* it passes down *Brightmore-hill*, reaches up *Vault-lane*, as far as the third House, takes in its way, all the *Broad-Marsh*, passes along the *Frier*-Wall, crosses the *Leen*, and encompasses all the Meadows belonging to the Town, and having reached *Trent-Bridge*, it continues by the *East-Croft* to *Pennyfoot-Stile*, along the *Back-lane*, and crossing the Road goes up the South-side of *Barker-gate* through *Beller gate* and the *Hollow-stone*, towards the *Bridge-End*, and turning to the Right, mounts *Malin-hill* and passes by St. *Mary's Church-side*, whence it takes in both Sides of the *High-pavement*, till it again rerurns to the *Charity-School*.

MIDDLE-WARD.

REACHES from the *Blackmoor's-Head*, along the East-side of the *Hen-Cross*, up *Chandler's-lane*, on both sides, the South-side of *Swine-green*, and turning at the farther End, passes up the North-side of *Worsargate* till it comes to the North-End of St. *Mary-gate*, then it takes both sides, as also of *Bottle-lane*, thence it goes along the East-side of *Bridlesmith-gate*, to the South-East Corner of the same, and re-

returning back on the Weſt-ſide, and paſſing *Cuckſtool-Row*, terminates at the New's-Houſe in *Peck-lane*.

MONT-HALL-WARD.

IT goes down on the Weſt-ſide of *Brightmore-Hill*, commonly *Gardiner's-Hill*, and up *Mont-Lane* commonly called *Middle-Hill*, all the Weſt End of the *Weekday-Croſs*, all the *Middle* and *Low-Pavement* and *Voult-Lane*, down to the *Welſh-Harp*, the Eaſt ſide of *Liſter-gate* and the Weſt ſide as far as the Gully-Hole, the North and Eaſt ſides of the *Weekday-Croſs*, as far as the *Charity-School*, all *Mont-hall-gate*, alias *Blowbladder-ſtreet*, all *Pilchergate*, *Halliſax-Lane*, commonly called *Jack Nuttal's-Lane*, *Byard-Lane* and *Fleſher-gate*

TO theſe ſeven Wards belong thirty Conſtables, a Number more than ſufficient for a Town of this Extent, whilſt too few Watchmen are kept, the bare Number of four, and theſe ſo remiſs in their Duty. that they ſeldom give the Hour above twice in a Night, whereas if a ſufficient Number of able bodied Men were employ'd, and the Watch ſet at proper Hours both Winter and Summer, and they obliged to take their Rounds every Hour in the Night, thoſe Attempts of breaking open Houſes and Shops, of late ſo much complained of, would effectually be prevented.

THIS leads me to a Cuſtomary annual Watch which uſed to be kept in this Town, even ſo lately as the Reign of King *Charles* I. of this my Anonymous Author gives the following Account.

" IN this Town by an ancient Cuſtom they keep yearly a general Watch every " Midſummer Eve at Night, to which every Inhabitant of any Ability ſets forth a " Man, as well Voluntaries as thoſe who are charged with Arms, with ſuch Muni- " tion as they have; ſome Pikes, ſome Muskets, Calivers, or other Guns, ſome " Partiſans, Holberts, and ſuch as have Armour, ſend their Servants in their Ar- " mour. The Number of theſe are yearly, almoſt two hundred, who at Sun-ſetting " meet on the Row, the moſt open part of the Town, where the Mayor's Serjeant at " Mace gives them an Oath, the Tenor whereof followeth in theſe Words:

" *They ſhall well and truly keep this Town till To-morrow at the Sun-Riſing*; " *You ſhall come into no Houſe without Licence or Cauſe reaſonable. Of all Manner of* " *Caſualties, of Fire, or crying of Children, you ſhall due Warning make to the Par-* " *ties, as the Caſe ſhall require you. You ſhall due Search make of all Manner of Af-* " *frays, Bloodſheds, Outcrys, and of all other Things that be ſuſpected. You ſhall due* " *Preſentment make of the ſame, either to Mr. Mayor, the Sheriffs or other Officers.* " *If any Stranger come to the Town, well and demeanably to behave yourſelf to them* " *courteouſly, and to entreat them, and to bring them to their Inns, and well and ſe-* " *cretly keep the Watch, and other Things that belong to the ſame Watch, well and* " *truly do, to your Cunning and Power.* So help you God.

" WHICH done they all march in orderly Array, through the principal Parts " of the Town, and then they are ſorted into ſeveral Companies and deſigned to ſe- " veral parts of the Town, where they are to keep the Watch, until the Sun diſ- " miſs them in the Morning.

" ONE Reaſon beſides the Points in the Oath rendered for this Cuſtom is, to " keep their Armour clean and fair, with all their Accoutrements, fit and ready to " Uſe upon any ſudden Occaſion. In this Buſineſs the Faſhion is for every Watch- " man to wear a Garland, made in the Faſhion of a Crown Imperial, bedeck'd with " Flowers of various Kinds, ſome natural, ſome artificial, bought and kept for that " Purpoſe, as alſo Ribbans, Jewels, and for the better garniſhing whereof, the " Townſmen uſe the Day before, to ranſack the Gardens of all the Gentlemen " within ſix or ſeven Miles about *Nottingham*, beſides what the Town itſelf affords " them, their greateſt Ambition being to outdo one another in the Bravery of their " Garlands."

TO me this Cuſtom ſeems to be of no greater Antiquity than the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, brought in here in Imitation of *London*, where ſuch a Watch was commanded to be kept as *Stow* informs us, occaſioned by the Armourers petitioning the Queen more to promote their own Intereſt than to ſerve her Majeſty. His Words are theſe:

" IN the Year 1564, the 6th of Queen *Elizabeth*, through the earneſt Suit of " the Armourers, there was on the vigil of St. *Peter*, a Watch in the City of *Lon-* " *don*, which did only ſtand in the High-ſtreets of *Cheap*, *Corn-hill*, and ſo forth to " *Aldgate*, which Watch was to the Commons as chargeable, as when in Times " paſt it had been commendably done. This Watch was alſo kept the next Year, and " in 1667, on *Midſummer* Eve. *Summar. Chron.* p. 513."

THAT this was farther continued appears by what he ſays, *ibid. p.* 524.

" IN the Year 1569, a ſtanding Watch at St. *John's Even* at *Midſummer*, and " Sir *John White*, Alderman, rode the Circuit as the Lord Mayor ſhould have " done."

THIS Cuſtom is quite left off, as well as another much more ancient, *i. e.* The Corporation's going once a Year to *Southwell*. The Account of which as tranſmitted to me by the late Rev. Mr. *Samuel Berdmore*, who took it literatim out of the Regiſter of *Southwell*, is thus:

" THE Maiore of *Nottingh.* and his Brethren and all the Clothing in likewiſe " to ride in their beſt Livery at their Entry into *Southvill*, on *Wytſon Monday* and " ſo to proceſſion *te Deum*, without the Maior and oder thick the contrary becauſe " of Foulenes of Way, or diſtemperance of the Weder.

" ALSO the ſaid Maiore and his Brethren and all the Clothing in likewiſe to " ride in their Livery when they be comyn home from *Southvill* on the ſaid *Witſon* " *Monday* through the Town of *Nottingh.* and the ſaid Juſtices of Peace to have " their Clokes born after them on Horſeback at the ſame Time through the Town.

" This is copyed out of the Leiger of
" *Nott*: Town by me *Fran. Leek*,
" *Preb. de Woodborough.*

THIS

THIS ſhews a greater Likelihood that the Church of *Southwell* was formerly acknowledged by *Nottingham* as the Mother Church, than St. *Nicholas's* in *Nottingham.*

IN Section IV. an Account has been given of St. *Anne's Well* and Houſe, how it was formerly as well as at preſent, the ſame Author tells us, "That by a Cuſtom "Time beyond Memory, the Mayor and Aldermen of the Town and their Wives "have been uſed on Monday in *Eaſter* Week, Morning Prayers ended, to march "from the Town to this Well, having the Town Waits to play before them, and "attended by all the Clothing and their Wives, *i. e.* ſuch as have been Sheriffs, *and* "*ever after wear Scarlet Gowns*, together with the Officers of the Town, and ma-"ny other Burgeſſes and Gentlemen, ſuch as wiſh well to the Woodward, this "Meeting being at firſt inſtituted, and ſince continued for his Benefit.

FORMERLY the Woodward had the Houſe built out of the Ruins of the Chapel allow'd him to live in, who kept a Victualling Houſe there. This Cuſtom is likewiſe dropt.

THE Butchers in Times paſt, when ever they had a Mind to kill a Bull, they were obliged firſt to bait him in the Market-Place, for which Purpoſe there uſed to be a Ring fix'd in the Ground, and Mrs. Mayoreſs was to find a Rope, for which ſhe has the Conſideration of One Shilling, of every one who takes up his Freedom of the Town. At this Time the Bull-baiting is diſuſed, and inſtead of it the Butchers pay to the Lady of the Mayor 3 *s.* and 4 *d.* called Pin-Money, for every Bull they kill.

THE Burgeſſes have free Common in the Meadows, except the Eaſt-Croſt (where they pay an Acknowledgement to the Chamberlains,) from Midſummer to Candlemas, and in both the Sand and Clay-Field, all other Inhabitants as well as the Burgeſſes enjoy Common Right from Lammas to the 1ſt of *November*; however the Common is ſtinted to three Head of Cattle, whether Horſes, Cows, &c. or four-ſcore Sheep; theſe laſt are not to be put into the Meadows till Martinmaſs; but the Common of the Lordſhip of *Nottingham* is open all the Year round without ſtint.

THERE are upwards of 290 Burgeſſes Parts belonging to the Freemen of this Town from 3 *l.* to 20 *s.* annual Value, which not only they in their Turn of Seniority enjoy during their Life, but their Widows after them, as long as they continue ſingle, and live in the Town; and tho' a Burgeſs ſhould die, before one of theſe Parts falls to his Share, yet if his Wife ſurvive him and continue a Widow, ſhe is entituled to his Turn.

THERE is a Cloſe called the *Over-Trent Cloſe*, divided among the ſeven Al-

(a) *By this it ſeems the Sheriffs uſed to wear Scarlet as well as the Aldermen; and an old Perſon informs me, that Mr.* John Sherwin, *in King* Charles *the* 2*ds. Reign, claimed when Sheriff, the wearing of a Scarlet Gown, but gave Offence in having it made, not like the Sheriffs, but in the Faſhion of an Alderman's Gown.*

dermen, (and on that Account is as commonly called by the Name of the Aldermen's Parts) which they have allotted to them from the Time of their Election, during their Life, and the Widows after their Deceaſe have the Option of the firſt Burgeſs Part that falls.

OTHER conſiderable Advantages which the Burgeſſes have a Right to, you will find in the next Section.

IN this Town the Aſſizes are kept by his Majeſty's Judges twice a Year, not only for the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham* at the *Old-Hall*, but likewiſe for the County at the *King's Hall* or *Shire Hall*, to wit, the *Lent Aſſize* and the *Midſummer-Aſſize*.

FORMERLY the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, until the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*, had one common High-Sheriff, (*a*) who uſed to hold their Courts and Torns at *Nottingham*, till the Reign of *Henry* III. when (a certain Author (*b*) ſays,) "The Burgeſſes of *Derby* obtained of King *Henry* III. for a Sum of Money, that the "King's Juſtices Itinerant, ſhould hold their Aſſizes at *Derby*, for the two Counties, "and likewiſe that the Sheriffs of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, (for theſe Counties then "had but one Sheriff) ſhould hold the County Court and their Torns there, and not "at *Nottingham*, as before was accuſtomed, to both Shires, which was a great Loſs "to this Town (meaning *Nottingham*) and much regretted by the Inhabitants." This Author neither gives us his Authority whence he had this Removal, nor the Year when the Aſſizes, &c. were removed to *Derby*, they were ſtill held at *Nottingham* the 16th of *Henry* III. as appears in *Thoroton*, (*c*) from the Regiſter of *Thurgarton*. However I find that in the 53d. of *Henry* III. the Aſſizes were held at *Derby* and alſo the County Court, for there *John Couſil* offered himſelf in a Plea againſt *Peter de Monford*, (Lord of *Gunthorp*) and others, demanding by what Right they exacted Common in his Land at *Hoveringham*, ſeeing he had none in theirs, and they did no Service to him for it; but it ſeems the *Derby* Men did enjoy their Priviledge, not much, if any longer then the Life of this King, for the 8th of *Edward* I. his Son and Succeſſor, the Aſſizes were again held at *Nottingham*, and were continued ever after, except that I read of one ſingle Inſtance *viz.* the 30th of *Edward* III. that the Aſſizes were then held both at *Nottingham* and *Derby*; nevertheleſs the Goal for both Counties has always been at *Nottingham*, till the 23d of *Henry* VIII. (*d*) ſince which Time *Derby* has had a Goal, and ſince the 10th of Queen *Elizabeth*, an High-Sheriff of its own.

NOT-

(*a*) Anno decimo *Eliz.* Chapt. XVI. *An Act that in diverſe Counties there ſhall be but one Sheriff in one County. The Counties of which two then had but one Sheriff, were theſe*: Surry *and* Suſſex, Eſſex *and* Hertford, Sommerſet *and* Dorſet, Warwick *and* Leiceſter, Nottingham *and* Derby, Oxon *and* Berks. *This Act was at the firſt made but for three Years and took Place the* 1ſt. *of* November 1567; *afterwards in the* 13th. *of* Eliz. *it was made perpetual ſaving for the Sheriff of* Surrey *and* Suſſex.

(*b*) Magna Britt. Antiq. & Nov. Vol. IV. *p.* 7. (*c*) *p.* 191. ibid. *p.* 190.

(*d*) Anno 23°. *of* Henry VIII. Chapt. II. *In an Act for making of Goals within the*

NOTTINGHAM was till the ninth of *Edward* II. within the Juriſdiction of the Honour of *Peverel*, the Court of which was held in this Town in a Chapel dedicated to St. *James*, and which has given the Lane, (about the middle of which it ſtood) the Name of St. *James's* Lane. This Chapel the ſaid King did grant by Charter to the Friers *Carmelites*, (to the back part of whoſe Convent it was adjoining) in the aforeſaid 9th Year of his Reign, at which Time he diſcharged *Nottingham* of that Burthen. There goes a Tradition that whilſt the Court was held here, the Mace which is now carried before the Mayor, uſed to be carried before the Steward of the *Peverel* Court. There are no ancient Records to be met with in the Offices above, which gives room to conjecture, that as King *John*, whilſt Earl of *Nottingham*, held this County and the Honour of *Peverel*, in a kind of a Regal Manner, the Records of that Honour might be kept ſeparate from any other of the Kingdom, but as theſe Records are not to be found any where in this County at preſent, they are generally ſuppoſed to have been deſtroy'd in the late Civil War; neither have we an Account of the Succeſſion of the High-Stewards of the Honour of *Peverel*. The Juriſdiction of this Court, extended to the Hundreds of *Ruſhcliff*, *Bingham*, *Newark* and *Baſſet-lowe* in *Nottinghamſhire* and to a great part of *Derbyſhire*, and a Town or two in *Leiceſterſhire*, but this Honour, not including every individual Town of the ſeveral afore-mentioned Wapentakes in *Nottinghamſhire*, I have given a Place to the *Nomina Villarum* in the Appendix. This Juriſdiction the 23d of *January*, and the 25th of *Charles* II. received the Addition of *Thurgarton* and *Lee* and *Broxtow* Hundred in this County.

IN the 5th of Queen *Anne*, (*e*) her Majeſty granted a Patent to Sir *Thomas Willoughby* Bart. after Lord *Middleton*, whereby he had the Grant of the High-Stewardſhip, to him and his Heirs, and the Right Honourable *Francis* the preſent Lord *Middleton*, is High-Steward at this Time, and *Edward Wilmot*, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, is his Steward for the ſaid Court.

SINCE the Court has been removed from *Nottingham* it has been kept in ſeveral Towns, being in the Power of the High-Steward to have it held were he thinks fit, within his Juriſdiction. It ſeems now to be fixed at *Basford*, where Mr. *William Thorp*, Deputy Steward, attended every Tueſday throughout the Year; on his Deceaſe Mr. *John Farnſworth*, was appointed Deputy Steward.

An

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the Realm, where none be, or where they be weak, there is this Clauſe: "Be it "further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that like Proviſion in every behalf "be had for a *New-Goal* to be made within the County of *Derby*, in like Form "as is provided in other Shires aforeſaid.

(*e*) *Queen* Anne's *Patent to Sir* Thomas Willoughby, *bears date* June *the* 2*d*. Anno Regni Regine quinto.

An imperfect List of the MAYORS of NOTTINGHAM from the Years 1302 to 1598.

A. D.		
1302	JOhannes fil de le Paumer.	
1314	Robert Ingram.	—
1330	Nicholas de Sheltord.	—
1332	Lawrence Le Spicer.	—
1334	William de Amyas.	—
1334-5	Roger de Botchal.	—
1340	Ralph de Wolaton.	—
1367	John Samon.	— —
1370	John Saumon.	— —
1379	John de Plumptre.	—
1382	John Samon.	—
1384	John Samon.	— —
1389	John de Crowſhagh.	—
1390	John de Croweſhawe.	—
1391	Henry de Normanton.	—
1393	William Huntſman.	—
1394	John de Plumptre.	—
1399	John de Tanneſley.	—
1404	Robert Glade.	— —
1412	Robert Glade.	— —
1415	Thomas Kay.	— —
1422	Thomas Poge.	— —
1425	William Stokes.	—
1427	John Plumptre.	—
1429	William Brodhelm.	—
1437	John Plumptre.	—
1438	William Webſter.	—
1441	William Halliſax.	—
1444	Thomas Alaſtre.	—
1447	Gualtrid Knyveton.	—
1449	Thomas Thurland.	—
1458	Thomas Thurland.	—
1467	John Hunt.	— —
1469	Thomas Aleſtre.	—
1470	Robert Engliſhe.	—

A. D.		
1471	Thomas Lockton.	—
1475	Thomas Hunt.	—
1486	William Hyggyn.	—
1487	Richard Ody.	— —
1506	Richard Melleurs.	—
1507	Richard Pykerde.	—
1522	Thomas Mellors.	—
1544	John Plumptre.	—
1548	Robert Lovat.	—
1551	Thomas Cockayne.	—
1557	William Atkynſon.	—
1571	John Gregory.	—
1574	Robert Burton.	—
1576	Henry Newton.	—
1577	Richard James.	—
1578	William Scot.	—
1580	Robert Alvey.	—
1581	Robert Burton.	—
1584	Peter Clarke.	—
1585	William Scott.	—
1586	John Gregory.	—
1587	Robert Alvey.	—
1588	Robert Marſh.	—
1590	John Brownlow.	—
1591	Peter Clarke.	—
1592	William Scott.	—
1593	William Trott.	—
1594	Robert Alvey.	—
1595	Richard Hurt.	—
1596	Richard Morehaghe.	—
1597	Peter Clarke.	—
1598	Anker Jackſon.	—

A more perfect List of the MAYORS of *Nottingham*, from the Year 1600 to this present Time.

A. D.		A. D.	
1600	HUmphrey Bonner. —	1639	William Gregory. —
1601		1640	William Drury. —
1602	Richard Hurt. —	1641	John James. —
1603	Richard Morehaghe. —	1642	Richard Hardmeat. —
1604	Richard Welſh. —	1643	William Nix. —
1605	Anker Jackſon. —	1644	The ſame. —
1606	William Freeman. —	1645	Thomas Gamble. —
1607	Humphrey Bonner. —	1646	John James. —
1608	Robert Staples. —	1647	William Druty. —
1609	Richard Hurt. —	1648	William Richards. —
1610	Richard Morehaghe. —	1649	William Nix. —
1611	Richard Welſh. —	1650	Thomas Gamble. —
1612	Anker Jackſon. —	1651	Richard Dring. —
1613	William Freeman. —	1652	William Drury. —
1614	Marmed. Gregory. —	1653	Francis Toplady. —
1615	Robert Staples. —	1654	John Parker, Mercer.
1616	Thomas Nix. —	1655	Thomas Huthwaite. —
1617	Leonard Nix. —	1656	William Richards. —
1618		1657	Thomas Gamble. —
1619	Anker Jackſon. —	1658	Richard Dring. —
1620	Marmeduke Gregory. —	1659	William Drury. —
1621	Richard Parker. —	1660	Francis Toplady. —
1622	Robert Staples. —	1661	John Parker, Mercer. —
1623	Robert Sherwin. —	1662	Chriſtopher Hall. —
1624	Leonard Nix. —	1663	William Greaves. —
1625	Stephen Hill. —	1664	Ralph Edge. —
1626	Peter Parker. —	1665	William Jackſon. —
1627	John James. —	1666	Richard Hodgekins. —
1628	Richard Parker. —	1667	Joſeph Wright. —
1629	Alexander Staples. —	1668	John Parker, Mercer. —
1630	Robert Sherwin. —	1669	Chriſtopher Hall. —
1631	Leonard Nix. —	1670	William Greaves. —
1632	William Gregory. —	1671	Ralph Edge. —
1633	Robert Parker. —	1672	William Jackſon. —
1634	John James. —	1673	Richard Hodgekins. —
1635	Richard Hardmeat. —	1674	Joſeph Wright. —
1636	William Nix. —	1675	John Parker, Grocer. —
1637	Robert Sherwin. —	1676	Chriſtopher Hall. —
1638	Robert Burton. —	1677	William Greaves. —

A. D.		A. D.	
1678	Ralph Edge. —	1709	John Peake. —
1679	John Parker Grocer. —	1710	Samuel Smith. —
1680	Gervas Rippon. —	1711	Benjamin Green. —
1681	Gervas Wyld. —	1712	William Barke. —
1682	William Toplady. —	1713	John Collin. —
1683	Chriſtopher Hall. —	1714	John Shipman. —
1684	William Petty. —	1715	(*b*) Thomas Hawksley. —
1685	Robert Wortley. —		— Samuel Watkinſon. —
1686	John Parker Grocer. —	1716	John Sherwin. —
1687 (*a*)	Gervas Rippon. —	1717	Thomas Trigge. —
	John Sherwin. —	1718	Marmaduke Pennel. —
	George Langford. —	1719	Richard Bearn. —
1688	George Langford. —	1720	William Bilbie. —
1689	Charles Harvey. —	1721	Benjamin Green. —
1690	John Hawkins. —	1722	Alexander Burden. —
1691	Joſeph Turpin. —	1723	Thomas Trigge. —
1692	William Greaves. —	1724	Marmaduke Pennel. —
1693	Thomas Trigge. —	1725	Richard Bearn. —
1694	Arthur Rickards. —	1726	William Bilbie. —
1695	John Hoe. —	1727	Joſeph Walters. —
1696	Francis Samon. —	1728	Benjamin Greene. —
1697	Samuel Leland. —	1729	Alexander Burden. —
1698	William Greaves. —	1730	William Trigge. —
1699	Thomas Collin. —	1731	Thomas Trigge. —
1700	Samuel Watkinſon. —	1732	John Huthwaite. —
1701	John Rickards. —	1733	Thomas Langford. —
1702	John Peake. —	1734	William Bilbie. —
1703	Samuel Smith. —	1735	Benjamin Green. —
1704	William Barke. —	1636	Alexander Burden.
1705	John Shipman. —	1737	William Trigge.
1706	Francis Samon. —	1738	John Newton. —
1707	William Drury. —	1739	James Huthwaite. —
1708	Samuel Watkinſon. —		

1740

(*a*) This Year came King *James* II. his *Quo Waranto* to this Town, when *Gervas Rippon* and the five preceeding were turned out, and the following put into their Room, *viz. John Sherwin*, *George Langford*, *Charles Harvey*, —— *Hyde* and —— *Criſp*, which two laſt did not live to be Mayors, *John Sherwin* dying during his Mayoralty in the Month of *May*, *George Langford* was placed in the Chair, and continued Mayor the ſucceeding Year.

(*b*) Alderman *Hawkſley*, was diſplaced *March* the 20th, in the Year of his Mayoralty.

1740 (*c*) Thomas Langford.	—	1745 Henry Butler.	—
1741 Alexander Burden.	—	1746 James Huthwaite.	—
1742 William Trigge.	—	1747 Thomas Langford.	—
1743 John Hornbuckle.	—	1748 William Trigge.	—
1744 John Burton.	—	1749 John Hornbuckle.	—

(*c*) Of this Gentleman it is obſervable, that he was choſen Alderman whilſt he was ſerving the Office of Sheriff: That in his firſt Mayoralty, one *Ward*, Aged 106 Years was made Burgeſs: And that when he was Mayor a ſecond Time, he was alſo High Sheriff of the County of *Nottingham*, and acquitted himſelf with great Applauſe.

SECTION VII.

Public DONATIONS, CHARITIES, FREE-SCHOOL, CHARITY-SCHOOL, HOSPITALS and other ALMS-HOUSES.

OF all the Benefactions this Town has from Time to Time received, none is better calculated for the perpetual Increaſe to the Advantages of the Burgeſſes of this and the reſt of the Towns concerned in it, than that of Sir *Thomas White*, commonly known by the Name of the *Coventry-Charity*, of which the following is a particular Account.

THIS Benefactor was an eminent Merchant, by Company a Merchant Taylor in *London*; an Alderman of that great City, and Lord Mayor of the ſame in the Year 1553 the 1ſt of the Reign of Queen *Mary* I.

HE gave to the Mayor, B. and C. of the City of *Coventry* 1400 Pounds (*a*) to be laid out in a Purchaſe of Lands, &c. for the Relief and Preferment of the Common-Wealth of the ſaid City; and accordingly the Mayor, &c. purchaſed with the ſame of King *Henry* VIII. (as appears by his Grant dated at *Walden*) Lands, &c. parcel of the late diſſolved Priory of this City, for the Sum of 1378 *l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* the annual Rent of 7 *l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* being reſerved to the ſaid King his Heirs and Succeſſors.

AFTERWARDS there was an Indenture made and Executed between the Mayor, &c. of the one part, and the Maſter and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors in the City of *London* of the other Part, reciting, that the Mayor, &c. did purchaſe of King *Henry* VIII. Lands, &c. of the yearly Value of about 70 *l.* (as appears by a Schedule annexed) by the only Procurement, Aid, and Help, of *Tho. White*, Merchant-Taylor of *London*, who to relieve and prefer the Common-Wealth of the City of *Coventry*, then in great Ruin and Decay, gave the ſaid Mayor, &c. the Sum of 1400 *l.* — In Conſideration thereof, and at the Requeſt and Mediation of certain Friends of the ſaid Mr. *White*, the ſaid Mayor, &c. do covenant and agree with the ſaid Maſter, Wardens, &c. that they the ſaid Mayor, &c. and their Succeſſors, ſhall for ever after the Deceaſe of the ſaid Mr. *White*, yearly diſtribute and deliver of the Rents, Iſſues, and Profits of the ſaid Lands, &c. the Sum of 70 *l.* in Manner and Form following.

TO twelve poor Men Inhabitants of this City, being Houſholders, and no common Beggars, in free Alms on the 10th of *March*, or within ſix Days after the ſame, the Sum of 24 *l.* to each 40 *s.* — Provided that they of the ſaid poor Men which ſhall have

(*a*) *Account of the many great Loans, Benefactions and Charities, belonging to the City of* Coventry. *p.* 448. *From another Authority we are aſſured that Sir* Thomas White *gave only* 1000 *l. to the City of* Coventry, *and that the Corporation raiſed the reſt of the Money mentioned.*

have the ſaid Alms one Year, ſhall not be admitted thereunto again within five Years next following, unleſs it ſhall be as charitable to help them as to help any other Perſons. That the ſaid Mayor, &c. ſhall, after one full Year determined next after the Deceaſe of the ſaid *Tho. White*, yearly upon the 10th of *March*, or within three Months after, pay and deliver by way of Free-Loan, during the ſpace of ten Years, of the yearly Rents, *&c.* of the ſaid Lands, the Sum of 40*l.* to four young Men of good Name and Thrift, who have been Apprentices in *Coventry*; to each 10*l.* to have the Occupation thereof for nine Years, putting in Bond and Security for the Re-payment of the ſame, after the nine Years are expired. — That the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* after the Return and Re-payment of ſuch Sums, as ſhall have, in the ſpace of ten Years, been delivered by them in Loan, as aforeſaid, ſhall pay the ſame to other young Men in like Manner and Form, from nine Years to nine Years for ever. — That the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* after the End of the ſaid ten Years ſhall, during the ſpace of thirty Years, deliver and pay the Sum of 40*l.* coming and growing as aforeſaid, to two other young Men of *Coventry* of good Name and Condition; to each 20*l*, to have the Occupation thereof for the Term of nine Years, finding Sureties as aforeſaid, for the Repayment of the ſame. — That the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* ſhall after the Re-payment of the ſaid ſeveral Sums, deliver out the ſame to two other young Men in like Manner as is before expreſs'd for ever. — That the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* ſhall after the above-nominated thirty Years are expired, pay and deliver in free Loan, the Sum of 40*l.* due and growing of the Premiſſes, in the firſt Year after the ſaid thirty Years, to one ſeveral young Man of *Coventry*, of good Name and Condition, to have the ſame for nine Years, upon Security as aforeſaid. — And after Re-payment thereof to another young Man, *&c.* and ſo from nine Years to nine Years for ever. — That the ſaid Mayor ſhall in the ſecond Year next enſuing the Term of the thirty Years aforeſaid, deliver, or Cauſe to be delivered the Sum of 40*l.* which ſhall be due and growing of the Premiſſes to the Mayor, B. and C. of *Northampton*, to be by them immediately delivered by equal Portions, to four young Men, Inhabitants of the ſaid Town, *&c.* to have the Occupation of the ſame for the Term of nine Years, finding Security as aforeſaid:

The Third The Fourth The Fifth	} Year 40*l.* to	}	*Leiceſter*, *Nottingham*, (*a*) *Warwick*,

To be diſpoſed of in thoſe Towns reſpectively in like Manner and Form as aforeſaid. — That after the five Years after the above-ſaid thirty are expired, the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* of *Coventry*, ſhall in the ſixth Year deliver the Sum of 40*l.* ariſing as before, to one ſeveral young Man of the ſaid City from nine Years to nine Years, and ſo circularly to other Towns for ever. — That the 40*l.* be given to the other four Towns, ſhall for one hundred Years be diſpoſed of, to four Men in each Town; and after the End of thoſe hundred Years to one Man from nine Years to nine Years for ever. — That the Money ſhall be delivered without Charge. — That the four Towns ſhall give Security to the City of *Coventry*, to deliver out the Money as aforeſaid. — That the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* ſhall ever more, after the Deceaſe of the ſaid *Thomas White*, yearly at the Feaſt of St. *Bartholomew*, or within twenty Days after, pay to the ſaid Maſter and Wardens, *&c.* at their Hall 20*s.* for their Labour. — That the Moneys

(*a*) *The Sum now paid by* Coventry *to* Nottingham, *can never be aſcertained, varying of Rents, Taxes, Repairs, loſs by Tenants, and divers unavoidable incidents, make it impoſſible to fix the Sum for any Town, 'till the Years Rent is collected. In* 1749, Nottingham *received* 450*l.*

Moneys lent ſhall be repay'd within one Month after the nine Years are expired, or within one Month after the Death of any Perſon to whom it has been delivered.— That the twelve poor Men ſhall be yearly choſen by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Reſidue of the Council of the ſaid City. — That the Mayor, Recorder, *&c.* and ten Aldermen of the ſaid City ſhall have 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a piece, and the Clerk 20*s.* for making the Bonds — That the ſaid Mayor, *&c.* for Neglect of performing thoſe Conditions and Payments, ſhall pay to the ſaid Maſter and Wardens, *&c.* for the firſt Year 20*l.* for the ſecond Year 30*l.* *&c.* to be raiſed by Diſtreſs of the ſaid Lands, *&c.*

THERE is alſo from Time to Time, two Books kept, one by the Corporation of *Coventry*, and the other in the Veſtry of St. *Michael's* Church within the ſaid City of *Coventry*, and therein is entered in the firſt Place, Copies of the Schedules of the Securities, and other Books, Papers, Deeds and Writings, and the Names and Places of Abode of the ſeveral Perſons and their Sureties who ſhall receive any part of the Charity or Loan Money; and that two other Books are kept in like Manner, wherein is entered at firſt an Abſtract of the ſeveral Leaſes now in being of any part of the Charity Lands, expreſſing the Parcels, the Name, and Place of Abode of the Leſſee, the Term, and the Rent; and afterwards like Abſtracts of ſuch Leaſes as ſhall from Time to Time be made of the ſaid Charity Lands or any part thereof: And as to ſuch of the ſaid Books as are to be kept by the Corporation, the ſame are from Time to Time put into the Cheſt with the Writings belonging to the ſaid Charity; Saving that the Books at any Time in preſent Uſe for making ſuch Entries, and the Book uſed laſt before that in preſent Uſe, is kept out of the Cheſt for the more eaſy Recourſe thereto; but no more than two Books for the Entrys of Loans, and no more than two Books for the Entrys of Leaſes at one Time are kept by the Corporation out of the Cheſt; and the Books directed to remain in the ſaid Veſtry, are likewiſe kept in a Cheſt there under three different Locks, the Key of one to be kept by the Vicar of the ſaid Pariſh of St. *Michael* aforeſaid for the Time being, another by the Church-Wardens, and the third Key by the Overſeers of the ſaid Pariſh for the Time being: And that any of the Parties, or of the Inhabitants of the City of *Coventry*, or of the Towns of *Northampton*, *Leiceſter*, *Nottingham* and *Warwick*, are at Liberty from Time to Time to reſort to the Court, for ſuch further Order as Occaſion ſhall require.

Mr. *Perkes* (Lottery 13 *July* 1620) at his going from this Town, he gave 5*l.* to the Poor, and 30*l.* more to lend to ſix young Men Burgeſſes of this Town at 5*l.* per Man, by way of free Loan for ſeven Years, and ſo after ſeven Years are expired, to ſix others, to have the ſaid Money as before for ſeven Years, and ſo to ſix others from ſeven Years to ſeven Years for ever; they putting in ſufficient Security for Payment thereof accordingly.

THE ſaid ſix Burgeſſes to be nominated by the Mayor, Aldermen and Town-Clerk of the Town of *Nottingham*, for the Time being. The following were the third ſet which had this Loan:

William Newcombe,	*John James*,	To pay the ſame
Robert Gambol,	*William Calton*,	the 3d. of *Nov-*
William Scattergood,	*Thomas Chapel.*	*vember*, 1648.

Robert Staples, p. *Indent.* dated *February* 8th. the 6th. of *Caroli* 1631. did give to the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the Town of *Nottingham* and their Succeſſors for

ever 40 *l.* to remain and be lent to eight young Men and Burgeſſes of the ſaid Town of *Nottingham*, and Inhabitants within the ſame Town by equal Portions at 5 *l.* a Man and for ſix whole Years, freely, without Intereſt, they putting in ſuch Securities for the Payment thereof, as the Perſons who are to nominate the ſaid Burgeſſes ſhall appoint, and after they have held it ſix Years, then other eight Burgeſſes of the ſaid Town to have the ſame 40 *l.* at 5 *l.* a Man, for ſix Years, putting in Security as before, and ſo to ſix more for ever.

THE ſame eight Burgeſſes from Time to be nominated by *Alexander Staples*, Alderman, and *Robert Greaves*, now Town Clerk of the ſame Town, during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Town-Clerk, or the greater part of them:

Edward Slater,	}	*Thomas Single*,	} Bound to Mr. *Greaves* for the Payment of it on the 1ſt, of *March*, 1642.
Edward Green,		*James Mould*,	
Will. Charles Maſon,		*Robert Jerman*,	
Richard Harriſon,		*Thomas Brentnal.*	

Theſe two laſt Loans, I found among Mr. John Town's *Papers, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Reverend Mr.* Chappell, *Rector of St.* Peter's *Nottingham.*

Other GIFTS and CHARITIES.

Sir *Thomas Mannors*, by Indenture bearing date the 30th of *June* in the 4th of *Elizabeth* in the Year of our Lord 1562, grants a Rent Charge of Five Pounds per Annum, out of a Meſſuage or Tenement in *Wilford*, to certain Truſtees in the ſaid Indenture mentioned, for the Uſe and Maintenance of the Poor in *Nottingham*, to be diſpoſed and given by the Diſcretion of the Parſons, Vicars, or Curates and Church-Wardens of all the three Pariſhes.------*From the Vellum Book in the Veſtry of St. Mary.*

William Willoughby, of *Noneaton* in the County of *Warwick*, by his Will bearing Date the 3d. of *October* 1587, gave to the Poor of the Town of *Nottingham* every 5th Year, *viz.* to four Poor, Aged, Weak and Needy Perſons for ever, Frize Gowns, ready made, about the Price of 10 *s.* a Piece, and unto ſix honeſt Men of Occupations or Husbandmen, 6 *l.* of current Money of *England*, and to a godly and learned Preacher to inſtruct the People on the Day of this Diſtribution, *i. e.* on *Whitſunday* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* He lies buried at *Normanton* upon *Soar*, in the County of *Nottingham.*

Roger Mannors, Eſq; by Indenture quadripartite, gave and granted the yearly Rent of 5 *l.* to be diſtributed among the Poor, Aged and impotent Perſons, and ſuch other poor People inhabiting in *Nottingham*, as ſhall have moſt need thereof.

IN the Old Town Hall is a Table whereon are 16 Coats quartered, of which the 1ſt. *Or, two Bars azure on a chief quarterly, two Flower de Liz of France, and one Lion of England.* The ſecond *Gules* 3 *Waterbougets's Arg. &c.* the Earl of *Rutland's*, under it is this Inſcription:

Rogerus Mannors *vir illuſtris, ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ Somatophylax digniſſimus, Comitis* Thomæ Rutlandiæ *filius, in perpetuam Eleemoſinam*

leemoſinam, huic Villæ Nottinghamiæ *quinque minas dedit per Annum. In cujus tam largi muneris Major, Fratresq; hic ejus affixerunt inſignia, Anno Dom.* 1601.

ON another Table in the old Town-Hall : *Or : two Barres and a Lion paſſant in Chief Azure. William Gregory*, Gent. ſome Time Town Clerk of *Nottingham*, did by his laſt Will and Teſtament in the Year of our Lord 1613, give and ---------- eleven ſmall Tenements with the Appurtenances, called the *White-Rents*, ſituate at *Houndgate* End, within the ſaid Town of *Nottingham*, for poor aged People to dwell in, Rent free, and 40 *s.* yearly for ever, towards the Reparation of the ſaid Tenements, *&c.*

Robert Sherwin, late of *Nottingham* Mayor, by his Will dated the 28th of *September* 1638, gave the one half of the Rent of a Meſſuage or Tenement called by the Name of the *Bell* in *Nottingham*, ſituate on the *Angel-Row*, to be equally divided into three parts and delivered to the Churchwardens of the three Pariſhes in *Nottingham*, who are on every *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day* or within fourteen Days after, to diſtribute to every poor Man or Woman 2 *d.* each, as far as their reſpective 3d. part will reach.

Anthony Acham, Gent. late of *Holborn*, *London*, by his Will dated the 27th of *June* 1638, left a Rent Charge of Five Pounds per Annum upon ſeveral Lands in *Lincolnſhire*, to the Mayor and Commonalty of *Nottingham*, to be diſtributed at ſix ſeveral Times in the Year at 16 *s.* and 8 *d.* every Time.

IN the old Hall I find on a Table the Arms of Sir *George Peckham. Sable a Chevron Or, between three Croſs-croſlets fitche Arg. quartering ſix Coats more :* with this Inſcription :

THE Arms and Atchievements of Sir *George Peckham* late of *Denham* in the County of *Bucks*, Knt. who out of his noble Diſpoſition to Works of Charity and Piety, by his laſt Will and Teſtament gave to the Town of *Nottingham* one hundred Pounds of lawful Engliſh Money the Uſe and Benefit to be yearly diſtributed to the poor Inhabitants there, by the Diſcretion of the Mayor and Aldermen of the ſaid Town for the Time being, and departed this Life the 23d Day of *July*, 1635.

THIS well meaning Gentleman for ſome Time practiſed Phyſick in this Town, he was a mighty Man for Judiciary *Aſtrology*, as far as relates to the Diſcovery of Diſtempers to which the human Fabric is Subject. He was a Roman Catholick and an implicit Believer of the Romiſh Legends, with Relation to the Miracles wrought by Saints and the Power of Interceſſion, which in a great Meaſure appears by his Death, which happened to him by too eager an Act of Superſtitious Devotion. This *Lilly* the Aſtrologer in his own Life gives us an Account of, after his rough Manner :

" IN the Year 1634, I taught Sir *George Peckham*, Knt. Aſtrology, that part " which concerns Sickneſs, wherein he ſo profited that in two or three Months he " would give a very true Diſcovery of any Diſeaſe, only by his Figures. He prac-

" tiſed

" tiſed at *Nottingham* but unfortunately died in 1635, at St. *Winifrid's* Well (*a*) in " *Wales*, in which he continued ſo long mumbling his Paternoſters and *Sancta Wini-* " *freda orapro me*, that the cold ſtruck into his Body, and after his coming forth of " the Well he never ſpoke more."

Mary Wilſon, has left to the Pariſh of St. *Mary* and St. *Peter*, a Rent Charge of 30 *s.* per Annum upon a Cloſe called *Trough-Cloſe*, to be laid out in Cloth for two Gowns to be given alternately to two poor People of St. *Peter's* and to two of St. *Mary's* Pariſh.

Henry Martin of this Town Baker, ſettled in the Year 1689, a Rent Charge of 3 *l.* Yearly for ever upon a Houſe in St. *James's-Lane*, to be equally divided amongſt the three Pariſhes and applied with the Approbation of the Mayor for the Time being, towards putting out a poor Boy an Apprentice in each Pariſh.-----*From the Tables of the Charities in St.* Mary's *and St.* Peter's *Church.*

William Robinſon, of *Hull*, Gent. by Indenture tripartite, bearing Date the 14th of *October* 1703, covenanted, that the Corporation of *Nottingham*, in Conſideration of one hundred Pounds paid to the ſaid Corporation, ſhould pay an Annuity of ſix Pounds per Annum, free of all Deductions, to *William Pierpoint* and *George Gregory*, Eſqrs; to be by them paid to the Vicar of St. *Mary's*, 3 *l.* to the Rectors of St. *Peter's* and St. *Nicholas's*, each 1 *l.* 10 *s.* to be given in Bread, as is ſpecify'd in the Indenture.

Mr. *Abel Collin*, late of the Town of *Nottingham*, Mercer, by his laſt Will dated the 4th of *February* 1704, left 20 *l.* to St. *Mary's* and St. *Nicholas's* Pariſh, and 15 *l.* to St. *Peter's*, to ſerve for a perpetual Fund to buy Coals in Summer, at the cheapeſt Rate, and to be ſold in Winter to the Poor of each reſpective Pariſh, at the

 ſame

(*a*) Polyolbion, *p.* 166. Illuſtrations. *At* Haliwell, *a Maritime Village near* Baſingwerke *in* Flint, *is this* Winifrid's-Well, *whoſe ſweetneſs in the Moſs, wholeſomeneſs for Bath, and other ſuch uſeful Qualities have been referred to her Martyrdome in this Place; but Dr.* Powel *upon* Girald, *in Effect thus*: Henry II. *in his Welſh Expedition fortify'd the Caſtle of* Baſingwerke, *and near by, made a Cell for* Templers, *which continued there until their Diſſolution under* Edward II. *and was after converted to a Neſt of lubberly Monks, whoſe Superſtitious honouring her more than Truth, cauſed this Dedication of the Fountain (ſo much to their Profit into a kind of Merchandize, then, too ſhamefully in Requeſt) that they had large Guerdons (it belonging to the Cell) of thoſe which had there any Medicine, beſides increaſing Rents which accrued to them Yearly out of Pardons to ſuch as came thither in ſolemn Pilgrimage: This Title of Exaction they purchaſed of* P. P. Martin V. *under* Henry V. *and added more ſuch gaining Pretences to themſelves in the Time of* Henry VII. *by like Authority; nor until the more clear light of the Goſpel, yet continuing its comfortable Beams amongſt us, diſſipated thoſe foggy Miſts of Error and Smoakſelling Impoſture, ended theſe collected Revenues. The Author follows the Legend; but obſerve Times compared, and you will find no mention of this Well, and healthful Operations of it, until long after the ſuppoſed Time of St.* Winifred's *Martyrdome.*

ſame price they were bought in at. He left alſo 100*l.* to the Poor of *Nottingham*, 20*l.* to be diſtributed ſoon after his Deceaſe, the Reſidue by 10*l.* annually on the 2d. of *February*, 'till the whole is diſtributed. Alſo 20*l.* to put out eight poor Boys Apprentices.

Mr. *Thomas Saunderſon*, Gent. by his Will dated *February* 2d. 1711, left to the Poor of *Nottingham* 40*s.* per Annum for the ſpace of ſeven Years, one Moiety to the Pariſh of St. *Mary*, the other to be equally divided between St. *Peter's* and St. *Nicholas's*, and after the Expiration of that Term, he left the Rents and Profit of his two Meſſuages or Tenements in *Pilchergate* in *Nottingham*, together with the Stables and Gardens thereto belonging, (except 40*s.* per Annum) to the poor Houſekeepers of the three Pariſhes, to be diſtributed in like Proportion as aboveſaid.

GIFTS and CHARITIES belonging to St. *Mary's* only.

Thomas Willoughby, by his laſt Will dated the 4th of *September*, 1524, and prov'd the 11th of *May*, 1525, left to his Wife and Children in Truſt and after the Death of his Executors, to the Churchwardens of St. *Mary's* for ever, a Cloſe in *Fiſhergate* and two Gardens in *Moot-hall-gate*, the Rents and Profits thereof to be employed in the Reparation of his Alms Houſes on *Malin-hill*, and if Repairs be not wanting, to be beſtow'd on Fuel for his ſaid Bead-folk; out of this each Churchwarden to have ſix-pence for his Trouble.

THIS Legacy conſiſts in two Gardens in *Moot-hall-gate*, and a Cloſe near *Fiſher-gate*; one of the Gardens which is converted into Stables, was by Leaſe dated *May* 10, 1727, let to *William Cook*, Gent. to whoſe Freehold the *Feather's* Inn, it is contiguous, at the yearly Rent of 40*s.* for the ſpace of 21 Years; the other Garden was in the Year 1704, let for the ſame Term of Years to *Joſeph Baker*, Joyner, at 50*s.* per Annum for 21 Years. The Cloſe is bounded on the Eaſt by a little Lane called *Back-Lane*, on the Weſt by a Street called *Cartergate*, on the South by a Street call'd *Fiſhergate*, and on the North by ſome Lands and Houſes belonging to the Hoſpital of *John Plumptre*, Eſq; There ſtood in this Place eight little low Houſes, when *Richard Hooten*, Plaiſterer, obtained a Leaſe for 50 Years bearing date *April* 5th 1705, for the yearly Rent of 5*l.* This *Hooten* did ſell part of the Land in his Leaſe, for the whole Term, to *George Merrinz*, who built three Tenements upon it. After about 15 Years Poſſeſſion the ſaid *Hooten* ſold his remaining part of his Leaſe-hold and his whole Time in it to *Joſeph Hart*, Tallow-Chandler, who having (firſt built one Tenement upon the Premiſſes) managed Matters ſo, as to obtain in the Year 1720, of the then Churchwardens, a freſh Leaſe of 60 Years to come, beginning the 16th of *April* 1720, only for the part he held, but after the Expiration of the old Leaſe, the whole Premiſſes, excluding the poor Man who had built upon the Ground, or his Heirs, to have the Refuſal of renewing the Leaſe of his or their part.

THE whole Rents belonging to *Willoughby's* Bead-Houſes for five Poor Widows, are at preſent 9*l.* 10*s.* Beſides this, *William Willoughby*, Grandſon of the Founder left to the Beadfolk on *Malin-Hill*, an annuity of 10*s.* a Year to be laid out in Wood or Coals.



Bottom of Barker-gate.



Middle of Pilcher-gate.



WILLOUGHBY'S HOSPITAL.



In *Warsor-gate.*

A Copy of the Accounts given by the Churchwardens to the Pariſh of St. Mary *of the Rents of the Alms-Houſe on* Malyn-Hill.

Alms Houſe ſup. Maleyn-Hill in Villa Nott. } Comput. Joh^{is} Gregory et Joh^{is} Browneley gardianorum eccte beate Marie Ville Not. fact. pro domo elimoſine ſituat ſup Mayleyn-Hill infra parochiam dicte ville Not. coram parochianis ejuſdem ecctie in feſto beate Marie Virginis Anno Regnor. Philipp. et Marie Rex et Regine pd. quart et quinto de omnibus reditibus predict. recept. pro dica domo elemoſine tempore *Witti Atkynſon* Majoris dicte Ville Not.

Comput. de Reddit. unius Clauſure exiſtend in Fiſhergate, et de duobus Gardinis in Mote-hall-gate eidem domo elimoſine conceſs. et plin. prouno anno elapſo XI*s.* VI*d.* Et de Arreragiis ſup ultimu^{m} comput.
ut patet ex pede ejuſdem. —— —— iiij *s.* vi *d.*

Summa XVI*s.*

IT is now tho' not ſo well improved as might be, 9*l.* 10*s.* which is near twelve Times the Value.

LAND eſpecially within Towns is greatly improved ſince the Reign of King *Charles* the 1ſt. as may appear by Indenture bearing date 1645, the 21ſt of *Charles* I. of *Vault-Hall*, mentioned in Sect. I. being ſold to *William Drury* the elder, Alderman of *Nottingham*, by *Richard* and *John Martin*, for the Sum of 103*l.* *Vault-Hall* in this Indenture is ſaid to ſtand South of the *Low-pavement*, and between *Parkyn's-Lane* on the Eaſt, (*a*) and a Tenement then *William Burrow's* on the Weſt, and an Orchard in Poſſeſſion of *William Bayley* on the South, and a Tenter Ground in the Tenure of *Anthony Wild*, Sheerman, belonged to it. This in the Year 1733, was by *William Drury* Gent. Grandſon of the above-mentioned Alderman *Drury*, ſold to Mr. *Gauthorn* for 500*l.*

Thomas Woolley, late of *Nottingham* Gent. by his laſt Will bearing date the 14th of *April*, 1647, gave to the Pariſh of St. *Mary*, two Cottages and Appurtenances, ſituated in a Place call'd *Beck-lane*, the one to be divided into two Tenements, ſo that both might hold three poor Perſons to be placed therein at the diſcretion of the Miniſter, Churchwardens, and Overſeers of the Poor for the Time being. He alſo left a Rent Charge of 40*s.* per Annum, to provide two Gowns yearly of 20*s.* Value each, for the Bead-folk, and if there be no need, to employ the Money in the Repairs of the Bead-Houſes. Theſe 40*s.* are at this Time paid by Mr. *Clifford Harriſon*, 13*s.* 4*d.* and by Mr. *Featherſtone*, 6*s.* 8*d.* half yearly. This is an airy wholſome Place and the Pariſh has built two Appartments over the old ones for two poor People more.

John Patten by his nuncupative Will dated the 8th of *October* 1651, leaves one *George Arnall* and *Stephen Hill*, in Power to receive all the Money that ſhall be found

(*a*) *This Lane was anciently call'd* Voult-Lane, *then* Parkyn's-Lane, *probably from ſome of that Family living in that Houſe for ſome Time, as it is now called* Drury-Hill *from the ſubſequent Purchaſer.*

found and come in his Life Time, or after, upon Bond, Bill, or any lawful Witneſs, as they ſhall ſee Occaſion, and that the Uſe thereof ſhall be diſtributed to the poor of the Pariſh of St. *Mary* in *Nottingham*, ſo much as ſhall come to their Hands, attwo ſeveral Feaſts in the Year, that is, on St. *Thomas's* Day next before *Chriſtmas*, and on Friday next before *Eaſter* for ever, by them and their Succeſſors. And he farther leaves a little Houſe ſtanding in the upper End of *Barkergate*, and the Goods in it for the Uſe of *Anne Awtoft* and *Margery Rook*, during the Life of the Firſt, and *Margery's* continuing ſingle, and to their Succeſſors, to be appointed by the ſaid *Stephen Hill* and *George Arnall*, and their Succeſſors, and ſo to be continued a perpetual Alms-Houſe, and the Rent of the reſpective Houſes in which the two Executors then lived, ſhould be employ'd in the Repairs of this Alms-Houſe, and if any be over, the ſurplus to be employed towards buying Coals for the Poor in this Alms-Houſe.

THIS *Patten* was a Brick-maker, and *Arnall* and *Hill*, whom he left Executors were his Workmen and Tenants. Theſe after his Death, paid only to the Poor in the Alms-Houſe 6 *s.* each; *Arnall* dying, his Widow ſold the Houſe and Ground where ſhe lived, to her Son-in-Law *John Johnſon* a Carpenter, for 40*l.* who built another Houſe upon the ſpot, where now a Pipe-maker lives, and at firſt paid the 6 *s.* a Year; but being refuſed upon a Vacancy to put in a poor Perſon by the Succeſſor of *Hill*, he declared he would pay no more, and to the Day of his Death he never paid one Farthing. The Premiſſes which this Man bought, are now claimed as the Property of one *Dun* a Shoemaker. At preſent there is but one poor Body in the Alms-Houſe, who receives 6 *s.* a Year, paid by Mrs. *Bark*.

William Gregory, Gent. gave to the Poor of St. *Mary's*, 12 *d.* a Week for ever, to be given in Bread to twelve poor People of the Pariſh of the bleſſed *Mary*, in the Town of *Nottingham*, out of the Rents of four Meſſuages in *Barkergate*, in the ſame Town, as appears by the Codicil annexed to the Will of

John Gregory, who added 12 *d.* a Week more to be paid out of the Rents of the four Meſſuages. Upon the two middlemoſt of the four Houſes in *Barkergate*, are fixed in the Front two Stones, the one with this Inſcription:

> *William Gregory* and *John* his Son, in Anno 1650, gave the Sum of 5 *l.* 4 *s.* yearly for ever, towards the Relief of the Poor of St. *Mary's* Pariſh, in Rents, to be paid out of theſe four Tenements, to be beſtowed in Bread every Sunday 2 *s.*

Hannah Metham, left a Rent Charge of 20 *s.* per Annum upon a Meſſuage and Bakehouſe, *&c.* to be diſpoſed of in Bread to the Poor of St. *Mary's*, upon every *Chriſtmas* Eve, the which Bread is to be taken up at the ſaid Bakehouſe.

Elizabeth Metham, left an additional Rent Charge upon the ſame Premiſſes, in *Spread-Eagle-Court* on the *Long-Row*, of 30 *s.* per Annum, to the Churchwardens and Overſeers of St. *Mary's*, to be diſtributed in Bread to the Poor of St. *Mary's* on every 11th Day of *November*.

John Parker, Alderman of *Nottingham*, left by his Will bearing date the 26th of *October*

October, 1693, 20 *s.* to be paid to the Miniſter of St. *Mary's* upon every *Eaſter-Eve*, upon Condition the ſaid Vicar ſhall preach or cauſe to be preached in the ſaid Church a Sermon upon Chriſtian Love and Charity, upon *Good-Friday* in the Afternoon, and the ſaid *John Parker* farther left 20 *s.* to lay out in Two-penny Loaves, to be diſtributed among ſuch ancient poor People of the ſaid Pariſh as ſhall be at the ſaid Church at the preaching of that Sermon.

William Thorpe, Clerk, late of *Blidworth*, by his Will dated the 26th of *May*, 1721, gave 10 *s.* per Annum to the Vicar of St. *Mary's* for an anniverſary Sermon on the 29th of *May*, the Day of the Reſtoration. *From the Table of Benefactions in St.* Mary's *Church.*

William Burton of *Halam*, Gent. left to the Poor of St. *Mary's*, 100 *l.* for which Money the Pariſh pays Five Pounds per Annum to the Poor. *From the ſame.*

MY Anonymous Author in his Account of this Town makes mention of ſome charitable Legacies left to be paid Yearly to divers poor Widows in *Walſergate*, *Barkergate* and *Pilchergate*, but by what Benefactor the ſame were given, is not certainly known, ſaving that for ſome probable Reaſons, it is ſuppoſed that the Benevolence to thoſe in *Walſergate* was given by *William Scot*, ſometime Alderman of this Town.

I find four Tenements in *Walſergate* for the Habitation of four poor People, as alſo four in *Pilchergate* for the ſame Uſe, filled by the Churchwardens of the Pariſh of St. *Mary*.

AT the upper End of *Barkergate*, are five thatcht Alms-Houſes belonging to the Corporation; the Bridgemaſters preſent to them. There live in theſe Tenements at preſent five poor Families, who have no other Allowance, except that they receive 2 *s.* on St. *Thomas's* Day annually.

THESE three anſwering the three Streets my Author ſpeaks of, may I preſume be the Legacies he mentions. Probably the Rents of theſe Habitations were ordered at firſt to be diſtributed among the poor Widows.

Thomas Roberts, Fellmonger, left an annual Legacy of 10 *s.* to the Churchwardens, for the uſe of the Poor of St. *Mary*, charged upon a Houſe in the *Narrow-Marſh*; payable the 7th Day of *September*, by *Samuel Roberts*, of *Horſeley*.

CHARITIES belonging to St. *Peter's* only.

Luke Jackſon of the City of *London*, gave two thirds of the Tythes of *Horſepool* in the County of *Leiceſter*, (the whole Profits to be equally divided in three parts) to the uſe of the Church and Poor of this Pariſh for ever, inveſted in the Hands of five Truſtees for that purpoſe, *viz.* 40 *s.* yearly to the Rector, for preaching two Sermons, one upon the 28th Day of *July*, being the Day of our Deliverance from the *Spaniſh-Armada*, the other on the 5th of *November* being the Day of our Preſervation from the *Gunpowder-Treaſon*; and the Reſidue to be diſpoſed of among the poor People of the ſaid Pariſh.

Robert Sherwin, Son of Alderman *Sherwin* late of *Nottingham*, by his Will dated the 19th of *June*, 1660, and proved *March* 24th 1662, has given to the Pariſh of St. *Peter* in *Nottingham*, 26 Shillings a Year, ſix-pence a Week for ſix-penny Loaves for ſix poor Widows, upon a Sermon or Lecture-Day, in the Church of St. *Peter*, to

be paid by him who has the Lands, and for want of Payment of the 26 Shillings a Year a diſtrain upon any part of the ſaid *Robert Sherwin's* Lands in or about *Nottingham*. There is now 26 Shillings a Year paid by *John Sherwin*, Eſq; but is all diſtributed at once on *Candlemas-Day*.

William Greaves, Clerk, Rector of *Nuthall* in the County of *Nottingham*, ſettled in 1639, a Rent Charge of 20 Shillings yearly for ever upon one Houſe in *Bridleſmithgate*, then in the Occupation of *Cartwright Shaw*, Glazier, in this Town, to be paid to the Church-Wardens of St. *Peter* for the Uſe of the Poor. *This was never paid.*

William Drury of this Town, Gent. charged two Leys of Land in the Rye-Hills, the yearly Rent of 35 Shillings, within the Liberties of the ſaid Town, with the yearly Payment of 20 Shillings for ever to be diſtributed in ſix equal parts to ſix poor Widows in the Pariſh of St. *Peter*, of his Heirs own chuſing, the laſt Week in *January*.

BUT in Failure of this, 26 *s.* 8 *d.* ſhall be diſtributed to eight poor Widows of this Pariſh, by the Overſeers, and the Overplus of the Rent of the ſaid Land, be paid to the Miniſter to ſee it performed, 1676. *From the Table of the Benefactions in St. Peter's Church.*

William Skeffington Eſq; charged a Houſe at the North End of the Eaſt-ſide of *Bridleſmithgate* in *Nottingham*, with the yearly Payment of 20 *s.* for ever, to be diſtributed in Bread to the Poor of St. *Peter's* Pariſh, upon the Thurſday before *Eaſter*.

Mr. *Thomas Trigge*, Alderman of *Nottingham*, gave 50 *l.* to buy Land, for ever the Rent of which to be laid out in Bread, to be diſtributed among the poor Houſekeepers of this Pariſh by the Miniſter, Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor upon *Chriſtmas-Day* and *Good-Friday*, in two equal parts.

Jonathan Paramour, Gent. purchaſed an Acre of Land in *Nottingham* upper Meadows and ſettled it upon the Rector for the Time being, and his Succeſſors, for preaching two Sermons, the one upon *Aſh-Wedneſday*, the other upon *Aſcenſion-Day*, for ever, 1730. *From the Table of Benefactions in St.* Peter's *Church.*

John Barker of *Nottingham* left 50 *l.* to buy Land, or to be put out upon good Security, (the Deeds to be made to the Rector and Churchwardens) the produce thereof to be apply'd once in two Years to the putting out a Boy of this Pariſh an Apprentice. 1732. *ibidem.*

Margery Mellors, Widow, who alſo left ſome Meſſuages for the Repairs of *Trent-Bridge* by her Will bearing Date the 9th of *June* 1539, four Cottages on the *Low-pavement* to the Mayor of the Town of *Nottingham* and the Parſon of St. *Peter's* and his Succeſſors for ever, [the then Parſon was *John Plough*, jun.] with the Appurtenances, to ſix poor Women of honeſt Name, and they to be appointed by the ſaid Mayor and Parſon for ever. She left to the finding and building of four Cottages, one Garden and a Stable on the *Low-pavement*.

Mary Lawton, Widow, by her Will dated *January* 24th. 1632, gave two little Houſes in *Liſtergate*, to her Siſter *Alice Leeming*, for her Life, and after her Death, gave them and another Houſe, being the corner Houſe, to *Robert Nichols* and *Urſula* his Wife, for their Lives, and after their Deaths, to *Robert Nichols's* Heirs, paying 20 *s.* a Year for them at *Midſummer* and *Chriſtmas*, for the Uſe of the Poor of St. *Peter's* Pariſh. This and the preceding were never paid.

CHARITIES belonging to St. *Nicholas's* only.

THIS Church had doubtleſs ſome ancient Charities peculiar to itſelf as well as the

the two others, but I find as little Account of them as of the old Church and the ancient Monuments, of which there were no doubt a conſiderable Number, beſides thoſe of the *Plumptre's*. The only mention I meet with of a Charity before the Civil War, is that of *William Collinſon*, which was but for a Term of Years long ſince expired. It was as follows:

HE by his Will dated *November* the 14th, 1632, gave after the Deceaſe of Mrs. *Parker*, his Mother, to the needful Poor of St. *Nicholas's* Pariſh, 20*s.* per Annum, to be beſtow'd in Bread and diſtributed half yearly, and to begin the ſame Day 12 Months wherein ſhe ſhould die, and ſo to continue twenty Years by 10*s.* every half Year: And a Sermon to be made the ſame Day wherein the ſaid Bread ſhall be diſtributed, in St. *Nicholas's* or St. *Peter's* Church, and the Preacher to have for every Sermon 10*s.* all which to be iſſuing forth of his Lands in *Nottingham*. His Will is amongſt the Writings in the Town's-Hall.

Elizabeth Bilby, late Widow *Tibſon*, by her laſt Will gave 20*l.* to the Corporation, they to pay 20*s.* the Intereſt thereof, yearly to the Churchwardens and Overſeers of the Poor of the Pariſh of St, *Nicholas* in *Nottingham*, for the uſe of thirty ancient Men and Widows of the ſaid Pariſh, to be paid 10*s.* at *Chriſtmas* and 10*s.* at *May-Day* for ever.

Dr. *Gray*, a Phyſician in this Town, who died in the Year 1705, at *Bilborow*, a Village three little Miles from *Nottingham*, and was buried there, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, left 20*l.* the Intereſt of which to be diſtributed by two equal Portions at *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*, to the Poor of St. *Nicholas*, at the Diſcretion of the Rector and Churchwardens.

N. B. This Charity through the diligent Application of the Rev. Mr. *Abſon*, preſent Incumbent of this Pariſh, in favour of the Poor, is now encreaſed to 30*l.*

IN the Year 1714, *Anthony Walker*, a Perſon who uſed to Travel much, and by that means ſee the Accounts of the Benefactions to the Poor, made his Will, and thereby gave two Cottage Houſes and ſix Acres of Land, being a Copyhold Eſtate lying at *Matlock* in *Derbyſhire*, to the Poor of the Pariſh where he ſhould die, and departing this Life about three Years after in the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas* in *Nottingham*: *Francis Newdigate*, Eſq; and Mr. *John Elſe*, the then Churchwardens, claimed the ſaid Eſtate for the Uſe of the Poor of this Pariſh, and after ſome Conteſt in the Year 1720, obtained a Surrender thereof to them and their Heirs, to the Uſe aforeſaid. By the Will the Eſtate is computed at 6*l.* per Annum, and ſpecifically diviſed to buy twelve two-penny Loaves for the Poor every Sabbath Day throughout the Year for ever. *On a Table in St.* Nicholas's *Church.*

Jacob Tibſon, by Indenture bearing Date *March* the 13th, the 3d of King *George* II. 1729, did give to the Poor of the Pariſh of St. *Nicholas*, a Meſſuage divided into two or more Tenements, with Cellars, *&c.* ſituated in *Liſtergate*, the Rent thereof to be diſtributed half yearly to a Number of poor Houſekeepers as ſhall be judged proper Objects by the ſaid Miniſter and Churchwardens, not exceeding 5 Shillings each.

N. B. The Premiſſes are but in a bad Condition, and therefore not extraordinary well Tenanted; the preſent Rent is 4*l.* 11*s.* almoſt one half of which goes in Repairs. The ſame Mr. *Tibſon* about three Years before his Death, gave to the Rector and Church-

Churchwardens 30 *l.* the Intereſt of which to be given to poor Houſekeepers at 5 *s.* a piece. The Money is now in the Hands of one of the Pariſhioners at 4 per Cent. A Year after he farther gave 10 *l.* for the ſame Purpoſe, which 10 *l.* together with the 30 *l.* of Dr. *Gray*, are let to the Overſeers at Five per Cent. for which they have given Bond to the Rector and Churchwardens of the ſaid Pariſh.

Other BENEFACTIONS.

Margery Doubleday, who gave the 7th Bell of St. *Peter's*, left ſome Land, of the Value of 20 *s.* per Annum, to be paid to the Sexton for Ringing the ſame every Morning at Four o'Clock. This Woman was a Waſher-woman, who made this Gift out of a public Spirit to her Siſter Waſher-women, whom this Bell was to call to their Work.

SHE alſo left to the Uſe of the Guild of St. *George* in St. *Peter's* Church, a Cloſe at the Woodſide of 26 *s.* 8 *d.* by the Year, to help to uphold Preſt to ſinge for her Husband's Soul and hers, and a Dirge and a Maſs to be ſungen once in the Year to the Preſts and Clerks. The Will bears date the 20th of *June* 1544.

THIS Cloſe is in the Poſſeſſion of the Corporation, and did let in Mr. *Town's* Time for 4 *l.* per Annum.

Robert Staples, Gent. by his Will dated the 3d of *June* 1630, did give to ſome godly learned Preacher, to preach two Sermons yearly for ever, one on the Sabbath-day before *Chriſtmas*, the other on the Sabbath-day before *Whitſuntide*, exhorting the Hearers to good Hoſpitality, and relieving the Poor, 10 *s.* at each of the ſaid Days, to be iſſuing out of the Rents of his two Shops in Shoemaker-Booths, (*a*) then in the Tenure of Mr. *Watſon*.

ex autograph. Johannis Town.

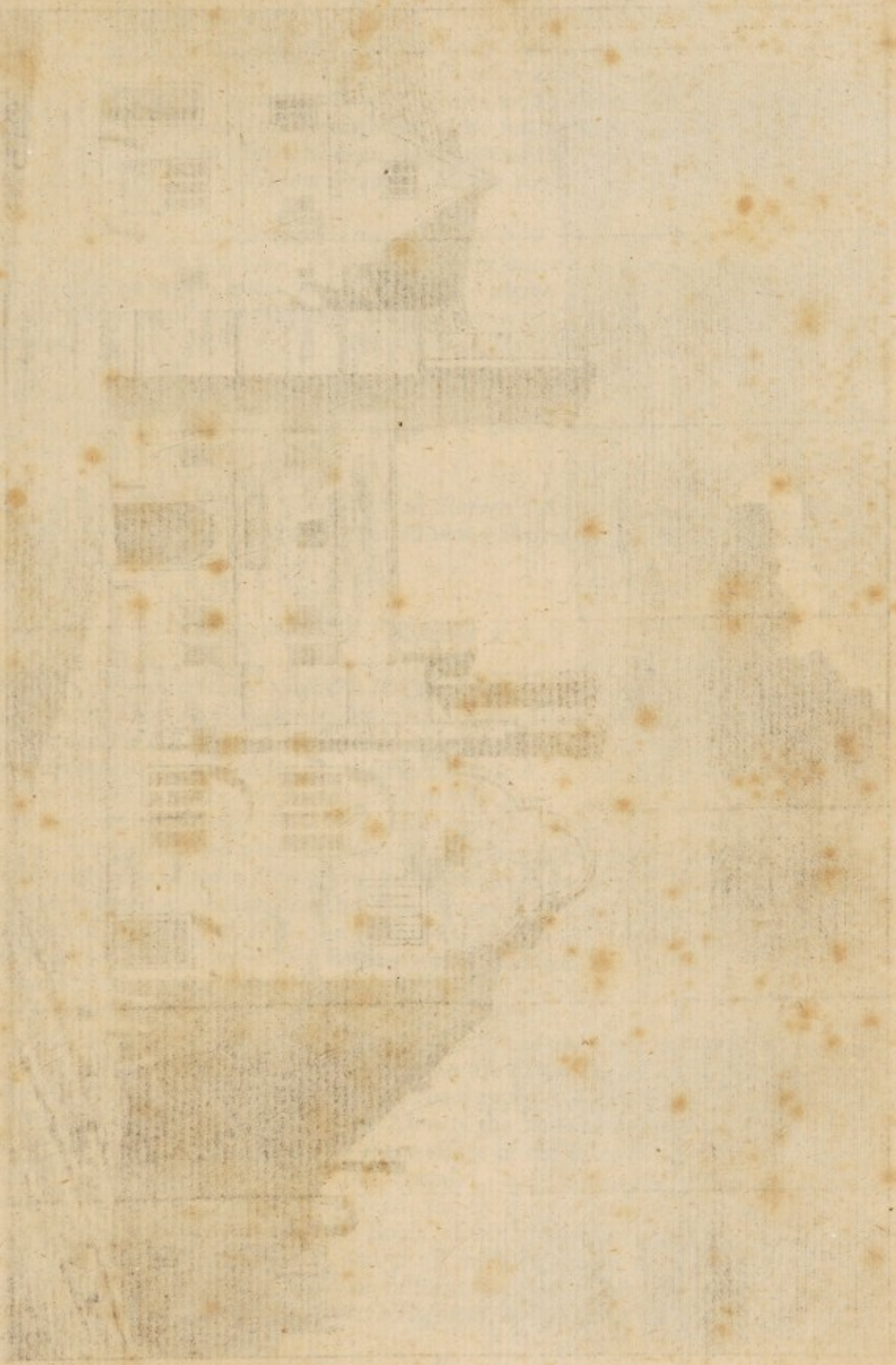
Henry Handley, Eſq; by Indenture bearing date the 3d Day of *October* 1646, gave 20 *l.* per Annum for a Lecture to be preached Weekly at the Pariſh Church of St. *Mary* in *Nottingham*, in the Forenoon, by ſome pious and orthodox Miniſter or Miniſters for ever.

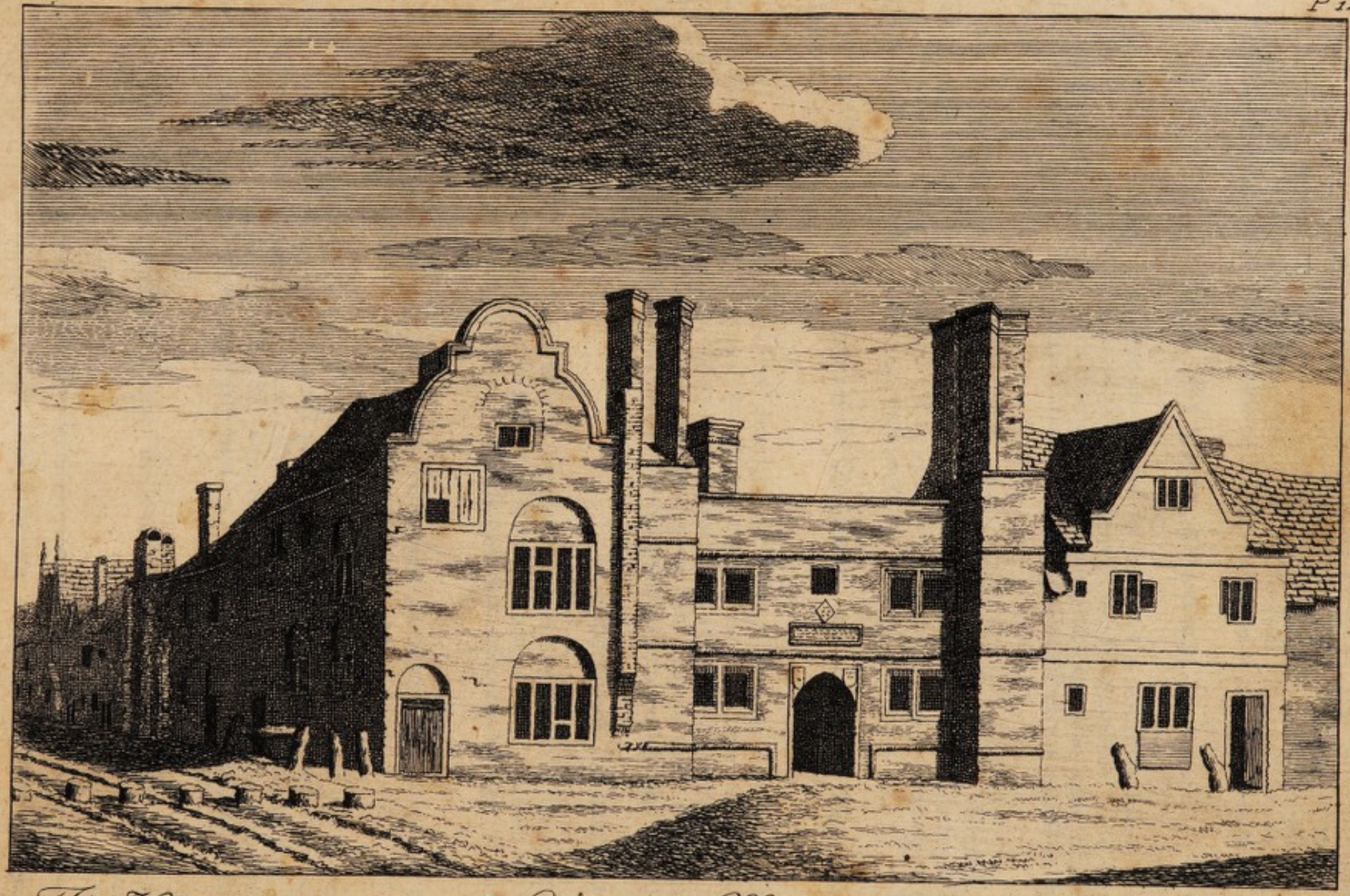
THIS Lecture is now preached every Wedneſday Morning by the Vicar of St. *Mary's* and the Rector of St. *Nicholas's*, alternately.

THE ſame *Handley*, gave by the ſame Indenture, to the Priſoners of the County Goal or Goals, the Sum of Four Pounds per Annum, to be equally divided amongſt them at four ſeveral Days in the Year, *viz.* on the Day of St. *Thomas* the Apoſtle, on the Feaſt Day of the *Annunciation*, St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, and of St. *Michael* the Archangel. This is at this Time regularly paid by a Tenant of *John Sherwin*, Eſq; who holds the Lands.

ON a Table in the Old Town-Hall is this Coat of Arms: *Ermin a Gryffin Sergreant queve*

(*a*) *They are now the Property of Mr.* Joſeph Burrow, *who pays the Rent Charge.*





The Hospital of the Blessed Virgin Mary near the end of the Leen Bridge, commonly called Plumptre's Hospitall as it appeard in 1750

J. Clee Del et Sculpt

Queve nowe gules, *Grantham*, impaling *Arg. on a Chevron sable* 3 *Buck Heads caboſſed Or.* under it the following Inſcription:

The moſt pious and virtuous Lady *Lucy*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Grantham*, did of her Charity give two hundred Pounds at ſeveral Times to the Town, the Uſe thereof to be employ'd to the ſetting forth poor Burgeſſes Children Apprentices for ever.
William Greaves, Mayor 1671.

John Parker of *Nottingham*, Alderman, by his Will bearing Date the 26th of *October*, 1693, gave among other Things 9 *l.* every other Year, to be employ'd in putting out three Boys Apprentices, not under 13 nor above 15 Years of Age, and to theſe Lads when out of their Time 3 *l.* a piece more, to ſet them up in their reſpective Trades.

Abel Collin, left by his Will to the poor Debtors of the two Goals in *Nottingham*, *viz.* for the Town and for the County at large, to each 1 *s.* per Week, to be paid on every Saturday for ever.

BESIDES *Willoughby's*, *Woolley's*, and *Patten's* Alms-Houſes, with the *White-Rents*, already mentioned, there are the following Proviſions made for the Habitation and Support of Poor People.

PLUMPTRE'S HOSPITAL.

THIS is the moſt ancient of all the Hoſpitals in *Nottingham* now in being, having for its Founder *John de Plumptre* a Merchant of the Staple of *Calais*, living in *Nottingham* in the Reign of King *Richard* II, of whom he obtained Licence, dated at *Nottingham* the 16th of *Richard* II. the 8th of *July* A. D. 1392, to found and endow within the ſaid Town, an Hoſpital or Houſe of God, conſiſting of two Chaplains, whereof one ſhould be the Maſter or Guardian [*Magiſter & Cuſtos*] of the ſaid Hoſpital, and thirteen old and poor Widows. Accordingly the ſaid *John de Plumptre*, did build an Hoſpital and a Chapel adjoining thereto, as appears by the Inſtrument of Foundation dated at *Nottingham* the 12th Day of *July* 1400, which was confirmed by *Richard* Archbiſhop of *York*, the ſame Year *July* 22d. In which Inſtrument having firſt given Thanks to God for having vouchſafed unto him to build [*conſtruere*] an Hoſpital [*Hoſpitale*] at the End of the Bridges of *Nottingham*, for the ſupport of 13 poor Women to the Honour of God and the Annunciation of his Mother the bleſſed Virgin, *&c.* he proceeds to the Foundation, and Wills and Ordains, that from thenceforth for ever there ſhould be a Chantry within the Chapel, which had been built near the ſaid Hoſpital. This Chantry was to be Supply'd by two Chaplains, who were daily to celebrate Divine-Service at the Altar of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* within the ſaid Chapel, for the welfare of the King whilſt living, and of his Soul after his Deceaſe, and of the Founder, and *Emma* his Wife, whilſt they ſhould live, and of their Souls when Dead, and for the welfare of the whole Community of *Nottingham*; as alſo for the Souls of his Succeſſors, and all thoſe from whom he had received any Benefit, and of all thoſe for whom we are bound to pray, or to do Works of Charity, and of all the faithful departed, *eſpecially of ſuch as at their Death ſhould bequeath any Thing to this Hoſpital, and for the Support of the Poor Widows dwelling therein.*

ONE of theſe two Chaplains he appoints to be Maſter and Guardian, the other to be ſecondary Chaplain. The firſt two Chaplains were *Thomas Tawburn*, primary Chaplain and Maſter, and *John de Coventry*, ſecondary Chaplain. And for the Suſtentation of them both, and of 13 poor Widows, he aſſignes a certain Meſſuage in *Nottingham* for their Habitation, and ten other Meſſuages, and two Toſts in the ſaid Town, and an hundred Shillings per Annum to each of the ſaid Chaplains, out of the Rents and Profits of the ſame.

AS to the Support and Maintenances of theſe poor Women; ſuch was the high Opinion this pious Founder had of, and placed in the Spiritual Men, that he left the Manner of providing for them wholly at their Diſcretion, giving them only this general Charge, *viz.* To Support and maintain [*ſupportabunt et manutenebunt*] the poor Women to the beſt of their Power, and to inſtruct them in their Creed and Catholic Faith, [*et in ipſarum ſymbolo et fide catholica informabunt ipſas*] not to ſupply them unduly out of the Rents, Profits, or other Incomings, granted or to be granted for their Support, nor convert their Habitations into any other Uſe or Uſes, nor cauſe, nor ſuffer them to be converted, but that they, to the utmoſt of their Power, ſhall reſiſt and hinder any ſuch Alteration.

THIS Foundation Deed makes mention of 13 poor Widows, to be maintained in the aforeſaid Hoſpital, but it does not appear by any Remains that there were ever ſo many placed in it, but the contrary may be rather inferred from ſeveral Documents.

FOR in the Will of *Anne Plumptre* the Wife of *John Plumptre*, dated the 12th of *September* 1403, by which ſhe leaves a Legacy (*a*) to theſe Poor, no Number is taken Notice of. In the Will of *Henry Plumptre* elder Brother of the Founder, made in 1408, there is a Legacy (*b*) of 12 *d.* to every Bed in the ſaid Hoſpital that ſhall be then occupy'd, *&c.* by which it ſhould ſeem, that the Founder, who was yet alive, had not then fully compleated the Number of the Foundation. And it is no obſcure Intimation, that the Founder was in Hope of an increaſe of his Charity from other well minded Perſons, and that there wanted ſtill a ſufficient Support for the Poor, when he directs his Chantry-Prieſts *to pray* (among others) *for the Souls of thoſe who at their Death ſhall have bequeathed any Thing to this Hoſpital, and for the Support of the Poor in it.*

BUT what puts the Matter out of all Doubt, is, that this *John de Plumptre*, after 15 Years Experience, finding his Expectation not anſwered in the concurring Charities of others, and being ſenſible that the Proviſion he had made was inſufficient for the Maintenance of the propoſed Number, having reſerved to himſelf a Power to make Additions to, and Alterations in the Foundation, as he ſhould ſee expedient; he made another Inſtrument bearing Date the Monday after the Feaſt of the Conception

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(*a*) Lego viduis habitantibus in Hoſpitale ad finem Pont. Nott. I. Dozein de panno laneo dividend. inter eas pro indumentis ſuis.

(*b*) Lego *cuilibet lecto occupato* in Hoſpital. Annunciationis beatæ Virginis Mariæ ad finem Pont. de Nottingham 12 *d.* Item lego totum illud lectum in quo moriar Hoſpitali predicto, ad uſum Mulierum ibidem degentium.

tion of the bleſſed Virgin, A. D. 1415. the 3d of *Henry* V. the which was confirmed by *Henry* Archbiſhop of *York*, *February* 5th. A. D. 1415.

BY this he confirms the Chantry of two Prieſts, augments the Stipend of the chief Maſter to 6*l.* p. Annum, limits the Number of poor Widows to ſeven, [*pro ſuſtentatione ſeptem pauperum mulierum, &c.*] and gives as an Addition to the ſaid Chantry, his Dwelling Houſe (*a*) in *Cuckſtool-Row*, at the Corner of the Lane leading from the Saturday Market to St. *Peter's* Church, (ſince called *Peck-Lane*) after his Death and the Death of *Thomas Plumptre*, Chaplain, his Kinſman. The two Prieſts were at that Time *Thomas Tawburn*, Maſter, and *John Tawburn*, ſecondary Chaplain, in all other material Points, this laſt Inſtrument agrees with the former, wherein the Founder reſerves to himſelf the Preſentation of the Chaplains in Caſe of any Vacancy, but after his Death he ordains that the remaining Chaplain ſhall elect another fit ſecular Prieſt, [*ſecularem non religioſum*] to be Chaplain of the ſaid Chantry, within ten Days after Notice of ſuch Vacancy, and acquaint therewith by Letter, ſeal'd with his Seal, the Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, and withal intreat them to preſent that Chaplain ſo elected, to the Dioceſan of the Place, if the See be full, but if vacant, to the Vicar General in Spirituals [*cuſtodi Spirituali*] of the Dioceſe of *York*. And that the ſaid Prior and Convent preſent the ſaid Chaplain within fifteen Days including the aforeſaid ten Days, as has been directed. But if the ſaid remaining Chaplain, ſhould not be willing to nominate a fit Perſon within ten Days after ſuch Vacation, then ſhall for that Turn, the Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, have Power to elect and preſent one, and if they alſo refuſe ſo to do within fifteen Days, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid remaining Chaplain, to elect and preſent another diſcreet and fit Prieſt [*preſbyterum*] to the ſaid Chantry, *&c.* he leaves the Direction concerning the Support of the Poor as they were in the firſt Deed.

THE Founder did not long ſurvive this his Regulation as appears by his Will dated in *December* 1415, in which he leaves a Legacy of 20 *s.* to each poor Woman. (*b*)

IT is not known how this Charity was managed from this Time for 130 Years, but in the 37th of *Henry* VIII. the Commiſſioners for the Survey of all Chauntries, Hoſpitals, Colleges, Free-Chapels, Fraternities, Brotherheds, Guylds and Salaries of ſtipendary Prieſts, within the Counties of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, certify'd that at that Time there were no poor Widows in this Hoſpital, but that the Revenue thereof was employ'd in the living of the two Chantry Prieſts there, *Peter Burdeſel* and *William*

(*a*) Item tenementum meum in quo habito in dato preſentium ſup le Cuckſtole-Rowe ſup Corneram venelle que ducit à foro Sabbati uſq; ad Eccleſiam Sancti Petri ex parte occidentali et tenementum predicte Cantarie in quo manet Johannes Philip ex parte orientali, cum omnibus Edificiis ibidem conſtructis et ſuis pertinentiis quibuſcunq, tam terraneis quam ſubterraneis do et concedo poſt terminum Vite mei et terminum Vite *Thome Plumptre* Capellani cognati mei predicte Cantarie infra dictum Hoſpitale p. me conſtructe ſine fine permanſurum.

(*b*) Lego cuilibet Vidue infra Hoſpitale ad finem Pont. Nott. p. me fundatum manenti ibidem Deo ſervienti et pro me oranti 20 *s.* exinde ſua propria commoda faciend. ſecundum ordinationem et ſupviſionem Executoris mei.

liam Browne. (*a*) About two Years after this, in the 2d of *Edward* VI. there having paſt a freſh Law for ſeizing into the Poſſeſſion of the Crown, all Colleges, Free-Chapels, Chauntries, &c. The ſaid King iſſued another Commiſſion of Survey, the Commiſſioners of which (*b*) (as the former) certify'd their Survey into the Court of Augmentations, by which it appears that no Poor were in this Hoſpital, but that a Prieſt *Peter Burdeſale*, had the whole clear Income. From this Time ſeveral Perſons ſucceſſively obtained Patents for the Maſterſhip of this Hoſpital, as one *Edmund Wyſeman*, *Edward Suthworth*, *William Ball* and *Richard James*, but we don't find that any one of theſe put in any Poor, but it rather ſeems that they converted the whole Profits to their Uſe, as may be inferred from what Dr. *Thoroton* ſays, p. 494 *Antiq. Nott.*

" AFTER diverſe Patents of the ſaid Maſterſhip, *Nicholas Plumptre*, of *Not-*
" *tingham*, the 24th of *Elizabeth* obtained one, and with the Fine ſhe received, made
" ſome Reparations and brought in ſome Poor."

AFTER the Death of the ſaid *Nicholas Plumptre*, his Son *Henry* being then a Minor, and married to the Daughter of *Richard Parkyns*, Eſq; the ſaid Mr. *Parkyns* obtained a Patent for the Maſterſhip of this Hoſpital, which he deſigned to Surrender to his ſaid Son-in-Law, when he ſhould attain his full Age. But upon the ſaid Mr. *Parkyns's* Death, before he had ſo ſurrendred, his Son *George Parkyns* Knt. procured a Patent for himſelf, and held the Maſterſhip for his Life. (*c*) After that, *Nicholas Plumptre*, eldeſt Son of the ſaid *Henry*, obtained the Maſterſhip, by a Patent dated the 26th of *June*, the 2d of *Car.* I. A. D. 1626; in his Time the Poor had for their Allowance 1 *d.* a Day; he dying without Iſſue, his Brother and Heir *Huntingdon Plumptre*, had a like Patent dated the 11th of *May*, the 20th of *Charles* I. A. D. 1644, who in 1645, raiſed their Allowance to 2 *s.* 10 *d.* a Month each, with 6 *d.* a Peice over on every *New-Years-day*, and after in 1650, having improved the Rents of the Hoſpital, he alſo increaſed the Poor's Allowance to 5 *s.* a Month each, with the additional 6 *d.* in the Month of *January*, which Allowance has been continued and regularly paid to them every Calendar Month to this Day. This *Huntingdon* dyed while his eldeſt Son *Henry* was yet a Minor, and then by Conſent and Deſire of the ſaid *Henry* and his Mother, (who was his Guardian) *George Cartwright*, Eſq; petitioned for the ſaid Maſterſhip, in order to Surrender it unto the ſaid *Henry* when he ſhould come of full Age, and he obtained a Patent accordingly, the 10th of *July* in the 12th of *Car.* II. Anno Dom. 1660; but the ſame was never ſurrendered, the ſaid *Henry* contenting himſelf with the Power allow'd to his Mother and afterwards to himſelf, by the ſaid *George Cartwright*, to govern the Hoſpital and manage its Eſtate at their own Diſcretion. But after Mr. *Cartwright's* Death, the ſaid *Henry Plumptre*, obtained a Patent to himſelf, dated the 5th of *Sept.* the 24th of *Car.* II. A. D. 1672, and he alſo dying during the Minority of his eldeſt Son *John Plumptre*, *Charles*

(*a*) *Commiſſioners were* Sir John Markham, Knt. William Cowper, Nicholas Powtrell, Eſqrs. *and* John Wiſeman, Gent.

(*b*) *The Commiſſioners of the laſt Survey, were* Sir Gervaſe Clifton, Sir John Herſey, Sir Anthony Nevil, Knts. William Bowle's Eſq; *and others.*

(*c*) *During the Maſterſhip of* Richard *and* Sir George Parkyns, *both the Hoſpital and Tenements belonging to it, grew into great Decay.* Thor. p. 494.

Charles Hutchinſon of *Owthorp*, Eſq; apply'd for and obtained a Patent the 10th of *Feb.* the 5th of *William* and *Mary*, A. D. 1692, with the like View of Friendſhip to the Minor as Mr. *Cartwright* had had for his Father, but Mr. *Hutchinſon* dying alſo before the ſaid *John* became of Age, *Robert Sacheverel*, Eſq; of *Barton*, procured to himſelf a Patent with the ſame friendly Intention, and both he and Mr. *Hutchinſon* left the whole Management of the Hoſpital to the Mother, (Guardian) of the ſaid *John*, and after the ſaid *John* had attained his full Age, Mr. *Sacheverel* ſurrendered his Patent, and a new one was granted to the ſaid *John Plumptre*, Eſq; the preſent Maſter, on the 29th of *Feb.* the 2d of Q. *Annæ*, A. D. 1703-4, who beſides the Allowance laſt mentioned has added a Tun of Coals p. Annum to each of the ſeven poor Widows.

THE Hoſpital Eſtate ever ſince the Maſterſhip is returned to the Family of the pious Founder, has been improving, the farther Fruits of which will appear in due Time, when the advanced Rent ſhall have cleared off the great Debt incurred by numerous Expences in repairing and rebuilding many of the Houſes gone to Decay and utter Ruin by length of Time, and when a Fund ſhall have farther ariſen, ſufficient to put in Execution the Deſign of the preſent Maſter, to extend, (if poſſible) the Charity to poor Widows, to be anſwerable to the firſt Intention of the Founder, and to the Royal Licence thereupon.

BY what remains of the old Work it appears, that the original Fabric was Stone, 74 Feet in Front which looks towards the Weſt, and 63 Feet in depth. In the Centre of the Building are at preſent four Rooms opening into a common Paſſage, over which are built four others, at the End of the Paſſage a back Door opens into a little Square Garden, terminated by the Weſt-Wall of the Chapel. On the North and South Sides there are ſtill to be ſeen in each, two Window-Frames, now bricked up, which looked into the Garden, over theſe it ſeems were other Rooms. The Wings of the preſent Building, ſtand on twice the Ground of the other Apartments, theſe, not improbably, may have been the Lodging of the two Prieſts; theſe Wings have at this Time a raiſed Roof with Gable Ends, and the Center is a flat Roof leaded, which covers all thoſe who receive the Charity, which according to the Founder's ſecond Inſtrument are ſeven in Number, the eighth Room being turned to a common Coal Place: Adjoining to this Hoſpital there is ſtill viſible part of the Chapel Wall facing the North, with a Door, over which there is a Niche, wherein was probably placed a Repreſentation of the Annunciation, here are alſo the Remains of a Window. At the South End is likewiſe left part of the Chapel-Wall, with a Door-ſtead, exactly oppoſite to the North-Door, both theſe are bricked up. This Chapel was 58 Feet long and 32 Feet in Front.

THE preſent Frame of this Hoſpital ſtands indebted to the Care of *Huntingdon Plumptre*, above mentioned, Doctor of Phyſick, as appeared by the Inſcription over the Gate, which not being legible at this Time, I have borrowed of Dr. *Thoroton*.

> Xenodochium hoc cum ſacello adjuncto in honorem Annunciationis B. Virginis Mariæ pro 13 pauperiorum Viduarum et 2 Sacerdotum Alimonia *Johannes Plumptre*
>
> fundavit

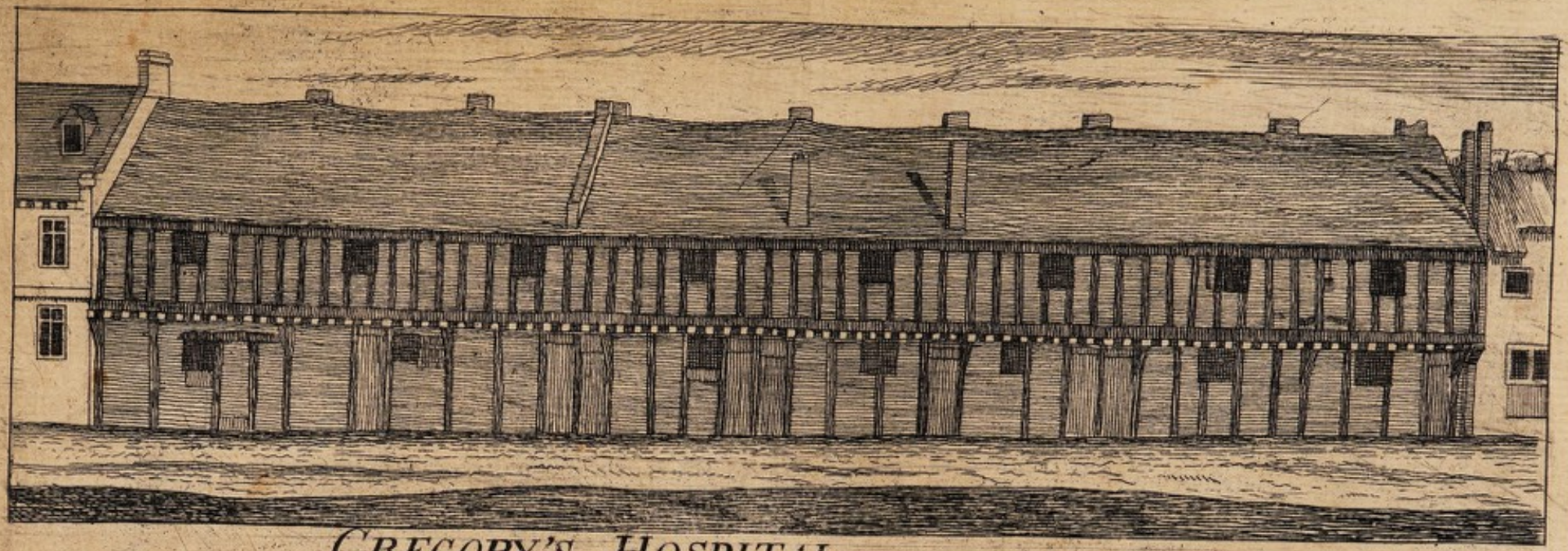
fundavit A. D. 1390 (*a*) Quod (temporis diuturnitate jam pene confectum) inſtauravit denuo, et hâc qualicunq; Structurâ ſe ſibi reſtituit *Huntingdonus Plumptre* ex Familiâ Fundatoris Armiger et ejuſdem Hoſpitii Magiſter A. D. 1650.

BEFORE I proceed to other Charity Houſes it may not be amiſs to give the Reader a very juſt Obſervation of *John Plumptre*, Eſq; upon the Inacuracy of Dr. *Thoroton*, in Relation to *Plumptre's* Hoſpital.

" THE Doctor in his Dedication to *William Dugdale*, Eſq; takes Notice that Mr. " *Pigot*, of *Thrumpton*, had produced ſome ſhort Notes of Serjeant *Boun's*, on the part " of Doomſday-Book which relates to *Nottinghamſhire*, and towards the Concluſion " of the Doctor's Preface, he ſpeaks of his Father-in-Law Serjeant *Boun's* Collections. " The long Quotations taken from theſe Collections, ſhew, that they were ſome- " thing diſtinct from the ſhort Notes before mentioned; but with how little Care and " Acuracy they were compiled, may be inferred from the Inſtances in one ſhort Pa- " ragraph p. 491, which the Doctor in kindneſs to his Father-in-Law, might as well " have ſuppreſſed.

" THE Paragragh ſpeaking of the Hoſpital by the *Leen-Bridge*, ſays it was " founded about *Edward* the 3ds Time, for divers poor Men. Both which Aſſerti- " ons are directly and rightly contradicted by the Doctor in p. 494, where he ſhews " that it was founded in the 16th Year of *Richard* II. and not for Men but 13 poor " Widows. But it is ſtrange too here that the Doctor ſhould have taken up with a " ſecond hand Authority, *viz.* the *Monaſticon Anglicanum*, which he cites in the " Margin for this, when it appears in the ſame Margin that he had the Peruſal of Mr. " *Plumptre's* Papers, among which then was, and ſtill is, an Exemplification, under " the great Seal of King *Richard's* Licence, of the 16th Year of his Reign, to *John* " *Plumptre*, Eſq; for erecting the ſaid Hoſpital for poor Widows: And in this very " page it falls out that the Doctor himſelf furniſhes an Inſtance of the Danger there is " in following theſe ſecond-hand Authorities. *Dugdale* in the Abſtract of the ſaid " *John Plumptre's* Inſtrument of Foundation of his ſaid Hoſpital, ſays, that the Pre- " ſentation to the Chantry there, was after the Founder's Death, to be in the Com- " munity of the Town of *Nottingham* and the Prior of *Lenton*; for this he quotes " the Regiſtry in the Archbiſhop's Court at *York*; whereas the ſaid Founder by that " Inſtrument ſtill extant, in the ſaid Regiſtry, gives the Preſentation ſolely to the " Prior and Convent of *Lenton*, in theſe Words: —— Poſt obitum vero meum, volo " quod ad Priorem et Conventum de *Lenton*, quicunq; pro tempore fuerint, pertineat " Preſentatio ejuſdem in perpetuum. — And the Blunder in the *Monaſticon* the Doc- " tor has roundly transferred into his own Book; in Truth the Doctor acknowledges fairly

(*a*) *This Inſcription might perhaps be ſomewhat worn in* Thoroton's *Time, ſo that he might eaſily miſtake the round part of the* 2 *for a cypher. The Licence being obtained in* 1392.



GREGORY'S HOSPITAL

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J Cleo Del et Sc

HANDLEY'S HOSPITAL

1750

" fairly in his Preface, that he never inſpected the Archbiſhop of *York's* Regiſtry, " norhad had it inſpected to any Purpoſe for him, and yet undoubtedly it would have " afforded much Light to his Work. There is alſo another great Fund of Informati- " on, which he never apply'd to, and that is the *Record-Office* of the Court of Aug- " mentation of the Revenues erected by *Henry* VIII. upon the Diſſolution of Monaſ- " teries, &c. in which there are particular Surveys of all the Church-Lands taken " into the Hands of the Crown, and many other valuable Documents for ſuch a Work " as the Doctor's."

Henry Handley's Alms-Houſes are in *Stony-ſtreet*; over the middle of the Build- ing are his Arms: *Arg. Feſſe Gules between three Goats in Courſe ſable, horned, bearded and hoofed, Or.*

Under it:

Henry Handley, Eſq; whoſe Body is interred in the Church of *Bramcote* in the County of *Nottingham*, cauſed this Alms-Houſe to be erected for 12 poor People, and did give one hundred Pounds yearly, forth of his ancient Inheritance, Lands at and near *Bramcote* aforeſaid, for pious and charitable Uſes, to continue for ever. Namely XL *l.* for the Maintenance of the ſaid 12 poor People; XX *l.* for a Weekly Lecture in this Town; XX *l.* for a Preaching and reſiding Miniſter at *Bramcote*; V *l.* for the Poor of *Bramcote*; V *l.* for the Poor at *Wilford*; XX *s.* to the Poor of *Beeſton*; XX *s.* to the Poor of *Chilwell*; XX *s.* to the Poor of *Attenborow* and *Toton*; XX *s.* to the Poor of *Stapleford*; XX *s.* to the Poor of *Trowell*; XX *s.* to the Poor of *Woollaton*; and IV *l.* to the Poor Priſoners in the Goals for the County of *Nottingham* yearly for ever, and one third Bell to the aforeſaid Church of *Bramcote*. — This pious, moſt charitable, and at this Time moſt ſeaſonable Donation, as it deſervedly perpetuates his Memory to be honoured by all Poſterity, ſo it gives a moſt worthy Example for Imitation. He died the 10th Day of *June* 1650.

THESE Habitations of the 12 Poor have been for Years in a very indifferent Condition, and tho' the Corporation moved by the late two hard Winters, has cauſed the Tiling to be ſomewhat Repaired, yet it is to be feared they will in Proceſs of Time, (unleſs ſome expedient be found out) be ſuffered to tumble down; becauſe the Corporation having only their Turn in placing a poor Perſon in, and not one Farthing being left towards repairing the Premiſſes, do not think themſelves any more bound to be at all the Charge of the Repairs then any other ſingle Truſtee, notwithſtanding the Founder in his Will, fixes the whole Charge of the Repairs upon the Town of *Nottingham*.

Bar-

Barnaby Wartnaby, in his Life Time founded an Alms-Houſe at the Corner of *Pilchergate*, by his Indenture bearing date *October* 30th, 1672, the 24th of *Car.* II. This Alms-Houſe is for the Maintenance of ſix People, three Men above and three Women below, each of which is to have a Gown every two Years, and annually a Cart-Load of Coals, for which purpoſe he gave two Houſes adjoining to the Alms-Houſe, alſo two Tenements in *Woolpack-lane*, the Rents whereof to be diſpoſed of for Cloathing, Coals and Repairs. Theſe Rents either increaſing or decaying, are really to be employ'd for the Support of the Alms People. If any of the Poor ſhould prove a drunken or debauched Perſon, the Mayor and major part of the Truſtees are impowered to put out ſuch a one and place another in their Room. The Mayor and Truſtees are to meet once in two Years to take an Audit of the Rents that are raiſed, and the Allowances of the Alms-People and Charges of Repairs, and what Stock Remains, at which Meeting 5 *s.* are allow'd to be ſpent.

The following is the Inſcription upon the Alms-Houſe.

As God above out of his Love
Has given to me ſtore,
So I out of my Charity,
Give this Houſe to the Poor.
Let's pray for one another
So long as we do live,
That we may to God's Glory go,
To him that this did give.

Barnaby Wartnaby, 1665.

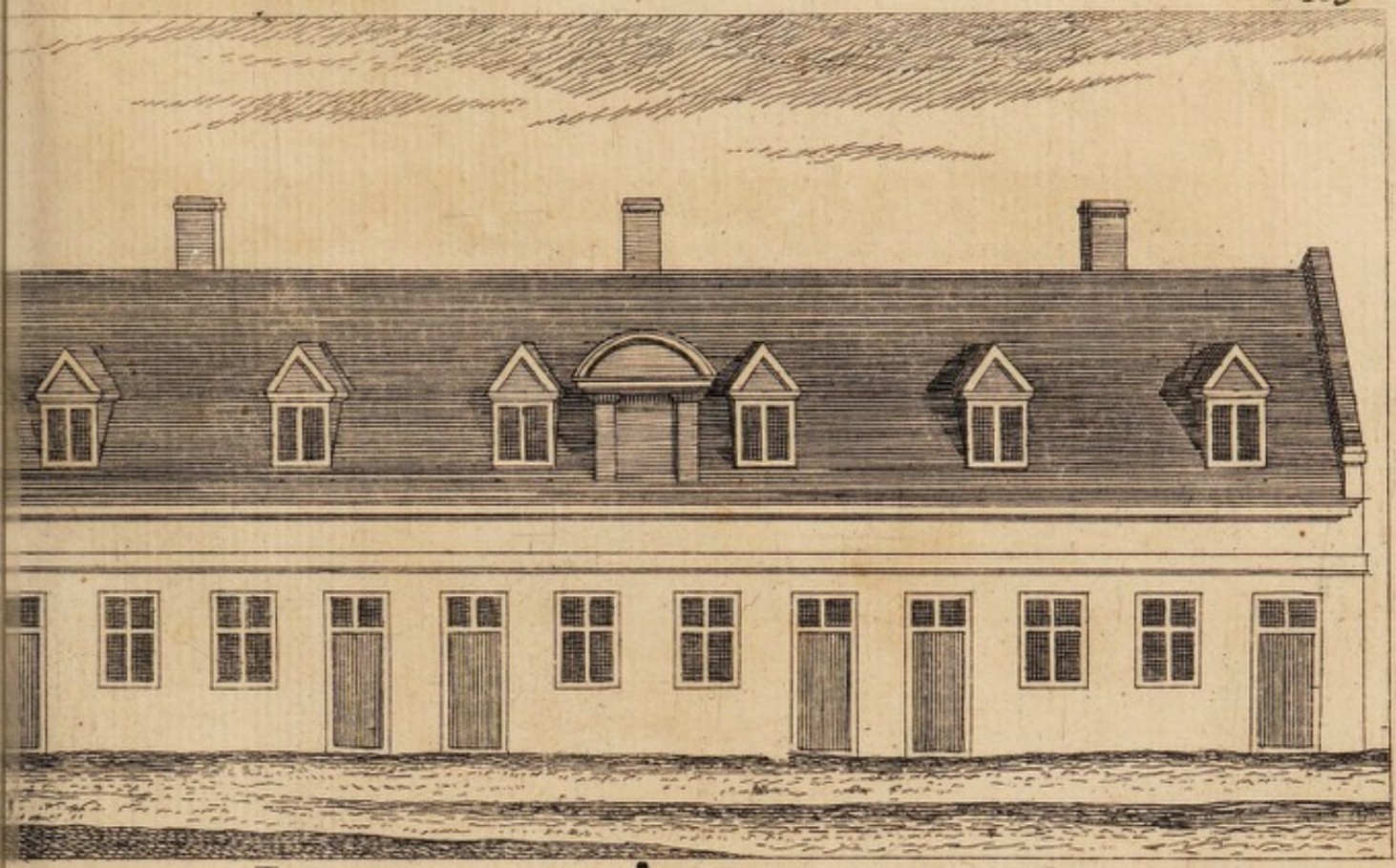
AT his Death he left in his Will bearing date *October* 30, 1672, to each of his Bead-folk 5 *s.* in Money, and 9*l.* to buy them new Gowns, and the Surplus to remain in the Hands of his Truſtees for this Houſe.

HE alſo left 10 *l.* to be diſtributed in Money or Bread to the Poor of *Nottingham* at his Funeral, and 40 *s.* to him who ſhould preach his Funeral Sermon.

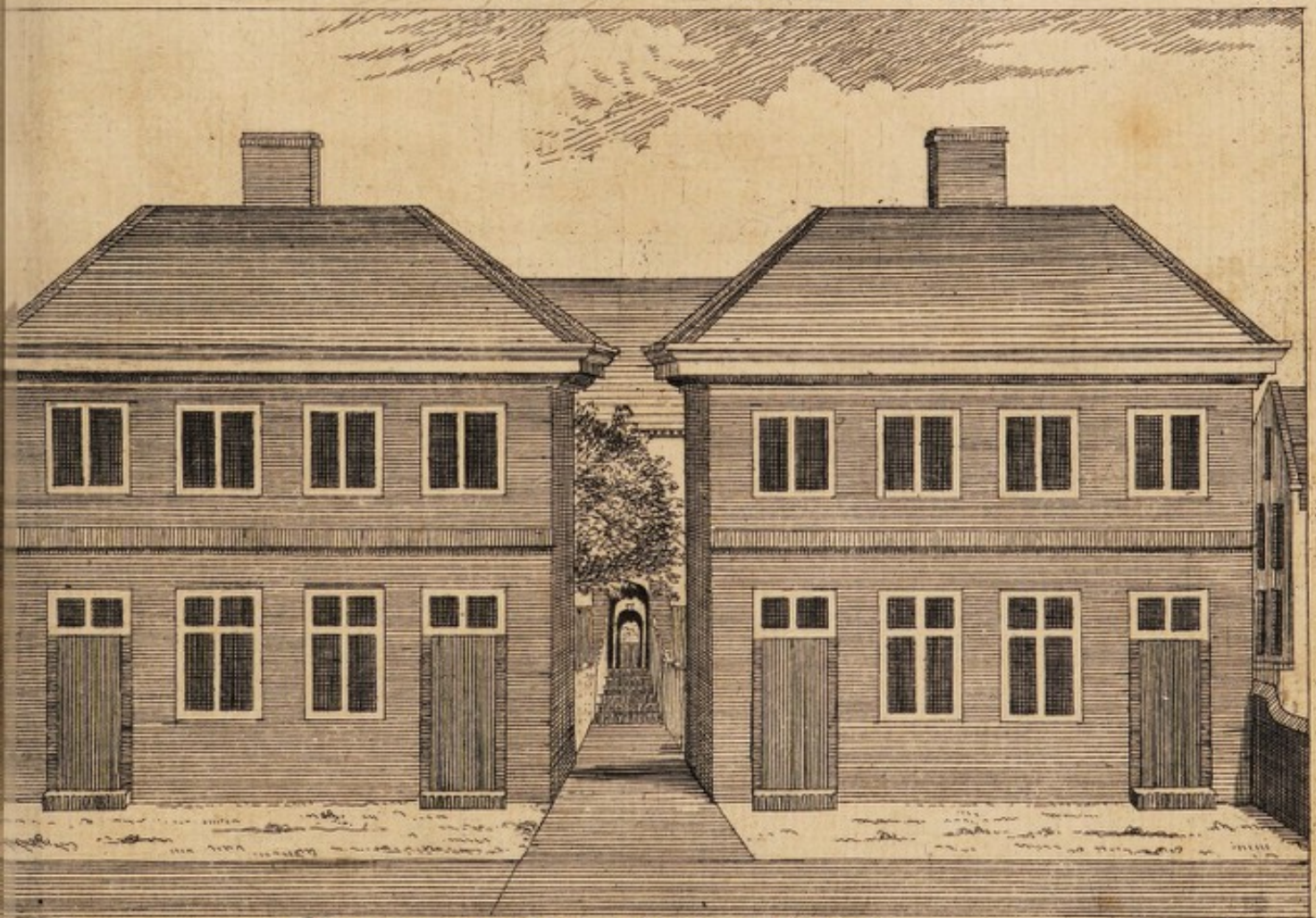
Mr. *Abel Collin*, by his Will dated *February* 4th, 1704, left the Remainder of his Perſonal Eſtate, (after all Legacies and Bequeſts were ſatisfied) to his Nephew Mr. *Thomas Smith* in Truſt for his Building and endowing of Alms-Houſes, all which the ſaid Gentleman like a good and truſty Steward, has faithfully performed to the utmoſt, in building an Ornamental, yet at the ſame Time ſuitable Fabrick, for the Habitations of 24 poor Men and Women in *Fryer-lane* in the Year 1709, commonly called the *New-Hoſpital*. Theſe Poor have beſides two decent Rooms and as many light Cloſets, 2 *s.* a Week paid to them duly every Saturday Morning, and annually a Tun and a half of Coals. On the North Front of this light and airy Building is this Inſcription :

This

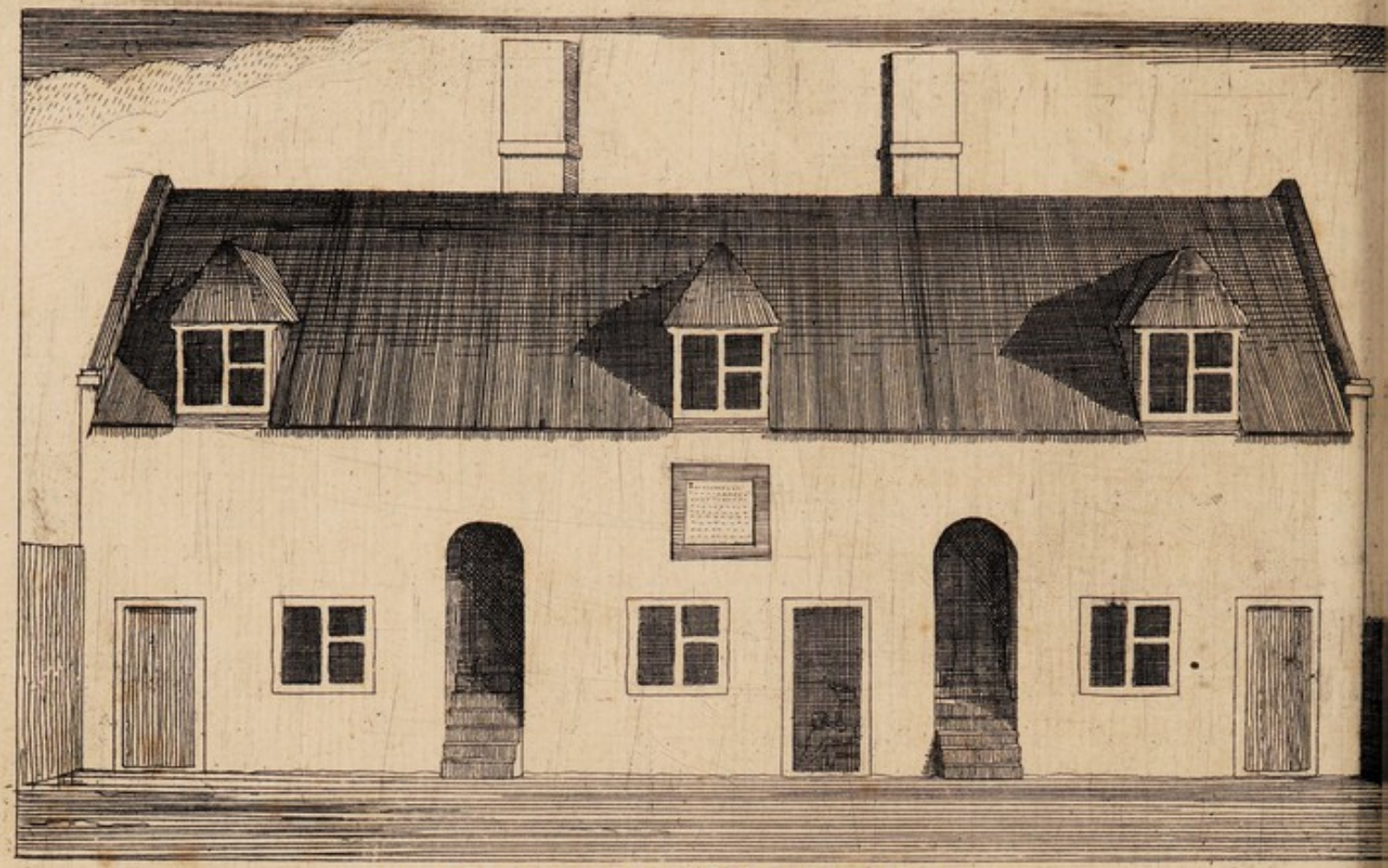
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T. del. & sc. COLLIN'S HOSPITAL 1750



WOLLEY'S HOSPITAL



T. Chr. Sculp.t

BILBY'S HOSPITAL 1750

This Hoſpital
By the Appointment of *Abel Collin* late of *Nottingham*, Mercer, deceaſed; who in his Life was of an extenſive Charity to the Poor of all Societies, and at his Death by his laſt Will and Teſtament, left a competent Eſtate for erecting and endowing the ſame; was by his Nephew and Executor *Thomas Smith* begun and finiſhed in the Year 1709.

ΑΠΟΘΑΝΩΝ ΕΤΙ ΛΑΛΕΙΤΑΙ.

William Bilby, of this town, by trade a ſhoemaker, did build in *Coal-pit-lane* an alms-houſe for eight poor perſons to live rent-free in, each has a two-penny loaf a week and yearly a tun of coals, beſides every new-years-day they have a public dinner, when Mr. Mayor, &c. ſits at table with them, after which each man receives one ſhilling and his ſhare of the remains of the victuals. All this proceeds out of the rents of ſome houſes in *Gooſe-gate*. On the front is this inſcription:

The ſtarry Science I profeſs,
And Surgery withal,
The Chymical among the reſt,
And Phyſick rational;
God gave and bleſs'd
What I poſſeſs'd,
And part of it I lent
Unto the Poor
For evermore
So rais'd this Monument.
Ye Men of Wealth
Whilſt now in Health,
Hearken to the Cryes,
The Poor redreſs
And God will bleſs
Your Evening Sacrifice.

By *William Bilby*, in the 63d Year of his Age 1709.

Jonathan Labourer, was a ſtockingmaker, who left his fortune in truſt to *Thomas Smith*, Eſq; banker in *Nottingham*, for charitable uſes, at his diſcretion, who cauſed habitations to be built for ſix decay'd frame-work-knitters, who receive every friday 11*s. i. e.* 1*s.* and 10*d.* each. And being informed of a near female relation of the teſtator who was marriageable and had no proviſion made for her, he looked upon her as juſtly intituled to a part of the charity and therefore gave her 200 *l.* to her portion. Theſe houſes ſtand by the road ſide without *Chapel-bar*.

Dr. *Thoroton*, p. 492. *col.* 2. takes Notice that the lepers of the hoſpital of St. *Leonard* at *Nottingham* the 10th of *Henry* III. had reaſonable eſtover of dead wood to be gathered in the foreſt of *Nottingham*, and I find in a foreſt book written in the 30th of *Elizabeth*, by *William Marſhall*, ſerjeant at mace, for the uſe of his maſter *Robert Alvie*, then mayor of *Nottingham*, *John Nodyn* and *Nicholas Sherwin*, ſheriffs, 1588.

" THAT *William Chaundeler*, of *Nottingham*, keeper of the houſe of St. *Leo-*
" *nard* of the ſame Time, *viz.* the 31ſt. of *Edward* III. made one prepreſture of half
" an acre of ground in the king's demains within the court of the town of *Notting-*
" *ham* in the ermitage that is call'd *Owſwell*, and it belonged to the hoſpital of St.
" *Leonard* of *Nottingham*."

I have made all the enquiry I was able, to learn where this hoſpital might have ſtood, but could not get any intelligence concerning it; I therefore conſidering that this kind of hoſpitals were never placed within the walls of towns; after moſt diligent ſearch about the out-parts of *Nottingham* I did not ſee any foot-ſteps which ſeemed likely to have been ſuch a houſe, except the ruins of a ſtone building at the ſouth-weſt end of the *Narrow-marſh*, which is without the confines of the ancient wall of the town. My anonymous author not mentioning this hoſpital, makes me judge that in his time, *viz.* 1641, the foot-ſteps were full as obſcure as at preſet.

The FREE-SCHOOL.

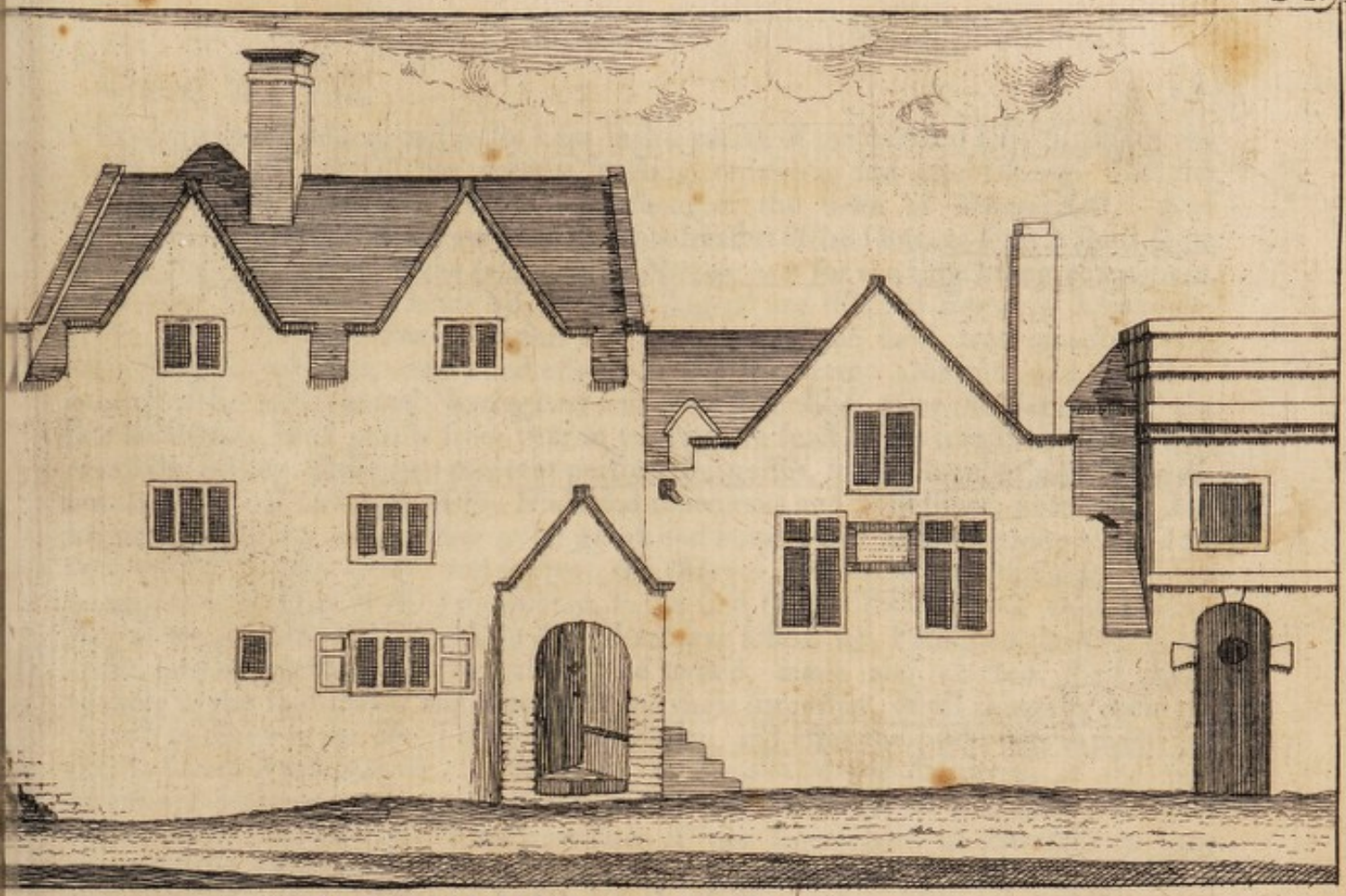
THE town of *Nottingham* has alſo the advantage of a free grammar ſchool. This was founded by one *Agnes Mellers*, a voweſs, often called lady *Mellors*, ſhe was widow of *Richard Mellers* a wealthy bellfounder in this town, and obtained a licence to erect a free-ſchool of one maſter and one uſher in the pariſh of St. *Mary*, bearing date *November* 22, the 4th of king *Henry* VIII. A. D. 1513.

Her Indenture by which ſhe ſettles the FREE-SCHOOL is as followeth

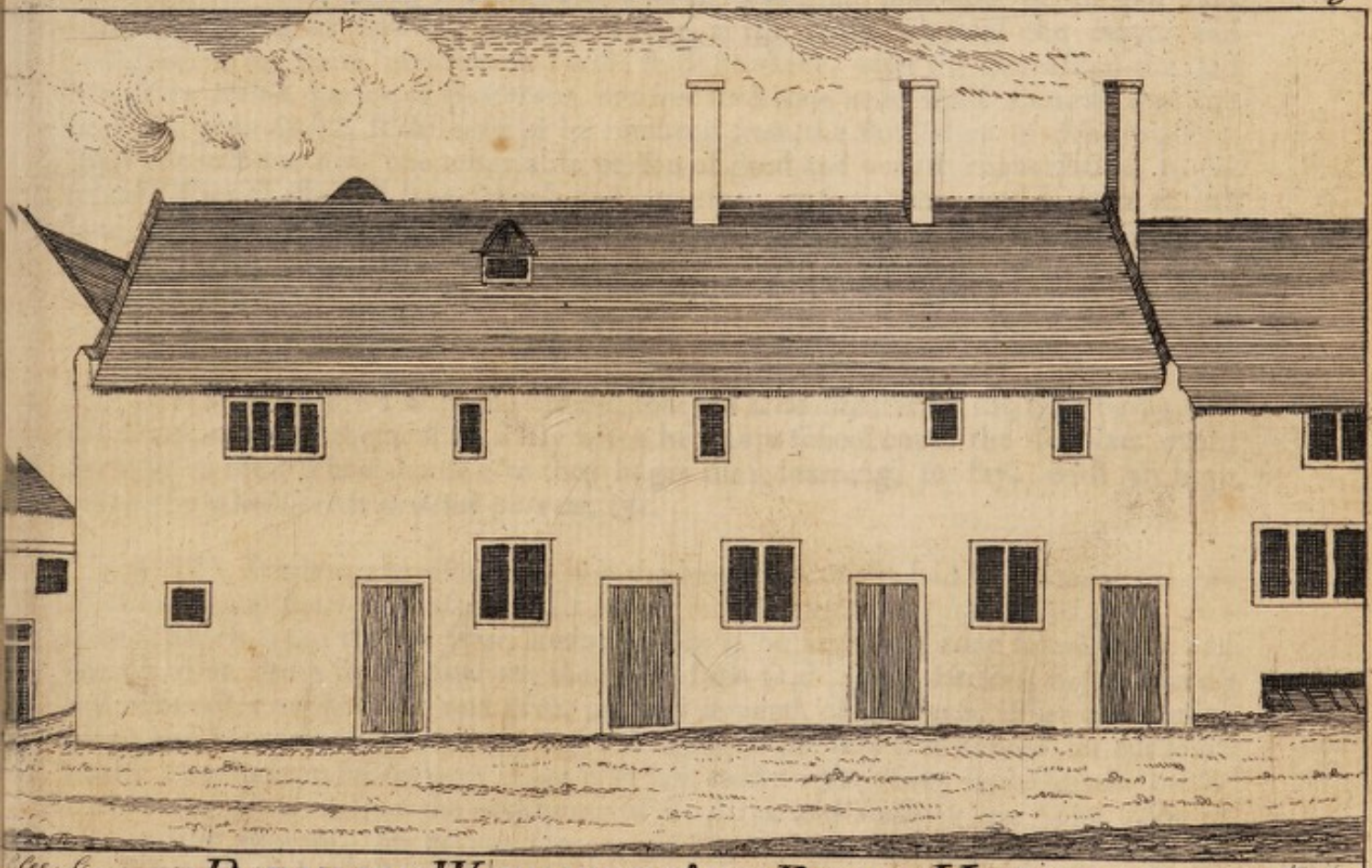
TO all chriſtian people, to whoſe knowledge this preſent writing triplicate indented ſhall come to be ſeen or read, *Agnes Meller*, widow and voweſs, ſendeth greeting, in him that is the root of *Jeſſe*, produced to the ſalvation of all people.

WHEREAS the moſt excellent and famous prince king *Henry* VIII. of his right bleſſed diſpoſition and meer mercy, by his letters patents ſealed under his great ſeal, has licenſed, authorized and granted, to his well beloved counſellor *Thomas Lovel*, knight, treaſurer of his moſt honourable houſhold, and me the ſaid *Agnes*, and to our executors, and to every one of us, licence, power and authority, to begin, found and erect, unite, create and eſtabliſh, one free-ſchool, of one ſchoolmaſter and one uſher perpetually to be kept in the pariſh of our lady in the town of *Nottingham*, for evermore to endure after the ordering, inſtitution and will of us the ſaid *Thomas* and me the ſaid *Agnes*, or one of us, our executors or aſſignes, or the executors of either of us hereafter to be made, and further things, as in the ſame letters patents more plainly appeareth.

KNOW ye, that I remembring how the univerſal faith catholick by clergy and commons moſt firmly corroborated, and by learning the public weale commonly is governed, ardently have deſigned to the honour of almighty God, laud and praiſe to the elect and choſen mother of mercy and virgin, our lady St. *Mary*, to accompliſh the ſaid virtuous and bleſſed Grant, and by force thereof, begin, erect, found, create, eſtabliſh and make one free-ſchool, of one maſter and one uſher, to teach grammar, ever-



THE FREE-SCHOOL



Vee sc.

BARNABY WARTNABY'S BEAD HOUSE 1750

THE FREE-SCHOOL

BARNABY MARTINDALE'S DEAD HOUSE

everlaſtingly to endure, and to be kept in the pariſh of our bleſſed lady St. *Mary* the virgin within the town of *Nottingham*, willing, ordaining and eſtabliſhing, that the ſaid ſchool be evermore called the free-ſchool of the town of *Nottingham*. And *John Smith* parſon of *Bilborow* I make ſchoolmaſter of the ſame, as long it ſhall ſeem to me and the mayor of the ſaid town of *Nottingham* for the time being convenient. And to my right truſty friends Mr. *William Engliſh* and *William Barwell*, I make deputies, and ordain guardians, keepers and ſurveyors of the ſaid free-ſchool during their lives: I will alſo, ordain and eſtabliſh, that the mayor, aldermen and common-council of the ſaid town of *Nottingham* and their ſucceſſors, after the deceaſe of the ſaid *Williams*, ſhall yearly from year to year on the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. *Richard* the biſhop, chuſe two diſcreet perſons, burgeſſes, to be chamberlains, guardians, keepers and ſurveyors of the lands and tenements and poſſeſſions, pertaining and bequeathed, given, or hereafter to be given and bequeathed and belonging to the ſaid free-ſchool, to rule, govern and ſupport, the charges, payments and buſineſs, of the ſame, from the ſame feaſt of tranſlation, to the ſaid feaſt of St. *Richard* next following, at which feaſt or within eight days then next following, I will that the ſaid guardians, now by me named, or hereafter to be named, made and elected, ſhall make account to the ſaid mayor and aldermen, and their ſucceſſors, of all things by them received or taken to the uſe of the ſaid foundation, and after their accounts ſo made and finiſhed, new guardians, or elſe the ſame, by the advice and diſcretion of the ſaid mayor and aldermen to be elected and choſen, and that the ſame guardians, keepers and ſurveyors, by the name of the guardians of the free-ſchool of *Nottingham* may plead and be impleaded before all judges of every court, and alſo writs and actions maintain and have. Moreover I will that the ſaid mayor, aldermen and common-council of the ſaid town of *Nottingham*, with the guardians that now be of the ſaid ſchool, or hereafter ſhall be, or eight of them at the leaſt, whereof the mayor and guardians of the ſame free-ſchool, I will, ſhall be three, after the deceaſe of the ſaid Mr. *John Smith*, parſon of *Bilborow*, or after ſuch time as it ſhall fortune that the ſaid Mr. *John Smith*, ſhall leave or be removed from the ſaid office of ſchoolmaſter, ſhall conduct and hire one other able perſon of good and honeſt converſation, to be ſchoolmaſter of the ſaid free-ſchool, and one uſher, at ſuch time, and as ſoon as the lands and poſſeſſions given to the ſaid free-ſchool, will ſupport the charge thereof, and the ſame ſchoolmaſter and uſher, for good and reaſonable cauſes, or either of them, to amove and expel, and others in his or their ſtead, to take, retain, and put in, from time to time, as often, and when they ſhall think requiſite and neceſſary.

AND furthermore I will and ordain, that the ſchoolmaſter for the time being, and his uſher, or one of them, ſhall daily when he keeps ſchool cauſe the ſcholars every morning in their ſchool-houſe e're they begin their learning, to ſay, with an high voice the whole *credo in deum patrem, &c.*

ALSO I ordain and eſtabliſh, that the guardians of the ſaid free-ſchool for the time being and their ſucceſſors, ſhall yearly on the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. *Richard*, which is the 16th of *June*, keep or cauſe to be kept and done ſolemnly in the church of St. *Mary* in *Nottingham*, the *obiit* of the ſaid *Agnes Mellers*, my husband's and mine after my deceaſe, and give, pay and expend, of the rents, iſſues and profits, given and bequeathed, pertaining and belonging to the ſaid free-ſchool, for our ſoul's health 20*s.* in form following: That is to ſay, to the vicar of the ſaid church, perſonally being preſent, from the beginning of the dirge and maſs of the ſame *obiit* to the ending thereof, for his attendance, and for his lights at that time burning 3*s.* and if he occupy by deputy, then to have but 2*s.* and to every prieſt of the ſame church

and either of the clarks of the ſaid pariſh there alſo being, for ſuch like time 4 *d.* and alſo to the mayor of the town of *Nottingham*, for the time, being perſonally preſent at the beginning and ending of the ſame maſs and dirge, 6 *d.* and to every alderman of the ſame town, there alſo being preſent, for ſuch like time, 4 *d.* and the mayor's clark and his two ſerjeants being and attending on their maſter and aldermen at the beginning of the ſaid maſs and dirge, and for ſerving ſuch things as ſhall be prepared for them at the ſaid *obiit*. to each of them 2 *d.* and to the pariſh clarks for the great bells ringing eight peals, and after the accuſtomable length, 3 *s.* and that the ſaid guardians ſhall retain and keep in their own hands for either of them for their own uſe —— —— for their buſineſs and attendance, in providing bread, ale and cheeſe, and towels, cups, pots, and neceſſary things at the ſaid *obiit* ; and there ſhall expend in bread, to be ſent to the aldermen &c. according to the cuſtom in the church 2 *s.* in cheeſe 8 *d.* in ale 16 *d.* and the reſidue remaining over this mine ordinance and will performed, if any be left, I will ſhall be diſtributed to the pooreſt ſcholars of the ſaid free-ſchool, to pray for our ſouls and all of our friends.

I will alſo, ordain and eſtabliſh and ſtrictly enjoin, that the ſchoolmaſter and uſher nor any of them, have, make nor uſe, any potations, cockfightings, nor drinking, with his or their wife or wives, hoſteſs or hoſteſſes, but once or twice in the year, nor take any other gifts or vails, whereby the ſcholars or their friends ſhould be charged, but at the pleaſure of the friends of the ſcholars.------Wages to be paid by the ſaid guardians.

AND here if it fortune the ſaid mayor, aldermen and common-council, to be negligent and forgetful in finding and chooſing of the ſchoolmaſter and the uſher, forty days next after ſuch time as it ſhall fortune him to be amoved, or deceaſed, keeping and doing the *obiit* yearly, in manner and form above expreſſed in ſuch like time ; or the lands and tenements or hereditaments, and other poſſeſſions, or the yearly rent of them into other uſes than finding of the ſaid free-ſchool, to convert ; then I will, ordain and eſtabliſh, that the prior and convent of the monaſtery of the holy trinity of *Lenton*, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have as a forfeiture, the rule, guiding and overſight, of the ſaid lands, tenements, or hereditaments, &c. ſchoolmaſter, with all other things to the premiſſes in any wiſe appertaining, to the intent above experſs'd, in as ample and large wiſe as the mayor and burgeſſes have or ſhould have had the ſame, by this my preſent conſtitution and ordinance.

ALSO I do ordain and eſtabliſh, that the ordinances, ſtatutes and eſtabliſhments and conſtitutions, for the good governance and rule of the ſaid free-ſchool, by me made in my life, under my ſeal, by me determined, everlaſtingly to be kept, and each one of them ſtedfaſtly ſhall be holden, obſerved and kept for ever, without any diminution or abridgement, or chan ging of them or any of them any wiſe, and that it ſhall be lawful to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and common-council and their ſucceſſors at all times hereafter, from time to time, at their liberty, other conſtitutions, ſtatutes, and ordinances for the good governance and continuance of the ſaid free-ſchool to make, them or part of them by their diſcretion to repeal, and admit at their pleaſures as often and whenſoever they ſhall think it moſt neceſſary and convenient, ſo that ſuch conſtitutions, ſtatutes and ordinances, of new to be made, nor any of them, be in any wiſe contrary or repugnant to the ſtatutes and eſtabliſhments and ordinances by me, in my life, under my ſeal, made, written and determined. In witneſs whereof, &c. &c. &c.

BESIDES

BESIDES the lands and houſes of a good value ſettled upon the free-ſchool by *Agnes Mellers*, it has received conſiderable addition by the bounty of other benefactors.

Robert Mellers, ſon of the foundreſs, alſo a bell-founder, by his will bearing date the 16th of *July* 1515, gave a cloſe which he bought of *William Page*, lying in *Basford-wong* and an houſe in *Bridleſmithgate* which he bought of the ſame perſon, or the money that ſhould be gotten for it; but if the ſchool ſhould not be kept according to the foundation as it was granted, his heirs ſhould re-enter and have the ſaid cloſe with the appurtenances again. He was burgeſs in parliament for *Nottingham*. *Thoroton* p. 497.

Thomas Mellers, another ſon of *Agnes*, by his will bearing date the 16th of *Auguſt* in the 27th of *Henry* VIII. 1535. *It*: I bequeath and give all my lands, tenements and hereditaments, in the town and fields of *Basford* in the county of *Nottingham*, to the uſe of the free-ſchool lately founded in the ſaid town of *Nottingham* by dame *Agnes Mellers*, my mother, deceaſed, for ever. This man was mayor of *Nottingham*, A. D. 1523, as appears by a ſchedule annex'd to a promiſſary note of *Henry* VIII.

In the old town-hall:—

Arg. a chevron between 3 *garbes ſable*, 3 *eſtoiles of* 5 *points of the* 1*ſt impaling gules and arg. divided by a pale ingrailed or. between* 4 *lions rampant counter-changed.*

Under it:

They be the arms of *John Waſt* and *Winifred* his wife, late brewer of *London*, which has given to the maintainance of the free-ſchool of this town of *Nottingham*, three tenements in the city of *London*, (ſituate in *Black-fryers*) 5*l.* by the year: On whoſe ſoul *Jeſus* have mercy.

N. B. *Theſe where ſold to defray the charges of a law-ſuit between the corporation and* Mr. Richard Johnſon, *maſter of the ſchool.*

John Hesky, alderman, by his will bearing date *ſeptember* 29, 1558, gave the property of all his tythes in the meadows and fields of the town of *Nottingham*, to the mayor and burgeſſes in truſt, as alſo a meſſuage on *ſwine-green*, to be employ'd towards the augmentation of the ſalary of the ſchool-maſters of the free-ſchool for ever, and 10 *s.* yearly on the anniverſary of the *obiit* of *Agnes Mellers*, the foundreſs, to be diſtributed among the poor, ſick, ſore and needy.

Mr. alderman *John Parker*, whoſe name has been twice mentioned above, did lay a foundation for a library for the uſe of the maſters and ſcholars of the free-ſchool.—There is alſo another legacy belonging to the free-ſchool, of 2 *l.* 13*s.* 4 *d.* paid by Mr. *Keys* of this town. See *Appendix*.

FROM *John Smith*, parſon of *Bilborow*, the firſt ſchool-maſter, I find no ſucceſſion in the books of call, or any where elſe, till 1626, ſince which time the following have been Maſters.

A List of the MASTERS and USHERS of the Free-School in *Nottingham*.

MASTERS.		USHERS.	
The Rev. Mr. Tibbald's		The first usher I meet with is:	
— Mr. Thomas Leek,	1630	The Rev. Mr. William Bradshaw,	1669
— Mr. Balston,	1641	— Mr. —— Vroyne,	1672
— Mr. Henry Pits,	1663	— Mr. John Littlefeare,	1681
— Mr. Samuel Birch,	1664	— Mr. Samuel Birch,	1686
— Mr. Jer. Chudworth,	1673	— Mr. John Lamb,	1708
— Mr. Gawen Knight,	1690	— Mr. John Clarke,	1709
— Mr. Edward Griffith,	1692	— Mr. John Peake,	1709
— Mr. Richard Johnson,	1707	— Mr. George Bettinson,	1714
— Mr. —— Woamack,	1720	— Mr. John Henson,	1724
— Mr. John Swaile,	1722	— Mr. George Wayte.	1732
— Mr. John Henson.	1731	— Mr. Thomas Nixon.	1747

THE first reparation of the school is perpetuated by the following inscription in the front:

This School founded in the Reign of
Henry 8th. by *Agnes Mellers*, and by
Injury of Time much decay'd was re-
paired *Ann*: *Dom*: 1689.
George Langford, Major.
John Aste, *James Huthwaite*, School-wardens.

FARTHER repairs and additions appear by the inscription on the stone in the wall facing the North;

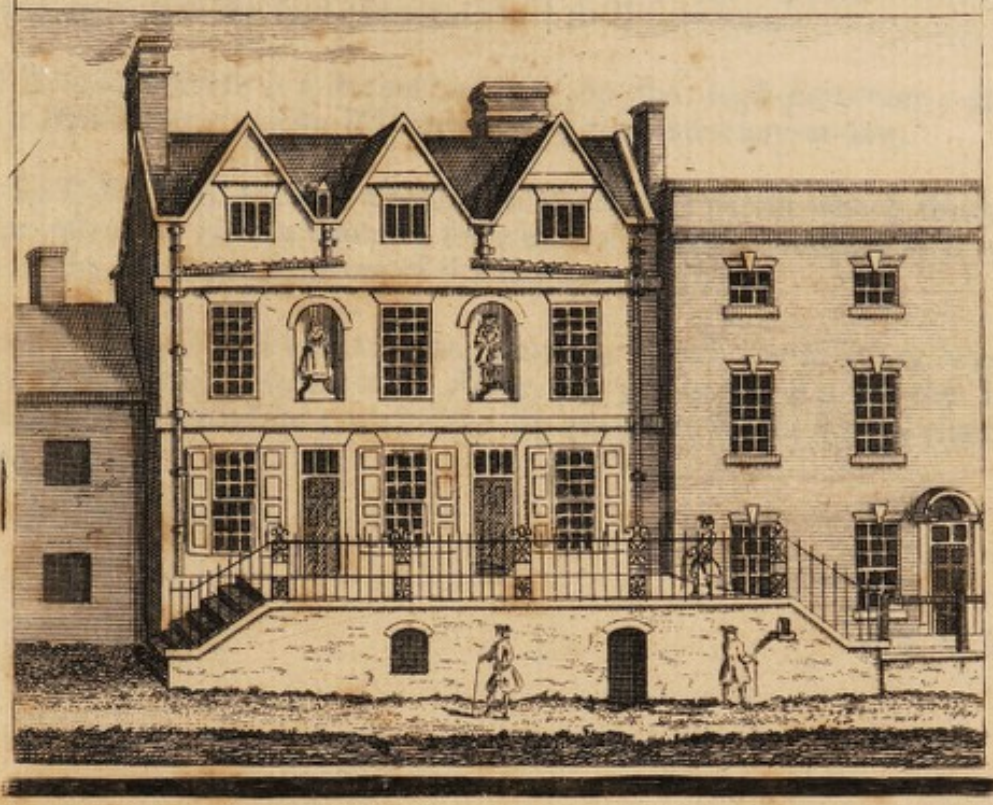
Pars hæc postica ædium
Præceptoris Grammatices
Vetustate labefactata & tantum
non collapsa, instaurata est
et superiore conclavium ordine
amplificata, pecuniâ ex
oppidano Ærario deprompta
Gulielmo Drury,
Arm: Prætore,
Matthæo Hoyland, *Francisco Smith*. } Scholæ Procuratoribus:

Richardo Johnson, Moderatore.
Anno Dom. 1708.

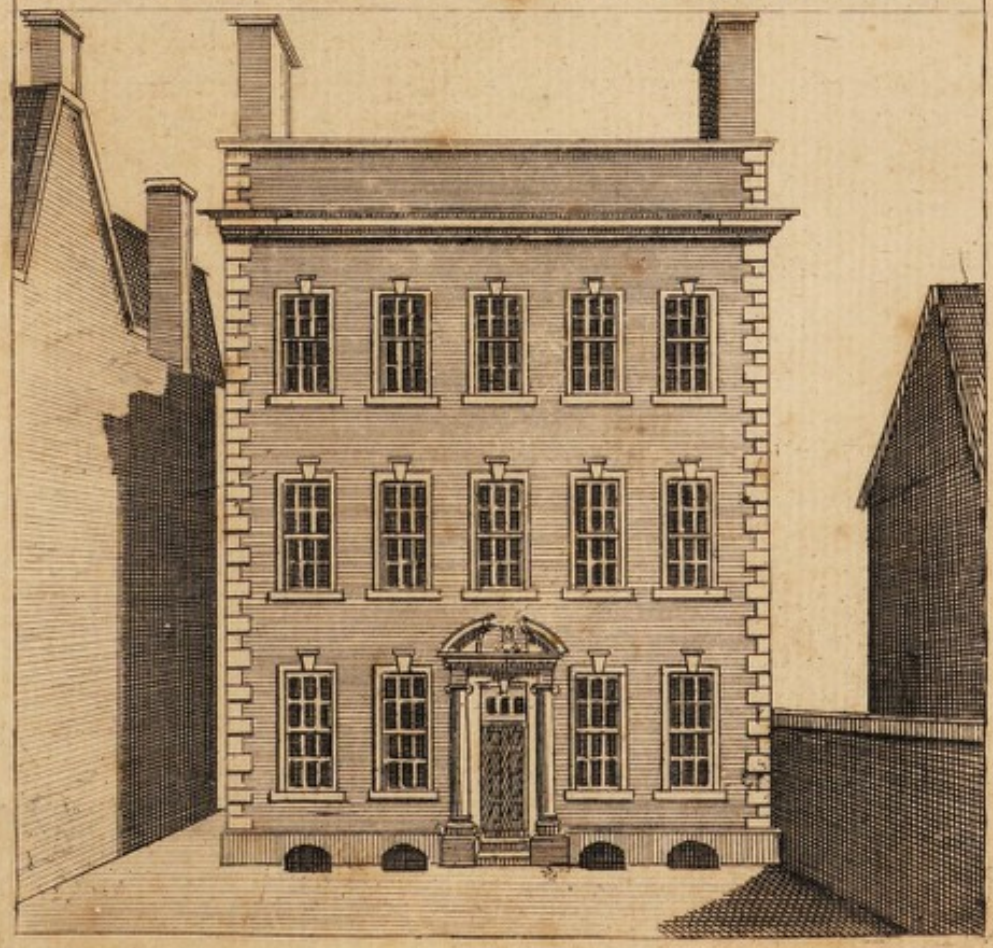
HERE is likewise a charity-school maintained by the voluntary contribution of several worthy gentlemen and substantial tradesmen of this town for the instruction of fifty poor children, in the principles of religion, spelling and reading. Forty of these are cloathed in blue.

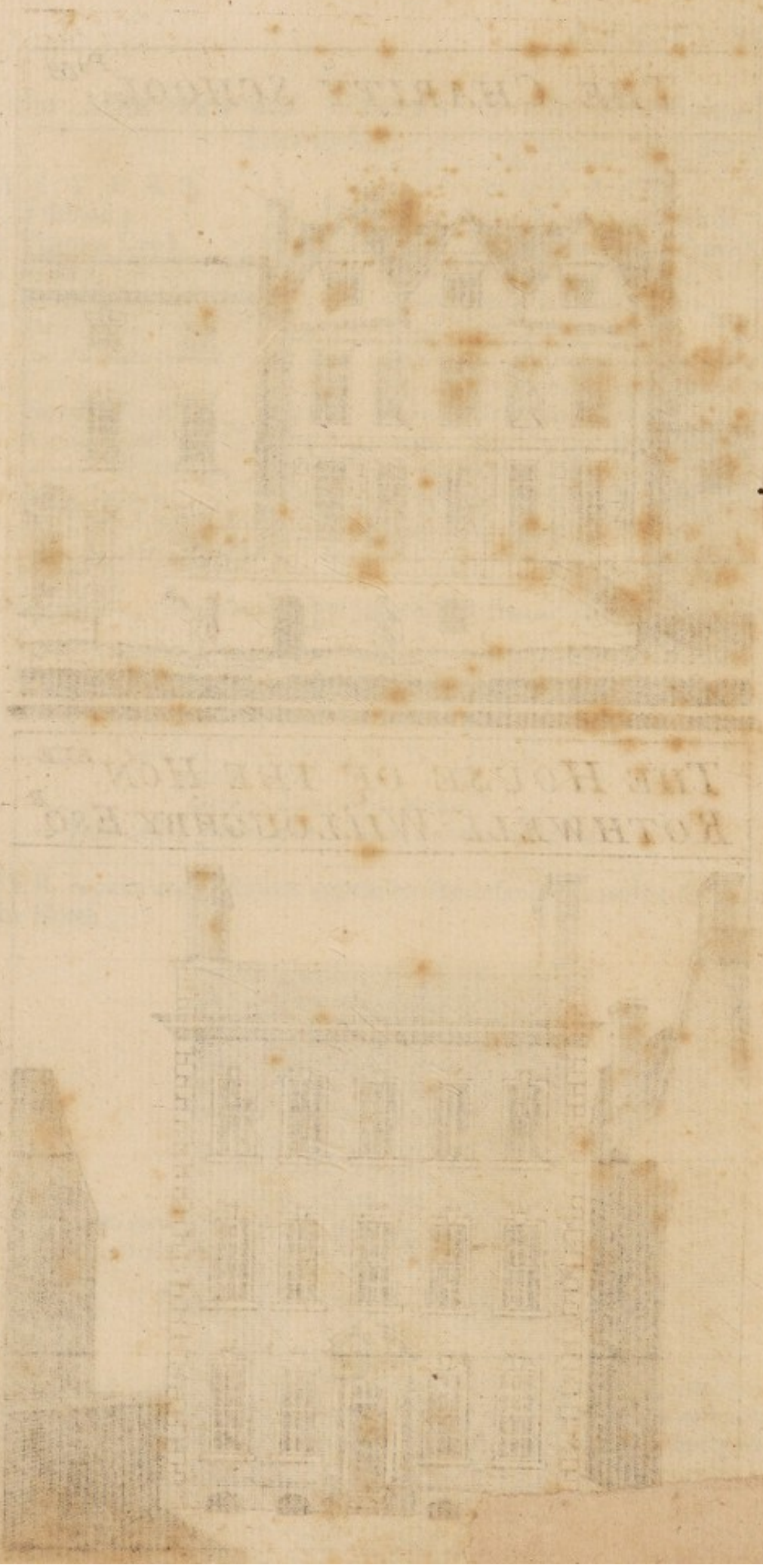
Mr.

THE CHARITY SCHOOL. P159



THE HOUSE OF THE HONBLE ROTHWELL WILLOUGHBY ESQR.





Mr. *Thomas Saunderſon*, ſome time regiſter of the ſpiritual-court in this town by his will dated the 2d of *february*, gave to the charity-children belonging to the charity-ſchool at *Nottingham*, 20 *s.* p. annum, and after the expiration of ſeven years, 40*s.* p. annum, as long as the ſaid charity-ſchool ſhall continue.

THE ſchool-houſe is a decent building on the *high-pavement*; the ground on which it ſtands was given by *William Thorp*, gent. attorney-at-law.

BESIDES this, there is a ſchool in St. *Mary's* pariſh where thirty poor children are inſtructed in like manner, for which the maſter receives 13 *l.* p. ann. paid to him by the churchwardens out of the ſacrament money.

A ſociety of good and well meaning perſons, which meet every wedneſday and ſunday evenings in the veſtry of St. *Mary*, pay yearly 6 *l.* 8 *s.* for the inſtruction of ſixteen more poor children; and about ſix are put to ſchool by the charity of private perſons.

SECT. VIII.

SECTION VIII.

RIVERS, POOLS, BRIDGES, ROADS, and the Foreſt of SHIRWOOD.

NOTICE has been taken in ſection the 1ſt. that *Nottingham* has the advantage of two rivers, both which are ſo placed that this town receives all the benefits which can be expected from any, without the inconveniencies the too near neighbourhood of currents generally brings along with it.

THE largeſt of the two is alſo the remoteſt from the town and is one of the four great rivers of *England*, (*a*) navigable at preſent ſo far upwards as *Burton* upon *Trent*, (the name of this river) but has been frequented by veſſels of burthen as far as *Nottingham*, time immemorial, and that it was ſo before the conqueſt appears clearly by *doomſ-day-book*, where it is ſaid, that the water of *Trent*, the ditch and the road to *York*, was kept by *Nottingham*, inſomuch, that if any one ſhould hinder the paſſage of veſſels, plough, or dig an hole, within two perches of the king's highway, he ſhould pay a fine of 8 *l.*

THIS River does in ſome meaſure divide the kingdom in the north and ſouth part, and Dr. *Inx*, in a ſermon preach'd before king *James* I. at *Newark*, calls it the *Metwand* of *England*, this diviſion is frequently found in the old records in the words of *citra* and *ultra Trentam*, and of the two lords chief juſtices in eyre, the one is ſtiled lord chief juſtice in eyre on this ſide *Trent*, the other beyond *Trent*.

NOR does it only divide the kingdom into north and ſouth, but it does this county in a more particular manner, for it is divided into ſix wapentakes or hundreds, of which three, *viz. Ruſhcliff*, *Bingham* and *Newark*, are on the ſouth-ſide, and three, *Broxtol*, *Thurgarton & Lee*, and *Baſſet-lowe*, on the north ſide.

THE origin of the name *Trent*, authors are not agreed about, ſome will have it that it receives it from the abbey of *Trentham*, becauſe it has not any name before it reaches to this place, tho' it riſes ſeveral miles farther up, in two heads, which join below *Norton*, ſo go to *Hilton*-abby, *Bucknal*-church, receiving above *Stoke* the *Foul-*

(*a*) - - - - - - - - - - - - That now they all began
To liſten to a long told prophecy, which ran,
Of Moreland, that ſhe might live proſperouſly to ſee,
A river born of her, who well might reckon'd be,
The third of this large Iſle. —
Drayton Poly Olbion, Song 12. *p.* 207.

Foulbrook-water, which comes thither from *Tunſtall* by *Shelton*, and making a confluence, paſs to *Hanfleet*, where they meet with another on the ſame ſide that deſcends from *Newcaſtle-under-line*. (*a*) This derivation ſeems to me no ways ſatisfactory, it being ridiculous in the nature of things, that a current of water, which is at leaſt ſuppoſed to be as old as the flood, ſhould receive its name from a little religious houſe, not founded 'till ſome thouſand years after. Others derive it from the french word *trente* which ſignifies thirty, maintaining that this river yields thirty different kinds of fiſh.

IF they mean that it breeds ſo many they are groſly miſtaken, for not much above half that number are properly the produce of the *Trent*; if they mean ſuch fiſh as are fit for food, none can make out the number, and if they take in all that comes under the denomination of fiſh, they exceed the number of thirty. Wherefore I can't allow this to be a fair deduction, and I am ready to think that this laſt Opinion is founded upon a barbarous old latin verſion. *viz.*

Limpida ſylva focum Triginta dat mihi piſcem.

Sherwood my hearth and *Trent* my fiſh ſupplies.

NAY *Drayton* goes farther, when not content with allowing our river thirty kinds of fiſh, he affirms in the following lines that it receives thirty ſtreams and had thirty large abbies near its banks:

Who (*b*) bearing many ſprings which pretty rivers grew,
She could not be content until ſhe fully knew,
Which child it was of her's (born under ſuch a fate)
As ſhould in time be rais'd unto the high eſtate.
(I fain would have you think that this was long ago,
When many a river that now fluxuouſly doth flow,
Had ſcarcely learnt to creep) and therefore ſhe doth will,
Wiſe *Arden* from the depth of her abundant skill
To tell her which of theſe her rills it was ſhe meant
To ſatisfy her will, the wizard anſwered *Trent*,
For as a skilful ſeer, the aged foreſt wiſt,
A more than uſual power did in the name conſiſt,
Which thirty does import, by which ſhe thus divin'd,
There ſhould be found in her of fiſhes thirty kind,
And thirty Abbies great in places fat and rank,
Should in ſucceeding time be builded on her bank,
And thirty ſeveral ſtreams from many a ſundry way,
Should unto her greatneſs their watry tribute pay.

Poly Olbion Song 12 p. 207.

(*a*) *This* Leland *takes to be the very* Trent *itſelf when he ſays that it ariſes in the hills above* Newcaſtle.
(*b*) *The Morelands.*

FOR my part I ſhall not miſpend my time in any farther fruitleſs etymological enquiry, but take the ſaxon name from Mr. *Cambden* which is *Treonta*. This might very eaſily in proceſs of time looſe the *o* and become *Trenta*, which is the name I find in all charters and records whereſoever this river is mentioned. (*a*)

BUT to proceed in the deſcription of the courſe of our river *Trent*, (wherein I chiefly follow *Hollinſhed*,) not far from *Trentham* our river croſſes a rivulet the name of which my author knows not, and thence going to *Stone-Aſton*, *Stoke*, *Burton*, the *Sandons* and *Weſton*, a little above *Subborn* and *Hawood*, upon the ſoutherly bank it receives the *Sow*, a great channel increaſed with many waters, hence it runs to little *Harwood*, meeting by the way one rill at *Ouſely-bridge*, another ſouth of *Riddleſley*, thence by *Hauksberry*, *Maveſtone*, *Ridware*, and ſo towards *Yoxhall*, in its way hither it receives two ſtreams, the one and leſſer by ſouth from *Farwell*, the other by weſt a fair ſtream increaſed by two brooks, this enters *Trent* directly weſt of *Yoxhall*, hence it goes ſtraightways to *Catton*, where it meets with the *Tame*, which comes out of *Staffordſhire* and empties itſelf about a mile above *Rempſton* into our river, which grown to ſome greatneſs proceeds to *Walton*, *Darklow*, and there croſſing a water that comes by *Newbold-hall*, it runs to *Stapenel*, *Winſhull*, *Whitmere* and *Newton*, where it receives two channels within a ſhort ſpace, the firſt, *viz.* the *Dove*, (which divides *Staffordſhire* from *Derbyſhire*) above *Newton-ſouch*, the *Trent* being thus farther enlarged, goes onward with its courſe, and between *Willington* and *Repton* receives two waters, one on each ſide, the one falling in by *Willington*, riſes by *Dawberry-Lyes*, and paſſes by *Truſſeley* and *Aſh*, &c. the other which enters above *Repton*, comes down from *Hartsburn*, &c.: The *Trent* having paſſed theſe haſteth to *Twiford*, *Ingleby*, *Staunton*, *Weſton*, *Newton* and *Aſton*, and ſoon after meets with the *Derwent*, a river which ariſeth in the edge of *Derbyſhire*, and runs near the *Welles* into our ſtream, which goes hence to *Sawley*, and north of *Thrumpton* takes in the *Sore*, which riſeth in *Leiceſterſhire*. After this the *Trent* proceeds to *Barton* where it takes in the *Erwaſh*, which riſeth about *Kirkby*, thence it purſues its courſe to *Cliſton* and afore it comes to *Wilford* it meets with a brook that paſſes from *Staunton* by *Bunny* and *Ruddington*, and thence the *Trent* runs to *Nottingham*, where it receives the *Leen*, next of all it paſſes by *Thorp* and *Farndon*, where it branches and makes an Iſland, and into the ſmaller branch goes a brook from *Belvoir-Caſtle*, call'd the *Devan*, and from thence runneth by *Bramſton*, to *Knipton*, and beneath *Knipton* meets with a brook that comes by weſt of *Croxton*, and thence holds on with its courſe, between *Wellethorpe* and *Belvoir-Caſtle* aforeſaid, and ſo to *Botteſworth*, *Normanton*, *Killingſton*, *Skilton*, there receives the *Snite* from the ſouth, whoſe head is near *Clauſton*, and e're long another coming from *Bingham*, and *Sibthorpe*, thence it runs to *Coxam*, *Hawton*, *Newark*-caſtle, and ſo to *Winthorpe*, where the branches are reunited, and thence goes on by *Holm* to *Cromwell*, and ſoon after taking in a brook coming from *Bilſthorpe*, to *Carlton* and to *Sutton*, there making a little Iſle, then to *Grinton*, where it touches a ſtream on each ſide, whereof one cometh from *Morehouſe* by *Weſton* and *Greſthorpe*, &c. the other from *Langthorpe*, by *Collingham* and *Boſthorpe*, &c. From thence likewiſe it paſſes to *Cliſton*, *Newton*, *Kettlethorpe*, *Torkſey*,

(*a*) Mr. Baxter, *in his gloſſary p.* 9. *gives us the roman name* Troventio *and ſays* Ravennas *calls the* Trent, Troantia.

Sey, *Knath*, *Gainsborough*, *Waltrith*, *Stockwith*, and leaving *Axholm* on the left, it takes with it the *Hogdike*-water out of the Isle, and so goes forth to *Wildsworth*, *Gastferry*, *Trushworth*, *Burringham*, *Gummeis*, *Hixburgh*, and beneath *Burton-stather*, at a place call'd *Trent-fall*, (having first received the river *Donne*) our river and another of the great rivers the *Ouse* coming from *York*, as if it were with joint consent cast themselves into the *Humber*.

THUS we have traced the course of the river *Trent* from its source to its reception by an arm of the sea, which is in all from *Trentham* miles, it is navigable for above an hundred miles, from *Burton* to *Gainsborough* by flat bottom'd, and from *Gainsborough* to the *Humber*, by keel built vessels, which navigation supplies diverse counties with all sorts of merchandizes they have occasion for. *See Section* V.

THO' I do not allow the whimsical derivation of the name of *Trent* from the number thirty; yet am I very ready to own, that this our river abounds in variety of very good fish. The fishery at *Nottingham* only, was once so considerable an article to the burgesses, that it is recorded as matter of complaint in *Doomsday-Book*, *viz.* That the burgesses were used to fish in the water of *Trent*, and that they then were forbid the same.

AND afterwards in the reign of *Henry* I. *William Peverel* in his foundation deed of the priory of *Lenton*, among other things he grants to the convent, the tythe of fish of the fishing of *Nottingham*, and no doubt but there were in those days a set of men who rented the water, and made their business to catch the fish for the market, these probably lived in the lower part and without the walls of the town, where a certain street still retains the name of *Fishergate* to this day, whilst other persons were better employ'd, than in mispending their time in destroying fish by unlawful means, (a transgression too common in our days.)

An Alphabetical List of all the Fish catch'd in the River TRENT.

1 Barbel,
2 Bream,
3 Bulhead,
4 Burbot,
5 Carp,
6 Chub,
7 Crayfish,
8 Dare,
9 Eel,
10 Flounder,
11 Grayling,
12 Gudgeon,
13 Lamprey,
14 Lampern,
15 Loach
16 Minow,
17 Muscle,
18 Perch,
19 Pike,
20 Roach,
21 Rud,
22 Ruff,
23 Salmon,
24 Salmon-Trout,
25 Salmon-Pink,
26 Sand-Eel,
27 Shad,
28 Smelt,
29 Stickleback,
30 Sturgeon,
31 Stream-Pink,
32 Tench,
33 Trout,
34 Whitling.

SOME of theſe come from the ſea, as high and often higher then *Nottingham*, *viz.* Sturgeon, Shad, Salmon, and Flounders, which two laſt ſpawn in the river. Smelts are ſeldom catch'd higher than *Gainsborough*.

SOME are forced into the *Trent* by floods from other rivers, brooks, ponds and ſtews, as Trout, Tench, Eels, Carp, &c. Cray-fiſh, are not very common in this river. Lamperns are a leſs ſpecies of Lampreys chiefly catch'd for baits.

CONCERNING the bottom of the *Trent*, ſee the account of my anonymous native of *Nottingham* in his own words.

" THIS river from the head thereof, ſome four miles above *Stoke* in *Staffordſhire*, " to the midway between *Newark* and *Gainsborough*, runs upon gravel, pebbles and " boulders, with which it ſeems, eſpecially with boulders, to be naturally paved, that " being the moſt excellent paving ſtone that is, for it will never break, nor in any " reaſonable time wear with iron bound carriages. There are in the channel of this " river divers hurſts or ſhelves, which in ſummer time lye dry, from whence the bor- " dering inhabitants gather great ſtore of theſe boulders, as they have occaſion, and " with theſe the whole town of *Nottingham* is paved."

I remember to have obſerved in *Fiſhergate* and on the upper part of the *Low-pavement* when workmen have dug for foundations, an old pavement, under the preſent, of a ſmall kind of paving ſtone, which might probably be the kind my author ſpeaks of. At this time they uſe no ſtones out of the *Trent* for paving, but have them moſtly brought to *Nottingham* from *Keyworth* and elſewhere.

THERE was a bridge over the *Trent* above an hundred years before the conqueſt, built by the order of king *Edward* the elder, in the year 1683, (*a*) when the ice tore away part of this bridge; it had only ſtone piers and the bridge itſelf was wood, built in the ſame manner as the two ſmall bridges are between this and the town-bridge. Since which time it is entirely rebuilt of ſtone ſupported by twenty arches, at the expence of the corporation, who alſo take care of the repairs of it by their officers the bridgemaſters. For which purpoſe the burgeſſes have obtained divers grants from the crown of houſes and lands, beſides many gifts and legacies, the whole amounting even at this day, clear of all charges and payments of burgeſſes parts, to upwards of one hundred and thirty pounds per annum, excluſive of what they occaſionally receive by the toll of milſtones and upſets of mercers, taylors, cordwainers, &c.

FROM the foot of this bridge there goes a ſtrong cauſway, well ſecured with brick-work, and covered with flat ſtones leading to the higher part of the meadows, and from thence acroſs the lower parts there are planks raiſed a foot, a foot and a half, and in ſome places two feet high from the ground, upon which in flood times people may go dry from *Heathbeth*-bridge to ſeveral parts of the town; all theſe are taken care of and repaired by the before mentioned bridge-maſters.

THIS

(*a*) *This ſevere froſt happened in the beginning of* September *and laſted till the* 5*th of* February.

THIS ancient bridge bears in all writings the name of *Heathbeth*-bridge, tho' differently ſpelt, for the etymology of which name I am indebted to *John Plumptre*, Eſq; a Gentleman happily furniſhed with all kinds of learning; the following are his own words:

" IN Dr. *Thoroton's* antiquities of *Nottinghamſhire*, p. 492. he quotes an eſcheat-
" roll of the 30th of *Edward* I. in which the bridge now called *Trent-bridge*, is men-
" tioned by the name of *Heathbethe-brigg*. He alſo quotes in the ſame page, a pa-
" per of ſerjeant *Boun's*, where this name of the bridge is ſpelt *Heathbet* (*a*) and in
" ſome ancient writings it is writ (more rightly as it ſhould ſeem) *Hebethe*; all
" which come to the ſame point, (for orthography in thoſe elder times was very un-
" certain) and plainly ſhew the word to be ſaxon, *heath* in that language ſignifies *high*,
" and *heath*, *highth*, and *bæth* ſignifies a *bath* or waſhing place, ſo that in modern
" *Engliſh* it would ſound *Highbath-bridge*, a name it undoubtedly received from
" ſome near adjacent place then noted for the reſort of perſons to bathe and ſwim in.
----- So far Mr. *Plumptre*.

THIS derivation ſeems to me to be highly probable, and that the word *high* was to denote ſuch bathing place to have been above bridge, and on the higher part of the *Trent*, where at this very day, there is a box (as I may call it) made of wood, on the ſouth bank of this river, built over the water upon piles, alſo another below bridge on the north bank, contrived for the conveniency of bathing unſeen, whither in the ſummer the ladies frequently take a walk and bath themſelves.

Dr. *Thoroton* takes notice of a chapel upon this bridge, for a proof of which he quotes the above-mentioned eſcheat-roll of the 30th of *Edward* I. *viz.* " That the
" jury found it not to the king's loſs, if he granted licence to *John le Paumer*, and to
" *Alice* his wife, (who was ſiſter and heir of *Hugh de Stapleford*, ſon of *Robert de*
" *Stapleford*, of *Nottingham*) to give 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 5 *d.* rent with the appurtenances
" in *Nottingham*, to a certain chaplain, to celebrate divine offices for the ſouls, &c.
" in the chapel of St. *Mary* on *Hethbeth-brigg*:" where in the doctor's time there was an arch, which went ſtill by the name of chapel-arch, but at this time is not remembred by any body I have met with, inſomuch that it cannot certainly be known whether the ſaid chapel ſtood at the ſouth or north end of the bridge, tho' one might conjecture that it might have been placed near the road, and that this chapel might poſſibly have given, (to a ſpot of ground which is the fartheſt boundary to the eaſt beyond the *Trent*, of the county of the town of *Nottingham*) the name of *Lady-bay*.

WHITLOCK, in his memorials, mentions a fort on *Trent*-bridge in the time of the civil-war, of which I cannot diſcover the leaſt footſteps, neither on, nor cloſe by the bridge, I am therefore induced to think that this fort was raiſed at ſome diſtance in the meadows, where I meet with a high ſpot of ground between the bridge and the caſtle, which even in the greateſt floods remains uncovered, in which opinion I am confirmed by the name it goes by, *viz. Hooper's-ſconce*, this laſt word being a cor-

(*a*) *In an Exemplification concerning the* Leen bridge, *that name is ſpelt* Heyeghbeythe-Brugge. *See* Appendix.

ruption of the german word *ſcantz* or the daniſh *ſcantze*, both which ſignify a fort or place built for the defence of a river, paſs, &c. (*a*)

THE leſſer of the two rivers is called the *Leen*, which riſes in the foreſt of *Sherwood*, above *Newſted*, formerly a houſe of canons regular of St. *Auſtin*, founded by king *Henry* II. but ſince the 32d of *Henry* VIII. the poſſeſſion of the ancient family of the *Byrons*. [See *Section* XII.] Hence it paſſes by *Papplewick*, *Hucknal*, *Bulwell*, *Basford*, *Radford*, to the town of *Lenton*, which receives its name from it *quaſi Leen-town*; at *Lenton*-bridge it uſed before the conqueſt to turn towards the ſouth and empty itſelf into the *Trent* over againſt *Wilford*-church; but the preſent channel, which is an artificial, tho' not a modern one, runs from the juſt-mentioned bridge, almoſt in a line by the foot of the ſteep rock, on which the old caſtle of *Nottingham* ſtood, and the preſent is erected, along the ſouth ſide of the town of *Nottingham*, and laſtly turns off at *Sneynton*-meadows, and ſeparating the juriſdiction of *Nottingham* from the pariſh of *Sneynton*, diſcharges itſelf into the river *Trent*.

THE antiquity of this laſt mentioned channel appears by the perambulation of the foreſt of *Sherwood*, in the 16th of *Henry* III. wherein it is expreſſed "That the "boundaries of the foreſt came down according to the courſe of the *Leen* to *Lenton*, and "from thence as the ſame water was won't of old time to run into the water of *Trent*." This plainly ſhews, that the *Leen* was turned long before this king's time, and conſequently it muſt ſeem moſt probable, that the occaſion of this alteration was the conqueror's building *Nottingham* caſtle, to which the bringing the river *Leen* muſt have been of very great ſervice, as well as it has ever ſince proved to the town. This entirely overſets the opinion of thoſe who affirm that the preſent courſe of this river is not above two hundred years ſtanding, whereas it is 526 years ſince *Henry* III. began his reign.

OUR *Leen* is a Trout-brook, and about *Newſted* it produces Cray-fiſh of a large ſize, which are carefully preſerved for the uſe of my lord *Byron's* family. This river affords beſides very good Eels, and many other ſorts of fiſh, of which the Gudgeons for bigneſs exceed thoſe of the *Trent*.

OVER the *Leen* between *Narrow-marſh* and *Fiſhergate*, is built a long ſtone bridge of twenty arches, this is called the *Leen* or town-bridge. Dr. *Thoroton*, p. 492, ſays the reparation of the bridge of *Nottingham* the 10th of king *John*, was undertaken by the brethren of the hoſpital of St. *John* the *Baptiſt* in *Nottingham*. In the next place he quotes from ſerjeant *Boun's* papers, that this bridge is to be repaired at the charge of the town and the whole county, which he grounds upon an eyre roll called *Ragman* of the 3d of *Edward* III. where he finds this preſentment: *Pons de Nottingham vocatus Tunebridge in defectu ville et totius comitatus*: He breaks off ſhort here without telling us what proportion of charge the town and the county are to be at; neither does he conſider that the record he cites, bears date 112 years before *Nottingham* was created a town and county by itſelf, which ought to have induced him to enquire whether this matter ſtood ſtill upon the ſame foot as before, or whether any alteration was made in relation to that buſineſs in the reign of *Henry* VI.

(*a*) *There is ſtill viſible ſome obſcure foot-ſteps of lines raiſed in the edge of the* Rye-hills, *between* Trent-bridge *and the* Caſtle, *made in the civil-war.*

VI. or any ſubſequent reign, and he could eaſily have informed himſelf that there was an exemplification of an inquiſition about the *Leen*-bridge to be found among the records in the town-hall of *Nottingham*, of ſo late a date as the 36th of *Henry* VIII. wherein it is expreſſed that the ſaid great bridge over the *Leen*, has time immemorial been upheld and repaired by the town of *Nottingham* and the ſeveral *Wapentakes* or *Hundreds* of the *County* and that in proportion as follows:

THE town of *Nottingham* is to repair the north end of this bridge, and the two arches next adjoining to the ſame, containing in length 46 feet and a half.

BROXTALL-hundred, the three adjoining to the juſt-mentioned two arches, containing 81 feet and a half, and the middle column between the two arches, is to be upheld and repaired at the joint expence of *Nottingham* and *Broxtall*.

THURGARTON a LYGHE, is to repair the five next adjoining to the three arches, containing 135 feet and a half, the middle pillar between them and the three foregoing is to be repaired at the common charge of *Broxtall* and this hundred.

BASSETLOWE-hundred, is to repair the five arches next beyond the five before-mentioned, containing in length 169 feet and a half, which is as much as anciently ſix arches contained, and the middle column between theſe ten arches, is to be repaired in common by this hundred and the preceding.

NEWARK hundred repairs the three arches next adjoining to the laſt five, and the middle column between theſe three and aforeſaid five, this hundred is to repair in common with *Baſſet-lowe*.

BYNGHAM-hundred repairs a certain parcel of this bridge containing 105 feet, and the middle pillar in common with *Newark*.

RYSCLIFF hundred is to repair two other arches next to the aforeſaid parcel, and the ſouth end of the ſaid bridge, containing in length 57 feet and the middle pillar between theſe two arches and the ſaid parcel is to be repaired in common by the two laſt mentioned wapentakes.

BETWEEN the two principal bridges, *i. e.* the *Trent* and *Leen*-bridge and about the middle, betwixt the *Trent*-lanes, are two conſiderable pools of water, not without good fiſh in them, around which is the common paſſage for horſes and wheel-carriages, except in times of a flood, in which caſe, two bridges built over theſe pools, give paſſage to horſes, coaches, waggons, &c. to avoid the danger of driving or riding into one of theſe pools; theſe bridges at other times have chains a-croſs them, whence both theſe pools and the bridges have obtained the names of *Chainy-bridges* and *Chainy-pools*, a corruption of chained. There are farther between the *Leen*-bridge and theſe juſt named bridges, very high planks and rails, reaching from the one to the other, over which when the waters are out people may walk on foot dry to *Chainy*-bridges, and thence over the higheſt part of the meadows and the above-mentioned cauſeway to *Trent*-bridge, which is a meaſured mile. Theſe planks and rails are likewiſe kept in repair by the bridge-maſters.

HAVING now done with the rivers and bridges, we will turn an eye towards the roads, and begin with the road to *London*, concerning which it muſt be confeſs'd

that

that till within these few years between *Nottingham* and *Loughborough*, it was so very bad, not to say dangerous, that by travellers it was deemed next to impossible to make it good, especially that part of it which is called *Codlingstock*, commonly *Costock-lane*, naturally a blew, stiff and greasy clay, in which the original curse seems to center, for it is neither fit for culture nor passage. However upon proper application an act of parliament was obtained, which took place in *May* 1738, when the commissioners went about it with great vigour and expedition, having first taken care to be provided with the true spur to all expeditious works, I mean a sufficient stock of money; they employed the late alderman *Cooper* of *Leicester*, a man who understood the nature of ordering this kind of affairs so well, and managed them with so much integrity, that if he did not outdo most others he at least equalled the best; thus provided the work went on briskly, and in a surprizing short time the road between this town and *Loughborough*, called nine miles, but being fourteen measured, is now as firm and good as any turnpike road in *England*, and travellers are put to a stand which to admire most, the expedition or goodness of the performance; to this I must add, that the corporation in the year 1740, made the south entrance into *Nottingham* very convenient, which was a narrow passage cut out in the rock on which the town stands, where but one coach or waggon could pass at a time, as it were between two high cliffs, but now is so open, light and spacious, that in some parts three or four carriages can easily give way to each other: They were animated thereto by an act of generosity of the right honourable *Francis* lord *Middleton*, who the year before had at his own cost and charges, levelled part of the sand-hills, and thereby much enlarged the coming to the town from the west, having before done the same between these hills and *Lenton*, insomuch that the road to *Derby* between *Nottingham* and *Woollaton* is very pleasant, and equally good in winter and summer.

THE road to *Mansfield*, a forest town, twelve computed miles from *Nottingham*, affords at all times easy travelling for foot passengers as well as others.

THE road to *York* is no more the same it was, before, at, and for some reigns after the conquest, I mean upon the *Fosse* by *Lincoln*, &c. but since the high forest is become so bare of wood, travellers have room enough to make their way to that city easy and pleasant.

THE horse road over the forest to *Newark* from *Nottingham*, is likewise seldom inconvenient, but on the contrary for the most part, especially in summer furnishes the horsemen for eight miles with a most pleasurable journey, by the north bank of the river *Trent*, whilst he rides on a green lawn and enjoys the most delightful view of the high and steep hills near the opposite side of the river, plentifully adorned with all kinds of spring wood, which frequently tempts the judges in the summer assize, to chuse this road, and make their entrance into the town on horseback.

THERE remains now before I close this section, to take notice of the forest of *Sherwood*.

THIS Forest is one of the ancient ones, considerably older than the conquest, as most others except the *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, and *Hampton-Court* forest in *Surrey* and *Middlesex* made by *Henry* VIII. the 31st of his reign, by act of parliament.(*a*)

MY

(*a*) Blount's *Law Dictionary*

MY anonymous of *Nottingham* divides it into the high-foreſt and thorny-woods, or (which would have been as well) the chace, (*a*) " this laſt tho' conſiderably leſs " than the former, contains notwithſtanding the bounds and territories of nineteen " towns, of which *Nottingham* is one, (tho' not in view or regard.) That part call'd " the high-foreſt was anciently moſt richly provided with ſtately oaks, in tallneſs " and ſtraightneſs of the bole, hardly giving way to the firs in the northern parts of " Europe, quite freed from any thorns or other underwood, where now ſays my au- " thor, (above an hundred years ago) is nothing to be ſeen but oves and boves *et* " *prova campi*, graſing upon a green carpet, without ſo much as a buſh for a nightin- " gal to reſt in, yet are there ſome footſteps or reliques of the ancient beauty of this " foreſt in the parts of *Belhaigh* and *Birkland*, tho' thoſe alſo be ſhrewdly gelded " and pruned." Dr. *Thoroton* in 1675, complains that in his time ſo many claims have been allowed by the deputies and lieutenant of the lord warden, that he fears there will ſhortly not be wood enough left to cover the bilberies, which every ſummer were won't to be an extraordinary great profit and pleaſure to the poor people who gathered them and carried them about the country to ſell. The part of thorny-wood took its name from the plenty of thorns, beſides other underwood; in this harbour the kings fallow deer, whilſt the red deer entirely keep in the high-foreſt, tho' very barren. Anciently the extreme ſeverity (*b*) of the foreſt laws under the norman kings and ſome others were very burthenſome to the ſubjects, eſpecially to thoſe whoſe lands and poſſeſſions did border upon the foreſt; but in king *John's* reign, a charter was obtained to mitigate ſome hardſhips then complained of, and in the reign of his ſon *Henry* III. a farther charter was granted to his people, relating to the liberties in the foreſt the 16th of his reign, as appears by the exemplification of a perambulation, whereby the boundaries of the foreſt were determined and diſtinguiſhed from that part which was then diſ-foreſted. It bears date *July* 15th in the 16th of *Henry* III. and may be ſeen in the *Appendix*, as alſo a perambulation made *Auguſt* 26th, the 21ſt of *Henry* VII. with mention of a perambulation made the 19th of *September* the 35th of *Henry* VIII.

(*a*) Manwood's *difference of a chace from a foreſt is*: 1ſt. In that a chace has no particular that are proper for a chace only; for all offenders in a chace are to be puniſhed by common-law, and not by any law peculiar only to a chace. 2*dly*. A chace has no ſuch officers as a foreſt has, *viz*. Neither verderers, foreſters, regarders or regiſters, but only keepers and woodwards. 3*dly*. A chace has no court of attachment, ſwanimote, or juſtice ſeat, as a foreſt has. *Ibid.*

(*b*) William *the* Conqueror *cauſed the eyes of a man to be put out who took either a buck or a boar.* William Rufus *would hang a man for taking a doe, and for a hare he made him pay* 20 *s. and* 10 *s. for a coney. The ſame* Rufus *cauſed fifty rich men to be apprehended and accuſed them for taking and killing his bucks, which they denying were to clear themſelves by fire ordeal.* Henry IV. *made no diſtinction between he who killed a man and he who killed a buck, and puniſhed thoſe who deſtroyed the game (tho' not in the foreſt) either by forfeiture of their goods or loſs of limb; but* Henry II. *made it only impriſonment for a time. His ſon* Richard I. *revived the old laws for puniſhing thoſe who were convicted of hunting in the foreſt:* viz. *that they ſhould be gelt and have their eyes pulled out, but the ſame king afterwards abliſhed this puniſhment, and appointed ſuch convicts to abjure the realm, or be committed, or pay a fine.* Edward I. *appointed the ſame puniſhment, but that they ſhould be free life and limb.* Blount's Law-Dictionary.

SECTION IX.

A Deſcription of the Caſtle of NOTTINGHAM, with a ſhort Account of the Governors of it.

AT the ſouth-weſt end of the town of *Nottingham* there is a ſteep rock, the ſouth-ſide of which, where the river *Leen* runs cloſe by, deſcends in a precipice, and is quite inacceſſible ; (*a*) on this part of the rock ſtood an ancient ſtrong tower, wherein the *Danes* in the time of the heptarchy, held out a ſiege againſt *Buthred* king of *Mercia*, king *Alfred*, and *Ethelred* his brother, king of the weſt *Saxons* ; but none of our hiſtorians informing us when or by whom this fortreſs was built, it may ſafely plead its antiquity.

SOON after the conqueſt king *William* the *Conqueror*, either repaired this ancient faſtneſs, or elſe built quite a new caſtle, on the ſame ſpot where the old tower ſtood : (*b*) For hiſtory tells us, that when *Edwyn* earl of *Cheſter* and *Morcar* his brother earl of *Northumberland* had raiſed an army in the north and revolted, king *William* I. drew his forces together with the utmoſt expedition and marched againſt them, in his march he fortified the caſtle of *Warwick* ; this was A. C. 1068, in the ſecond year of his reign ; at this very time he alſo built the caſtle of *Nottingham*, to ſecure a retreat in caſe of neceſſity, and to keep the town in awe.

THOROTON ſpeaks variouſly concerning the founder of this caſtle, one while he ſays doubtfully that it was built by *William Peverel*, or elſe by *William* I. (*c*) his father ; in another place (*d*) he tells us, that he does not certainly find when this caſtle was built, but doubtleſs it was by *William Peverel*. Here he plainly ſhews, that certainly he never looked into *Holinſhed*, *Camden*, *Stow*, and others, but blindfoldly copied his father-in-law's manuſcript. In the ſecond column of the ſame page, he proceeds : " It ſeems the *Conqueror* or one of his *Sons*, gave the dominion of *Not-*" *tingham* and the foreſt, to his *baſtard* ſon." If we believe him, that *Peverel* was the founder of our caſtle, we muſt alſo believe that he had many lands and poſſeſſions in theſe parts before he did erect it, for it would be ridiculous to think that he would build a fortreſs where he had nothing to looſe. Our above-mentioned hiſtorians agree, that *William* I. committed the cuſtody of this caſtle to his natural ſon *William Peverel*, the ſecond year of his reign, *i. e.* the very year it was built in. It is therefore as weak to imagine that *Peverel* was the founder, as that one of the conqueror's ſons ſhould give to him what he was poſſeſſed of already.

THIS

(*a*) *Its perpendicular height is* 133 *feet*
(*b*) Rapin, *Vol.* I. p. (*c*) p. 488. (*d*) 490.

THIS caſtle was greatly enlarged and received vaſt additions both of ſtrength and beauty by *Edward* IV. who on account of *Nottingham's* having proved very lucky to him, had ever after a great value for it: But he did not live to ſee all the work compleated, for he began a ſtately and magnificent fabrick of ſtone, of which he finiſhed one large tower of three heights, and raiſed up the reſt of the building from the foundation to the laying of the firſt floor, (ſays *Leland*). His perfidious and unfortunate brother who after murdering his nephews placed himſelf on the throne, by the ſtyle and title of *Richard* III. made round windows of timber above thoſe of ſtone, and did finiſh all the reſt.

THIS additional part of the caſtle was commonly called the new-tower, but *Richard* III. who but a very little while before the fatal battle of *Boſworth* reſided in it, called it the caſtle of care, of which, as well as that erected by the conqueror, from *Leland*, who ſaw it in the time of *Henry* VIII. *Camden*, who ſaw it in queen *Elizabeth's* reign, an anonimous manuſcript author a native of *Nottingham* who lived on the ſpot in the reign of king *James* and part of king *Charles* I. together with the ruins of the outer baſtions remaining, and with the help of a plan of the ancient work, taken by Mr. *Smithſon* in the years 1617, I gather the following deſcription.

THE works of the caſtle of *Nottingham* were diſtinguiſhed into the old and new tower. The firſt built on the higheſt and ſteepeſt part of the rock, was that which *William* I. cauſed to be erected; the other which had in it much larger and more beautiful buildings, as well as one extraordinary ſtrong tower, ſtood north of the former, was begun by king *Edward* IV. and finiſhed by *Richard* III.

" THE baſs court (ſays *Leland*) is large and mighty ſtrong, and there is a ſtately " bridge (with pillars bearing beaſts and giants) over the ditch into the ſecond ward, " the front of which at the entrance is exceeding ſtrong, with towers and port-cul- " lices." (*a*) " Within is a fair green court fit for any princely exerciſe. The " ſouth-eaſt parts of the caſtle are ſtrong and well towered, within the old tower there " is another court tho' ſomewhat leſs then the laſt mentioned," (*b*) " in the midſt " whereof there is a ſtair-caſe of ſtone, about ſix or ſeven feet above ground, in " which there is a door to enter and ſteps to lead, (of late much worn) through the " main rock to the foot thereof and the bank of the river *Leen*; by this paſſage (the " keepers ſay) *Edward* the 3ds band came up through the rock and took earl *Mor-* " *timer* priſoner." " The dungeon or priſon ſtands by ſouth and eaſt, and is extra- " ordinary ſtrong *et natura loci et opera.* " (*c*) In the firſt court we go down many " ſteps with a candle lighted into a vault under ground, and rooms cut and made out of " the very ſtone, in the walls whereof the ſtory of *Chriſt's paſſion* and other things " are engraven, by *David* king of *Scotland*, (as they ſay) who was kept priſoner " there." *Leland* makes mention of three wells and as many chapels. Dr. *Thoroton*, informs us, " that the caſtle was a rectory of 6 *l.* per annum, but that now nothing is " to be found concerning it." There is alſo a tradition of a college of ſecular prieſts in the caſtle. *Brown Willis*, Eſq; informs me from biſhop *Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica*, of a chapel of St. *Mary*, in the time of *Henry* III. in the rock under the caſtle.

(*a*) *Anonymous Mſs.* (*b*) *id.* (*c*) *Camden's Britt.*

TO the caſtle did belong according to the account of *Geffry Knyveton*, conſtable of it and clerk of the foreſt, the 25th of *Henry* VI. which I have taken *literatim* fro m a foreſt book wrote for the uſe of the mayor of *Nottingham*, *Robert Alvie*, by his ſerjeant at mace *William Marſhall*, in the year 1588 the 30th of queen *Elizabeth*, *John Nody* and *Nicholas Sherwin* being ſheriffs. *fol.* 55.

The accompte of Geffry Knyveton *from the feaſt of St.* Michaell *tharchaungle in the* xxv*th. yeare of kinge* Henry *the ſixth unto the ſame feaſte next followinge by one whole yeare for the caſtle of* Nottingham.

1ſt. He gives accompte of xii *l.* 8 *s.* cominge of xxiiii acres of meadow, lying in a meadow belonging to the caſtle of *Nottingham* called the *king's-meadow*. The price 3 *s.* 2 *d.* ſo letten this yeare.
And of xiv *s.* the latter agiſtment of the ſame meadow betwixt *Michallmas* and *Martlemas* happeninge.
And of liii *s.* iiii *d.* of the farme of the cloſe called caſtle-appleton.
And of xxxvi *s.* 8 *d.* for the farme of another cloſe called the conſtable-holme, ſo letten to the men of *Nottingham*.
And of xxiv *s.* of the farme of a pece of meadow called the milne-dame.
And xiii *s.* of the farme of two peces of meadow lyeinge by the king's-bridge and the rocke-yard.
And viii *s.* of the caſtle-hills without the caſtle-walls.
And xx *s.* of the farme of the pindage of the caſtle ſo letten to the men of *Nottingham*.
And of x *s.* of the farme of the outward, within the caſtle walls.
And of the profit of the dove-cott nothing this year, but it was wont to give 3 *s.* 4 *d.*
And of for the caſtle-miln.
And of the 13 *s.* 4 *d.* of the farme of the coneygarth of the caſtle this year &c.

This ſurvey was taken three years before Henry VI. *made the town of* Nottingham *a county by itſelf, in which charter he excepts the* King's-Hall, *and the* Caſtle *of* Nottingham, *both which remain at this day in the county at large.*

IN the reign of *Henry* VII. the king finding caſtles prejudicial to him, demoliſhed ſome and rendered others uſeleſs, this our caſtle was ſuffered to go to decay, inſomuch that in the time of *Henry* VIII. when *Leland* view'd it, great part of the inner ward as the hall and ſome other buildings lay in ruins. "But the whole became "(*a*) far more ruinous in the poſſeſſion of *Francis* earl of *Rutland* in the latter end "of whoſe time, many of the goodly buildings were pulled down and the Iron and o-"ther materials ſold."

NOTWITHSTANDING all this, it appeared ſtill a place of defence in the year 1642, elſe king *Charles* I. would hardly have thought it a fit place for ſetting up his royal ſtandard, nor would *Oliver Cromwell*, (*b*) after the civil war, have occaſion to ſend orders and money to captain *Poulton*, the then governor, to demoliſh it ſo far as render it unſerviceable for war.

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(*a*) *Thoroton* p. 490. (*b*) *ibid.*

HAVING thus collected from others what I could find towards a deſcription of this our caſtle, I will endeavour to draw what farther light I am able, from ſuch footſteps as time the conſumer of all things, has not yet entirely deſtroyed, and begin with the above-mentioned vault, which from the court of the old tower does lead through the body of the rock to the bank of the river *Leen*, called *Mortimer's-hole*.

THIS vault undoubtedly muſt have been in a much better condition in *Leland's*, *Camden's* and even in my anonymous author's time, than at preſent, wherefore I cannot help wondering at their incurious inſpection of it, which has led them into diverſe errors concerning the name it bears. This way through the rock was provided with no leſs than ſix gates, beſides a ſide one on the left hand going down; the firſt was above ground leading from the turret down to the ſecond, the place where the turret ſtood is now covered by part of the modern fabrick, and the paſſage to the ſecond gate is filled and the gate itſelf walled up with ſtone, to this leads a new paſſage cut out of the rock ſince the building of the preſent caſtle, without the wall of the paved yard. The diſtance between the firſt and the ſecond gate I take to have been about 16 yards; from this we ſtep down 14 yards and meet with the marks of another, and 15 yards lower was a fourth; about 45 yards below this on the left hand we obſerve a gate bricked up, which with ſeven or eight ſteps did lead up into ſome works of the old tower, (as the late Mr. *Jonathan Paramour* informed me) in whoſe time it was bricked up; about eight yards below this ſtood a fifth, and the ſixth and loweſt which opened into the rock-yard and is now alſo bricked up is ſtill about nine yards lower, ſo that the whole length of this once well ſecured ſubterraneous paſſage from the court of the old tower to the foot of the rock is 107 yards or 321 feet: This vault is 7 feet high and ſix wide, had all the way down broad ſteps cut in the rock, the which are at this time almoſt entirely worn out in the middle, but may plainly be perceived at the ſides; there are all the way down till within 15 or 16 yards of the bottom, openings in the ſide of the rock to convey light into this paſſage, and to ſerve the ſoldiers to ſhoot their arrows through upon the enemy, in the the upper part are cut out ſeveral regular port-holes, which ſhew, that during the civil war, cannons were planted there, which commanded all the meadows; there are beſides in this part of the vault obſervable, many holes or excavations about a foot in height, breadth and depth, theſe ſeem to have been made to lodge cannon-balls in, to prevent their rolling to the bottom.

BY this account taken from the preſent appearance of this place, it may eaſily be judged, that it was contrived for a much weightier purpoſe than to carry on a love-intrigue, as a certain author will have it, *viz.* that *Mortimer* ordered this paſſage to be cut out, for a private way to come to the queen's appartments, and that from thence it got the name of *Mortimer's-hole*. A very ill grounded conjecture. What occaſion had he to come privately to the queen, when the poſts and employments the earl was in, during the minority of the king, not only furniſhed him with frequent opportunities of going publickly to her, but the urgency of affairs made it indiſpenſably neceſſary that he ſhould often attend her majeſty.

HAD Mr. *Camden* been more exact in obſerving the place we are ſpeaking of, he would hardly have fallen into the error of imagining that it got its name, "becauſe "*Mortimer* had it made to hide himſelf in, being afraid of himſelf out of a conſci-

" ouſneſs of his own guilt." Is it not reaſonable to ſuppoſe, if the earl of *March* had ordered this place to be made for his concealment, he would likewiſe have taken care that it ſhould have been made convenient for that end, whereas the whole vault is one continued ſtair-caſe without ſo much as one ſingle ſhelf in the ſide of the rock for a perſon to ſit down upon.

BESIDES if we lay aſide the conſideration of the ſtructure of this paſſage, the opinion of Mr. *Camden* will hardly be approved by any thinking perſon, that that nobleman, generally known to live in the caſtle with the queen, ſhould chuſe to hide himſelf in a rocky cave, when at the ſame time he could be in the royal appartment, and and that with full as much ſafety, for the queen had the keys of the caſtle delivered to her every night, and laid under her pillow; moreover the earl of *March* when the place was ſurprized, was not found there but in the apartment of the queen; (*a*) in ſhort had the earl deſigned this vault for his ſecurity, it muſt be ſuppoſed he would have taken more particular care that it ſhould be ſufficiently guarded againſt any ſudden ſurprize, whereas it ſeems no extraordinary care was taken of it, elſe it would have been out of the power even of the governor to have given king *Edward* the opportunity of coming into the caſtle that way.

BUT there juſt now comes to my hand a manuſcript *Engliſh* chronicle, which by the language ſeems to be wrote in the reign of king *Henry* VI. this poſitively affirms, that neither *Mortimer* nor the queen knew any thing of this paſſage; theſe are the very words: *Chap.* 222.

" AND in haſt ther came unto kyng *Edw.* Sir *William Montague*, that he was in " his caſtell and pryvelyche told him, that he ne none of his companions ſhulde not " take the *Mortimer* without counſaile and helpe of *William Eland*, conſtabill of the " ſame caſtell. Now certis quod kyng *Edward* I leve you full well, and therefor I " counſaill you that ye goo unto the ſaide conſtabill, and commaunde him in my " name that he be your frende and your helper for to take the *Mortimer*, all things " left uppon peyne of lyfe and lymmbe. Sir quod *Mountague* my lorde graunte mer- " cye. Tho went forth the ſaide *Mountague* and come to the conſtabill of the caſtell " and told him the kyng's wille, and he anſwered, the kyng's wille ſhulde be done " in all that he myght, and he wolde not ſpare for no manner of deth and ſo he " ſwhore and made his othe. Tho ſaide Sir *William Mountague* to the conſtabill in " herynge of all them that were helpyng to the quarrel. Now certis dere ffrendes " us behoveth for to worche and done by your Queyntyſe to take the *Mortimer*, ſith " ye be the keeper of the caſtell and have the kayes in your warde. Sir quod the " conſtabill woll ye underſtonde that the yats of the caſtell beth loken with lokys, " and queen *Iſabell* ſent hidder by night for the kayes thereof, and they be layde un- " der the chemſell of her beddis hede unto the morrow, and ſo I may not come into " the caſtell by the yats no manner of wyſe, but yet I know another weye by " an aley that ſtretchith oute of the ward under the earthe into the " caſtell that gooth into the weſt, which aley queen *Iſabell*, ne none of her meayne, ne

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(*a*) *See* Section XIII.

(*b*) *This account is the ſame with that in the* Cambridge *Mſs. be done which* Arthur Collins *quotes in his peerage.* Vol. I. p. 270.

" ne the *Mortimer* ne none of his companye knowith it not, and ſo I ſhall lede you " through the aley, and ſo ye ſhall come into the caſtell without aſpyes of any man " that beth your enemies, &c.

IT is therefore much more probable, that as the king and his band came up this paſſage on purpoſe to ſeize *Mortimer's* perſon, and as the earl after he was taken priſoner, was brought out of the caſtle through this very ſame paſſage, it was in remembrance of this event called *Mortimer's-hole*. There is no account when this vault was made which I have met with, except what *Collin's* in his peerage quotes from *Drayton's* barons war, *viz.* " This wonderful paſſage had been hued and dug " during the *Daniſh* Invaſion by ſome of the *Saxon* kings for the better ſecurity in " caſe of a ſiege. For my part if I conſider how ſtrongly this place was provided with gates, I cannot help thinking that it was deſigned to relieve the caſtle with men and proviſions, in caſe an enemy ſhould be in poſſeſſion of the town, the opening of it being both without the town and caſtle walls, and the rock yard being covered with two round baſtions, in the outer wall of the caſtle facing the ſouth, of which a good part is yet ſtanding, and that after the *norman* conqueſt, it was made uſe of in time of peace to convey the meal and beer, which was ground (eſpecially after the *Leen* was brought to run by the caſtle) and brewed for the garriſon, the neareſt way into the caſtle.

THE rock-yard into which the laſt and loweſt gate in *Mortimer's-hole* opens, is called in old writings the brewhouſe of the caſtle, and indeed it had no other houſes in it but ſuch as ſerved for the conveniency of brewing for the garriſon; until king *James* I. by a particular grant under the broad ſeal, ſeparated it from the caſtle.

THIS grant was made to one *Edward Ferres*, of *London*, mercer, and *Francis Philips*, of *London*, gent. exemplify'd to *John Mitten*, and *William Jackſon*, bearing date the 18th of king *James* of *England*, and the 55th of *Scotland*, anno dom. 1621; ſince which time a pretty many houſes have been built in it, eſpecially in the cloſe, which in the grant is called *Dovecoat-cloſe*. In this yard ſtood alſo the mill of the caſtle, which uſed to grind all the corn for the ſupport of the garriſon.

FARTHER weſt in the yard within a piece of ground now turned into a kitchen garden, are to be ſeen the remains of a ſtair-caſe, opening to the eaſt and leading up into the rock, wherein ſeveral rooms are formed with pretty even floors. Here formerly was the malt-office belonging to the caſtle, as appears plainly by the kiln, which to thisday is to be ſeen.

THE brewhouſe-yard was lately part of the jointure eſtate of Mrs. *Collin*, relict of the late *John Collin*, Eſq; alderman of *Nottingham*, and mother of *Langford Collin*, Eſq; one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of *Nottingham*; the kitchen garden and an houſe on the right hand going into *Brewhouſe-yard*, only excepted, which houſe and garden were given by Mr. *Peacock*, to a ſociety of people who formerly uſed to meet here and called themſelves the *Family of Love*; (*a*) theſe pre-

(*a*) *See* Section II.

premiſſes are at this time in the poſſeſſion of maſter *Ring*, an infant, and grandſon of the late *Thomas Smith*, Eſq;

IT is a conſtablery which Dr. *Thoroton* with *Mſs. J. M.* is pleaſed to call a receptacle for fanaticks, and other like people, who would not live conformable to the laws. This cenſure ſeems to me too ſevere, inaſmuch as it not only ſavours of a perſecuting ſpirit, but is founded on a falſe ſuppoſition, as if this place (being in the county at large) were any more exempt from the obedience to the laws of the land, than any other place in the county, and that in a reign where no viſible corner of the kingdom could ſhelter any number of perſons from the rigorous execution of that coercive law the *Act of Uniformity*.

FROM the baſtion of the eaſt corner of the *Brewhouſe-yard*, the ruins of the outer walls of the caſtle run north, and over againſt a ſtreet called *Caſtlegate* are ſeen the ruins of the largeſt round baſtion, in the middle between this and the outer gate in the wall which bends a little weſtward, a low gate is obſerved, which I dare venture to ſay was a ſally-port. The main gate is placed between two Baſtilles: From hence the wall almoſt due weſt to the park, there, makes an angle, and extending itſelf in a line northward did join the poſtern, of which notice has been taken in *Section* I.

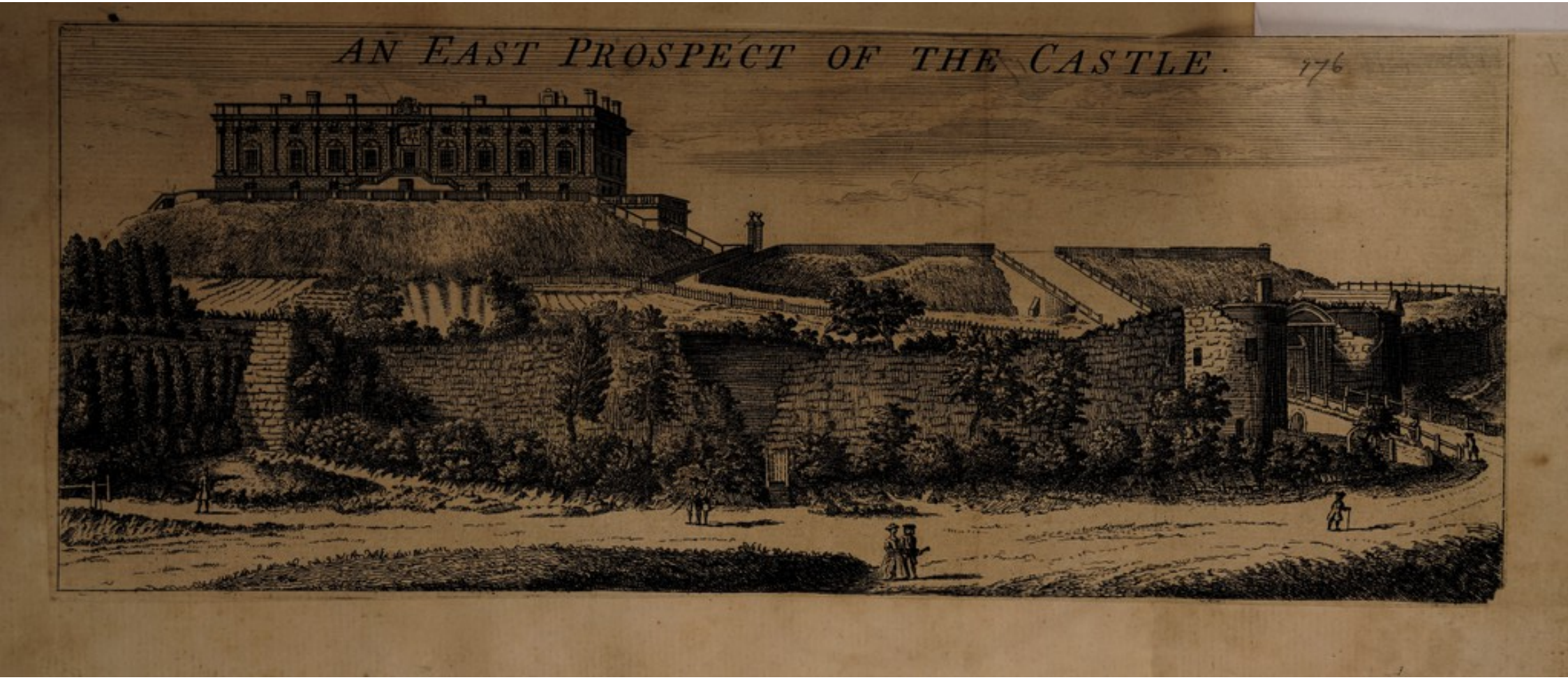
THE outer-ward within the outer-wall, is ſpacious, on the right hand of which was the pindage of the caſtle, and on the left where now a garden and nurſery of trees is planted was the dove-coat, as I am informed by the above-mentioned Mr. *Jonathan Paramour*, who lived with duke *William* when the foundation of the new caſtle was laid.

THE ditch round the caſtle was a dry mote of a conſiderable depth and breadth, as may eaſily be diſcovered even at this time.

ON the other ſide of the ditch at the farther end of that part of the rock whereupon the new tower ſtood, there was till within theſe 18 or 20 years, an hole opening ſomewhat towards the eaſt, called by the common-people *James Scot's* hole, which as the tradition goes, did lead acroſs the park, under-ground, quite to *Lenton*, a good mile in length; this being a vulgar error, I will here take an opportunity of clearing up the matter. Had ſuch a paſſage ever been made, it would be hard to find out a uſe for it adequate to ſuch an herculean labour, and whoſoever conſiders how low the valey is between the caſtle rock and the high hill where *Lenton*-ſtile is placed, will with much ado allow it poſſible to be done, but hardly deem it probable that ſuch a piece of work ſhould ever have been undertaken: To be ſhort let the reader but caſt an eye upon the plan of the old caſtle here annexed, and he will readily be convinced that the truth of the matter is this: When by order of his grace *William* duke of *Newcaſtle*, the old works of the new tower were clearing, the labourers by flinging ſome pretty large ſtones down the ſide of the rock, beat in the ground and made accidentally this hole, which ſhew'd the curious a way into the rock, this turning at firſt

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(a) *See more of him in Section* VII.


AN EAST PROSPECT OF THE CASTLE. 176

a little to the right and the quantity of rubbiſh rendering the going far into the rock very difficult, has made them fancy that paſſage went directly weſt and conſequently to *Lenton*, tho' nobody has ever offered to ſhew any opening at *Lenton*, to anſwer this pretended ſubterraneous way, and the above mentioned plan clearly ſhews, that the hollow in that place was nothing elſe but a way into a range of cellars under the ſeveral royal apartments and buildings on the north and weſt part of the rock. The name of *James Scot's* hole proceeded from a miſtake of the *Scottiſh* king *David* II. who is ſaid to have been priſoner in this caſtle, which moves me to examine how far the ſtory related of that king is well or ill-grounded.

THE dungeon or priſon of the caſtle was widely diſtant from the hole we have been ſpeaking of, for according to *Leland* it was ſouth from the hole, *i. e.* under the firſt ſteps which lead up to the paved court of the preſent caſtle. That there were ſuch rooms as Mr. *Camden* ſpeaks of, many ſteps deep in the rock, into which perſons were obliged to go with candle light, and that theſe ſteps went from the firſt court, as alſo that the paſſion of our Saviour *Chriſt* and other things were engraven on the walls of thoſe rooms, we may credit him who relates it as an eye-witneſs; but that thoſe figures were made by *David* king of *Scots*, is not quite ſo clear: For that great antiquarian does not aſſert it directly, but with theſe cautionary words, (as they ſay). I will not deny that that king might be a priſoner in the caſtle of *Nottingham*, tho' *Stow* takes notice that he was brought to *Weſtminſter* the 2d of *January* 1147, and thence in the ſight of all the people conveyed to the tower and there lodged in the black nuck near the conſtable's guard, and that he was afterwards removed to *Oldiſham* caſtle, where he remained priſoner till ranſomed; becauſe as he was taken priſoner the 17th of *October* 1146 according to the ſame author, and could not be brought to *London* with the reſt of the priſoners on account of his wounds in the head; it is very probable that he was brought to *Nottingham* and remained confined in the caſtle till he was able to travel: But all this is ſtill ſo far from proving that king the author of the above-mentioned figures, that it rather creates a ſuſpicion to the contrary, becauſe his wounds in the head would not admit of ſuch a work if they diſabled him from travelling.

ON the north-ſide of the caſtle without the wall, is a cloſe which takes in the major part of the caſtle-hills and went from thence by the name of the hill-cloſe, in the middle of this on a flat and round ſpot was ſet up king *Charles* the 1ſt. ſtandard, ſince which time it bore for many years the name of ſtandard-cloſe, 'till of late ſome of the *Nevil's* having rented it, the town's people call it *Nevil's-cloſe*; where the ſtandard was fixed there ſtood a poſt for a conſiderable number of years, in the room of which when pulled up, the father of *John Nevil*, Eſq; to perpetuate the memory of that remarkable event, planted ſeveral elms ſucceſſively, none of which eſcaped the unrulineſs of the lads of the town.

IT is a commonly received error, that the royal ſtandard was erected on a place called *Derry-mount*, a little farther north than the juſt-mentioned cloſe; for it is an artificial hill raiſed on purpoſe for a windmill to ſtand upon, which formerly was there; beſides this hill is not within the juriſdiction of the caſtle.

THIS our caſtle when in its glory (ſays *William* of *Newborough*,) was made ſo ſtrong both by nature and art, that it was eſteemed impregnable except by famine, if

it had a ſufficient garriſon in it, (*a*) that it had never undergone the common fate of great caſtles, being never taken by downright ſtorm; once it was beſieged by *Henry* duke of *Anjou*, but in vain, at which time the garriſon had burnt down all the buildings about it; (*b*) it was once alſo taken by ſurprize, by *Robert* count de *Ferrariis*, in the barons war, who burnt the town and deprived the people of all they had.

THERE remains now to add what I have met with concerning the governors of *Nottingham* caſtle, from the conqueſt to the end of the civil war. The firſt governor we read of ſince the conqueror built it is,

WILLIAM PEVEREL, natural ſon of *William* the 1ſt. who gave his mother, daughter to *Ingelric* in marriage to *Ralph Peverel*, who attended him into *England*. She obtained of her husband, that this ſon whom ſhe had by the king, ſhould bear the name of *Peverel*. This *William* was intruſted, (as has already been mentioned) with the cuſtody of the caſtle of *Nottingham*, the ſecond year of the reign of king *William* I. A. D. 1068. The peerage of *England* places him in the front of the earls of *Nottingham*, but *Glover* in his catalogue of *Honour*, makes no mention of him as ſuch, and *Camden* ſays: (*c*) "*William* ſir-named the *Conqueror*, made his natu-" ral ſon *William Peverel*, ruler of this county, [*Nottingham*] not by the title of earl, " but lord of *Nottingham*." (*d*) He at the general ſurvey held 162 lordſhips in *England*, was a great ſoldier, and one of the chief commanders at the famous battle at *Northallerton* (*e*) the 7th of the reign of king *Stephen*, fighting ſtoutly on the part of that king at the battle of *Lincoln*; he was taken priſoner with the king in the conteſt between the empreſs *Maud* and king *Stephen*.

THE next who was poſſeſſed of *Nottingham* caſtle was:

RALPH PAGANEL or *Paynel* one of *Maud's* captains. This man inſtigated *Robert* duke of *Glouceſter* to come to *Nottingham* to demoliſh and burn the town. (*f*) His grandfather poſſeſſed in *William* the *Conqueror's* time 45 lordſhips, the which his father *Fulk Paganel* augmented with good part of the lands of *Fitz Anſculph* in com. *Bucks*. (*g*) He got poſſeſſed of *Dudley* caſtle, which *Henry* II. after his deceaſe ordered to be pulled down, becauſe his ſon *Gervas Paganel*, who after his fathers death had manned ſeveral caſtles againſt king *Stephen*, turned tail and ſided with king *Henry* the younger. *Ralph* was not long maſter of our caſtle, for the year following, the ſoldiers of *William Peverel*, did after their commanders enlargement recover it by ſtratagem, (not unlikely by that paſſage which obtained afterwards

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(*a*) Camden's Brit. *p. m.* 482. —— (*b*) Roger Hoved. *p.* 307.
(*c*) Camden's Brit. *p. m.* 484. —— (*d*) Peerage *Vol.* II. *part* II. *p.* 90.
(*e*) *This war was called* Bellum de ſtandardo *or the ſtandard of war, for this Reaſon: Becauſe* Walter *d'* Eſpec *and* William *earl of* Albemarle, *who were the chief commanders and had entrenched themſelves at* Alverton *expecting the enemy there; they ſet up a maſt at the top of which they placed a ſilver pix with conſecrated hoſt, and the banners of St.* Peter *and St.* John *of* Beverley, *to ſerve as an enſign, where they were to meet and rally in caſe of need.* Rapin, *Vol.* I. *p.* 203.
(*f*) *The town was burnt by accident. See* Section XIII.
(*g*) Peerage *Vol.* II. *part* II. *p.* 87, 88.

wards the name of *Mortimer's* hole) and from this time *Peverel* held it to the day of his death, and was ſucceeded in his honours and poſſeſſions by his ſon (as the peerage will have it) or his grandſon if we believe *Camden*, who ſays, *p. m.* 484.

"*WILLIAM PEVEREL* lord of *Nottingham* had a ſon of the ſame "name, who died during his father's life time, and he had likewiſe a ſon *Wil-* "*liam* deprived of his eſtate by *Henry* II. for combining with the wife of *Ranulph* "earl of *Cheſter*, who was youngeſt daughter of the earl of *Glouceſter*, to poiſon the "ſaid earl her husband." This happened the firſt of *Henry* II. This *William Peverel* fearing the rigour of the king, he betook himſelf (*a*) firſt to a monaſtery at *Lenton*, (*not of his own foundation as this author will have it, but his grandfather's*) not thinking himſelf ſafe there, he quitted the habit he had newly taken upon him and fled, the king ſeized the major part of his poſſeſſions, and among others of his caſtles that of *Nottingham*, which he firſt granted to *Ranulph* earl of *Cheſter*, (*b*) but ſoon after had that and the reſt of *Peverels* lands in his own poſſeſſion again, and kept them in his hands a conſiderable number of years, during which time it ſeems, (*c*)

REGINALD de LUCY had this caſtle in keeping for the king (the peerage ſays he held it for *Henry* the younger, *Vol.* II. *part* 2. *p.* 131.) till *Robert* earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby* in the war between the two *Henry's*, father and ſon, took it in behalf of *Henry* the ſon and drove *Lucy* out of it, plundered the town and diſtributed the ſpoil among his ſoldiers. After the death of king *Henry* the younger, the king gave the caſtle to

JOHN earl of *MORETON*, his fourth ſon. This prince was governor of it during the remainder of his father's life, and was alſo left in poſſeſſion by his brother *Richard* I. when he went into the holy land. In the abſence of the king earl *John* being ſuſpected of a deſign (*d*) of mounting his brothers throne, *William Longchamp*, chancellor and biſhop of *Ely*, being conſtituted protector of the kingdom, diſpoſſeſs'd him of *Nottingham* caſtle. At which time

WILLIAM MARESCHAL, earl of *Pembroke*, took poſſeſſion and the cuſtody of the caſtle upon him for the king, and put in *Alan de Lee* and *Peter Rovancourt* for his Deputies.

THIS nobleman tho' the caſtle did not long remain in his hands made a very great figure in his time, and well deſerves our notice, (*e*) he obtained by the kings favour, for his wife, *Iſſabella* the heireſs of *Richard Strongbow* earl of *Pembroke*. Upon *Richard* I. his coming to *England*, after the death of his father *Henry* II. and being thus advanced, he bore the royal ſcepter of gold with the croſs upon the head of it at his coronation; he was appointed one of the juſtices in the government of the realm at the king's going into the holy land; he was likewiſe a truſtee for the performance of what king *Richard* agreed upon with the *French* king for their joint engaging in that war. The 1ſt of king *John* he was ſent out of *Normandy* to keep peace in *England* till the king's coming, and obtained ſeveral of the poſſeſſions of *Giffard*

(*a*) Magna Brit. & Hibern *Vol.* IV. *p.* 5. --- (*b*) *ibid.* --- (*c*) *See* Thoroton *p.* 489. ----- (*d*) Stow Sum. *p.* 165. ----- (*e*) Peerage, *Vol.* II. *part* 1. *p.* 281.

earl of *Bucks*; the 6th of king *John* he had other lands granted to him; the 9t of this king he obtained the whole province of *Lemſter* by grant; the 15th, king *Joh* made him governor of *Caermarthen*, *Cardigan*, and *Gowther*; the 16th of king *John* he was conſtituted with *Nicholas* the pope's legate, a commiſſioner for reſtoring what had been taken from the king's ſubjects by reaſon of a late interdict; alſo the ſame year he was intruſted with *William* earl of *Warren* and others for giving ſafe conduct to ſuch rebel barons as would implore the king's pardon at *Northampton*; and the next year when the barons met at *Brackley* in an hoſtile manner, he was ſent by the king to know their demands, by whom they returned anſwer, "That if the king "would not ratify their laws and liberties they would conſtrain him to it," which being refuſed by the king, they formed an army; upon the death of king *John*, he convened many of the nobility, and ſetting young *Henry* in the midſt of them ſaid: *Behold your king*: Whereupon his coronation was appointed. (*a*) He reſided at *Nottingham*, whither the earl of *Cheſter* retired to him, after he was forced to quit the ſiege of *Mount-Sorrel*: (*b*) And this earl the ſhort time he had to live, proved as faithful to this king as he had been to his father, being the principal perſon who had fixed the crown on his head, and was made guardian by the reſt of the lords. He reduced his own ſons who had been in arms, which much weakened the rebel party. He laid ſiege to *Mount-Sorrel, in com Leiceſter*, one of the ſtrongeſt holds of the barons, and ſoon after encountered them at *Lincoln*, gained the victory and then went to *London* and beſieged it; and through his ſkilful conduct peace was brought about with the adverſe party. The ſecond of *Henry* III. he was ſheriff of *Eſſex* and *Hertfordſhire* and died the 3d of that king full of age.

AND now to return from this long digreſſion, earl *John* muſtered up what forces he could, and finding thoſe intruſted by *Pembroke* not altogether incorruptible, he ſoon got poſſeſſion of the caſtle of *Nottingham* again, and made himſelf maſter of divers other caſtles, which he fortified for his own uſe; however the unwearied oppoſition of *Longchamp* obliged him at laſt to make peace, and by articles to ſurrender *Nottingham* caſtle; notwithſtanding all this, we find him at the return of king *Richard* after he was releaſed from his captivity, that this caſtle was held for earl *John*, by

ROGER MONTBEGON, who according to the peerage, [*vol.* II. *part* 2. *p.* 147.] ſuſtained a ſiege againſt the biſhop of *Ely*, vicegerent of the realm, and upon the king's return and his beſieging in perſon, he after ſome days reſiſtance ſubmitted himſelf, paying 500 marks to make his peace. I read in another place, that at this very time *William Vendeval*, held out three days againſt king *Richard*, and then ſurrendered at diſcretion; it is not unlikely that this *Vendeval* might be deputy conſtable of the caſtle. Since this time it moſtly continued in the crown, for after the death of king *Richard*, it was in king *John's* hands, who the 6th of his reign commanded

REGINALD de CLIFTON, (*c*) in whoſe cuſtody it then was, that immediately upon ſight of his letters, he ſhould deliver to

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(*a*) Matthew Paris. ----- (*b*) Peerage *ibid.* ----- (*c*) Thoroton, *p.* 489 *from pat.* 6 *John, m.* 7. ----- (*d*) Peerage *vol.* II. *p.* 2. *p.* 52.

ROBERT de VETERIPONTE, the caſtle of *Nottingham*. (*d*) This *Robert Vipount* was a man of conſiderable note, he held before of king *Henry* II. eight knights fees of the honour of *Totneys* and accounted 85*l.* of the honour of *Tickhill*. In the 4th of king *John* he was with the king in *France*, and probably in the memorable battle of *Mirabel*, and for his ſervices there had a grant of the caſtles of *Appleby* and *Burgh* with other privileges the year following, which grants included the barony, tho' not the borough of *Appleby*, which had been before granted to the burgeſſes there. This *Robert* the 5th of king *John* had the cuſtody of *Windſor* caſtle and that of *Bows* in *Weſtmorland*; and in the 6th of the ſaid reign he became conſtable of the ſaid caſtle as has been ſaid, as he did, ſheriff of *Nottingham* and *Derbyſhire*, 1ſt. jointly with *Richard de Beauchamp*, after by himſelf the year following. In the reign of this king we meet with another chatelain:

(*a*) *PHILIP MARCH*, who in the king's greateſt difficulties proved to him a faithful and truſty ſervant, after the pope had abſolved all his ſubjects from the oath of allegiance.

THIS king upon concluſion of a peace with the barons, agreed among many other articles, that the caſtle of *Nottingham* ſhould be put under the poſſeſſion of the barons, and that the conſtable of the caſtle ſhould be ſworn to be faithful to them; but this conceſſion the king ſoon repented of, and the war between him and the barons revived again. I find not any more governors mentioned in this reign, but it appears ſtill to have been in the crown, for in the 10th of *Henry* III. ſon of king *John*,

(*b*) *RALP FITZ NICHOLAS* was warden of the caſtle of *Nottingham*.

(*c*) *HUGH FITZ RALPH*, was alſo in the fore part of this king's reign, ſheriff of *Nottinghamſhire* and *Derbyſhire*, and governor of the caſtle of *Nottingham*.

(*d*) *WILLIAM BARDOLF*, was likewiſe governor of *Nottingham* caſtle in the time of *Henry* III. who firmly adhering to him was taken priſoner at the battle of *Lewis*. He died the 4th of *Edward* I.

(*e*) *HUGH de SPENCER*, one of the greateſt barons of that time, taking arms with other nobles in defence of their ancient priviledges, was choſen by them the 42d year of *Henry* III, one of the twelve, who with twelve others choſen by the king were to amend and reform what they ſhould think amiſs. The 44th of *Henry* III. he was preferred to that great office of fines juſticier of *England*. In the battle wherein the king was taken priſoner the barons made him governor of *Oreford* caſtle, in com. *Suffolk*, of all the caſtles of the *Devizes* in *Wiltſhire*, of *Bernard*-caſtle in the biſhoprick of *Durham* and *Nottingham*. (*f*)

(*a*) Magn. Brit. & Hibern. *Vol.* IV. *p.* 12. ------ (*b*) Thoroton, *p.* 489. ------ (*c*) Peerage, *Vol.* II. *part* 2. *p.* 189. ----- (*d*) *ibid. p.* 173. ----- (*e*) Collin's *peerage*, *Vol.* I. *p.* 207. ----- (*f*) *He was killed at the memorable battle of* Eveſham, *where prince* Edward *got the day*. Peerage, *Vol.* II. *p.* 2. *p.* 65.

(g) AFTER the battle of *Lewis* king *Henry* III. determined the ſtrife between him and his barons, delivered *Edward* his eldeſt ſon for a pledge, who after he was freed from that cuſtody, had the caſtles of *Dover*, *Bamburgh*, *Scardeburgh*, *Nottingham* and *Corff* committed to him as hoſtages for five years, by the king his father, the 49th of *Henry* III.

(h) *ROBERT TIBETOT*, ſon of *Henry Tibetot*, who had a grant of *Edward* III. of the forfeited lands of *Adam de Paynel* for his good ſervices to the king, was governor of *Dorceſter*-caſtle, and being a truſty ſervant to king *Edward*, attended him to the holy-land. He was after made governor of the caſtles of *Nottingham*, *Caermarthen* and *Cardigan*, and being the king's lieutenant in *Wales*, took *Rees ap Meridith* their prince priſoner. His ſon *Pain* was warden of the foreſts beyond *Trent* and governor of *Northampton* caſtle, &c.

(i) *REGINALD de GREY*, (whoſe father *John de Grey*, beſides many poſts and honours he poſſeſſed, was the 49th of *Henry* III. after the battle of *Eveſham* made by that king ſheriff of *Nottingham* and *Derbyſhire*) was the 6th of *Edward* I. appointed ſheriff of the ſame counties, and governor of *Nottingham* caſtle, and the next year governor of the caſtle of *Northampton*, in the 9th of this king he was juſtice of *Cheſter*, (which poſt his father had formerly enjoyed) and merited ſo well from the king, that he had part of the honour of *Monmouth* given him, and in farther conſideration of his ſervices, obtained from the king the caſtle of *Ruthyn*, with other lands, He was appointed aſſiſtant to prince *Edward* in the government of the realm during the king's abſence, and the 31ſt of *Edward* I. he was in the king's army in *Scotland*. He died the 1ſt of *Edward* II. Of this branch of the *Greys* was deſcended the lady *Jane Grey*.

JOHN SEGRAVE, ſon of *Nicholas Segrave*, (who was about the 45th of *Henry* III. one of the ringleaders of the rebellious barons of *Nottingham*) was in his father's life time warden of the foreſts beyond *Trent* and conſtable of *Nottingham* caſtle, in the reign of *Edward* I. In the 24th of that king he was made conſtable of the *Engliſh* army in *Scotland*; this was the year after the death of his father. He had after the principal command at the battle of *Faukirk*, and was ſoon after made governor of *Berwick*, in which command he was wounded and taken priſoner by the *Scots*, but being releaſed he attended the king into *Scotland*, was at the ſiege of *Caerlaverock*, and upon the king's return he was left lieutenant there. Nor was he leſs in power and favour with king *Edward* II. for in the firſt year of his reign, the king made him juſtice of all the foreſts from *Trent* northward, and governor of *Nottingham* caſtle, and the next year warden of all *Scotland*. He was again in the wars of *Scotland* and taken priſoner at the unfortunate battle of *Bonnocksbourn*, but the 18th of *Edward* II. the king having conceived a diſpleaſure againſt him for the eſcape of *Roger* lord *Mortimer* out of the tower, ſent him with *Edmund* earl of *Kent* into *Gaſcoygne*, under colour of defending thoſe places, where there being a mortality, he died, having had ſummons to parliament from the 14th of *Edward* I. to the 18th of *Edward* II.

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(g) Thoroton, *p.* 490. (h) Peerage *Vol.* II. *part* 2. *p.* 206. (i) *ibid* 235.

(k) *ROBERT de CLIFFORD*, was one of the peers in parliament at *Lincoln* the 22d of *Edward* II. who ſubſcribed that letter to the *Pope*, declaring king *Edward's* right to the ſuperiority and dominion of the realm of *Scotland*, againſt which country he valiantly ſerved that king, who made him juſtice of all the foreſts beyond *Trent* and governor of *Nottingham* caſtle.

WE have already mentioned that *Segrave* was made governor of *Nottingham* caſtle in the firſt year of the reign of king *Edward* II. and in the 4th of this reign, 1311.

PIERS GAVESTONE, the great favourite of this king, who was earl of *Cornwall*, was appointed conſtable of *Nottingham* caſtle and warden of the foreſts on this ſide *Trent*, and enjoyed many other eſtates and honours. The many extraordinary grants the king beſtow'd upon this *Gaſcoign* gentleman, greatly diſpleaſed the nobility and the people. He was baniſhed this ſame year and returned the next, *viz.* 1312, ſurrendered himſelf and *Scarborough* caſtle on condition he might ſee the king and be tried by his peers according to the uſual form. The earl of *Pembroke* undertook to carry him to the king and reſtore him to the barons, and intended that the king ſhould come and ſee him at the caſtle of *Wallingford*, and coming to (l) "*Deddington* in *Oxfordſhire*, he left him in cuſtody of his ſervants, and himſelf "and lady lay at a neighbouring place:" But the earl of *Warwick*, violently againſt the interview of the king and *Gaveſtone*, came in the night and took him away by force; the next day in the morning the ſame earl with ſome others the moſt violent of that party, after a quick tryal ordered his head to be cut off, which was done in the preſence of the earls of *Lancaſter*, *Warwick* and *Hereford*, on *Blacklow-hill* near *Warwick* the 19th of *June*.

THE next governor of our caſtle I meet with is:

(m) *RICHARD de GREY*, of *Codnovre*, of the ſenior branch of the *Greys*, preſent dukes of *Kent*. He was made governor of *Nottingham* caſtle the 19th of *Edward* II. and the laſt of this king's reign. This nobleman was very much employ'd, for in the 4th of *Edward* II. he was ſent into *Scotland*, and two years after he was appointed ſeneſchal of *Gaſcoigne*; in the 8th of this king he obtained the wardſhip of *Ralph* the ſon and heir of *Richard Baſſet*, for the ſum of 800 *l.* and received command at the ſame time to advance with horſe and arms to *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne* and other parts of the marſhes of *Scotland*, for the king's ſervice. In the 12th and 13th he was again in the wars of *Scotland*, and the 17th of that king he was conſtituted ſteward of the dutchy of *Aquitain*, being ſent the next enſuing year together with his brother *Nicholas* and many other great men with an army to ſeize that dutchy into the king's hands, in regard the king of *France* refuſed to do homage to king *Edward* for the ſame. He was governor when king *Edward* III. ſurprized the earl of *March* in the caſtle of *Nottingham*; his deputy conſtable was Sir *William Eland*; he was continued

(k) Rapin, *Vol.* I. *p.* 390. ------- (l) Walſingham. ------- (m) Peerage, *Vol.* II. *part* 2. *p.* 231.

tinued governor the 1ſt of *Edward* III. in this year he was ſent to guard the marches of *Scotland* and died in this king's ſervice the 9th of his reign.

WHO was governor during this long reign, I have not been able to diſcover except that the foreſt books mentions one, (*n*)

STEPHEN RUMBYLOWE, to have been conſtable of *Nottingham* caſtle the 31ſt *Edward* III. he was probably but deputy conſtable to ſome great perſonage. Nor do I find who was governor in the reign of *Richard* II. but in the 8th of *Henry* IV.

(*o*) *RICHARD GREY*, great-grandſon of the former *Richard*, was conſtable of *Nottingham* caſtle and chief ranger of the foreſt of *Shirwood* for term of life. In the 14th of this king he was conſtituted governor of the caſtle of *Frounſac* in the dutchy of *Aquitain*, the ſame year being lord chamberlain to the king, he was joined in commiſſion with *Thomas* biſhop of *Durham* and others, to treat with the ambaſſadors of *John* duke of *Burgundy*, for a marriage between prince *Henry* and the lady *Anne*, daughter of that duke; and after when the prince attained the crown, in his ſecond year, he was again commiſſioned with the biſhop of *Durham* to treat with the french king, about a marriage betwixt *Catherine* the daughter of the ſaid king and king *Henry* V. He was likewiſe employed to treat with the *Scots* about a truce by ſea and land. In the 4th of this reign he was made warden of the eaſt-marches. In the 5th of the ſame king, governor of the caſtle of *Argentines* in the dutchy of *Normandy*, but died the year following. This great man was twice in the wars of *France* in the reign of *Richard* II. *viz.* the 17th and 21ſt. The ſecond of *Henry* IV. he was firſt made admiral of the king's fleet northward, and afterwards conſtituted jointly with Sir *Richard le Scroop*, governor of the caſtle of *Roxborough* in *Scotland*, and next year he was ſent into *France* upon the king's ſervice, and was the 5th of *Henry* V. made juſtice of *South-Wales*.

FROM the 6th of *Henry* V. to the 23d of *Henry* VI. I find no mention made what perſon or perſons had the cuſtody of our caſtle, and then

(*p*) *RALPH CROMWELL*, obtained a grant from the crown to himſelf and his heirs, of the office of conſtable of the caſtle of *Nottingham* and ſteward of the ſame, as alſo the wardenſhip of the foreſt of *Shirwood*, with the parks of *Beskwood* and *Clypſton*, to hold by fealty only for all ſervices. The 25th of *Henry* VI. mention is made of

JEFFRY KNYVETON, as conſtable of this caſtle and clerk of the foreſt. This man could only be deputy under *Cromwell*, who then was ſtill alive, tho' afterwards he died the 34th of *Henry* VI. without iſſue. There was in the 25th of *Henry* VI. one *Gualfrid Knyveton*, mayor of the corporation of *Nottingham*, whom I take to be the ſame man.

THE next governor I meet with is,

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(*n*) Section VIII. (*o*) Peerage *Vol.* II. *p.* 2. *p.* 232. (*p*) *ibid. page* 207.

RICHARD HASTINGS, Eſq; who the 10th of *Edward* IV. with *Joan* his wife, daughter and heir of *Richard Welles* knight, lord *Welles* and *Willoughby* had ſpecial livery of the caſtles, lordſhips and lands of her inheritance, and the 15th of *Edward* IV. was made deputy conſtable of *Nottingham* caſtle, and warden of the foreſts and chaces north of *Trent*, in the abſence of *William* lord *Haſtings*. In the 22d of *Edward* IV. and the 1ſt of *Richard* III. this gentleman was ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord *Welles*.

(q) Sir *JOHN BYRON*, knight, he received the honour of knighthood *September* 22, in the firſt of king *Henry* VII. who the ſame year made him conſtable of *Nottingham* caſtle and porter of the ſame, ſteward and warden of the foreſt of *Shirwood*, of *Billay*, *Birkland*, *Rumwood*, *Ouſeland*, and *Fulwood*, with 40*l.* &c.

HENRY earl of *RUTLAND*, ſon and heir of *Thomas* the firſt earl of *Rutland* of that family, in the firſt of *Edward* VI. ſacked *Haddington* in *Scotland* with 3000 men; the ſecond of the ſame reign he was made conſtable of the caſtle of *Nottingham* and chief juſtice of the foreſt of *Shirwood*, as alſo warden of the eaſt marches and middle marches towards *Scotland*, and two years after he accompanied the marquis of *Northampton* in *France*, who then went upon a ſolemn embaſſy to that king. In the 3d of *Philip* and *Mary* he was made captain general of all the forces then deſigned for the ſeas, and likewiſe of the whole fleet; but ſerved only as general of the horſe at St. *Quintin* in *Picardy*. In the firſt of queen *Elizabeth* he was conſtituted lieutenant of the counties of *Nottingham* and *Rutland*, and ſoon after lord preſident of the council of the northern parts of the realm, as alſo inſtalled knight of the garter; he died *September* the 17th 1563, the 5th of *Elizabeth*.

JOHN, after his brother *Edward's* death without iſſue male, became the 4th earl of *Rutland* of this family in 1587 the 29th of *Elizabeth*, and was made the ſame year conſtable of the caſtle of *Nottingham* and the next lieutenant of *Nottinghamſhire*. He died without iſſue male 1588, [ſays the peerage] and was ſucceeded by his brother: But *Wright* tells us that *John* had three ſons, *Roger*, *Francis* and *George*; this *Roger* therefore was ſon and not brother of *John* earl of *Rutland*.

ROGER earl of *RUTLAND*, who after three years travels went voluntary the Iſland voyage, was colonel of foot in the *Iriſh* wars, and the 24th of *Elizabeth* conſtable of the caſtle of *Nottingham*, and chief juſtice of the foreſt of *Shirwood*. In the firſt of *James* I. he was conſtituted lieutenant of *Lincolnſhire* and ſteward of the manour of *Stoke* and *Grantham*; he was alſo ſent the ſame year ambaſſador to *Denmark*, to the chriſtening of that king's firſt ſon, and with the order of the garter to the king himſelf. He died 1612.

FRANCIS earl of *RUTLAND*, who ſucceeded his brother *Roger*, was juſtice of all the foreſts north of *Trent* and knight of the moſt noble order of the garter; to him king *James* granted the property of the caſtle of *Nottingham* to him and his heirs. He died without iſſue male *December* 17, 1632, the 8th of *Charles* I. and his only daughter and heir was mother to *George Villiers* ſecond duke of *Buckingham* of that family.

(q) Peerage *Vol. p.* 128. ----- (r) *Hiſtory* Rutlandſhire, *p.* 7.

AFTER the reſtoration the ſaid duke claimed the caſtle of *Nottingham* in right of his mother, then ſold it to *William Cavendiſh*, marquis and afterwards duke of *Newcaſtle*, who notwithſtanding his great age, *viz.* 82, in the year 1674, employ'd many hands in clearing the foundation of the old caſtle and lived ſo long as to ſee this preſent fabric raiſed about a yard above ground, which was finiſhed in the time of *Henry* his ſon and ſucceſſor in his eſtates and honours, as appeared by the inſcription on an oblong ſquare white marble table, in the wall over the back-door, now not legible, but preſerved and communicated to me by the late Mr. *Jonathan Paramour*, once a ſervant in that moſt noble family. *viz.*

> This houſe was begun by *William* duke of *Newcaſtle* in the year 1674, (who died in the year 1676) and according to his appointment by his laſt will and by the model he left, was finiſhed in the year 1679.

THE founder of this modern caſtle deſigned it to be one of the compleateſt and beſt finiſhed in *England*, for which end that moſt honourable lord ty'd the revenue of a conſiderable eſtate to be employ'd for that purpoſe, until the accompliſhment of the whole according to his intention.

THE building is on a ruſtic baſement which ſupports in front a *Corinthian* order, with a double ſtair-caſe landing at the grand apartment. The architect was one *March* a *Lincolnſhire* man, who with Mr. *Richard Neal* of *Mansfield-Woodhouſe*, one of duke *William's* ſtewards, Mr. *Maſon* of *Newark*, the duke's ſolicitor, and Mr. *Thomas Far*, ſteward both to duke *William* and duke *Henry*, was made joint truſtees for finiſhing the work. ***

OVER the door of the north eaſt front is placed an equeſtrian ſtatue of the founder with the face to the north, carved out of one ſingle block of ſtone, brought from *Donnington* in

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*** An Account of what *Nottingham*-Caſtle coſt Building, beginning *February* the 12th 1680, and ending *April* the 14th 1683.

	His grace the duke of *Newcaſtle* paid with 500 *l.* of wood.	4731*l.*	11*s.*	5*d.*
	And his grace *Henry* duke of *Newcaſtle*, *Oct.* 16th 1680.	7259	6	7
Feb. 5th. 1680.	To Mr. *Wright* for cedar wood.	120	0	0
	To d°. for marble chimney peices.	52	0	0
	To packing them.	3	13	4
12th.	To d°. for a ſaw for the cedar.	1	10	0
	More paid from the 12th of *Feb.* 1680, to the 20th of *Aug.* 1681.	351	13	6
	More paid from the 20th of *Auguſt* 1681, to the 12th of *November* following.	552	14	5
	More paid from the 12th of *November* 1681, to the 18th of *February* following.	253	2	11
	From the 18th of *February* 1681 to the 14th of *April* 1683.	677	5	7
	Total.	14002	17	11

in com. *Leiceſter*; the ſtatuary's name was *Wilſon*, an ingenious artiſt, of whom it is remarkable, that ſoon after this performance of his, he was for a time ſpoiled for a ſtatuary; becauſe a *Leiceſterſhire* widow lady, the lady *Putſey*, who was poſſeſſed of a very large jointure, falling deeply in love with him, got him knighted and married him; but he living up to the extent of his apron-ſtring eſtate, and his lady dying before him, Sir *William* returned to his former occupation, and the publick recovered the loſs of an eminent artiſt. The eaſt, ſouth and weſt ſides of the building are encompaſſed with a yard paved with broad ſtones, and ſecured by a breaſt wall of ſtone; here the ladies and gentlemen in this town walk and take the air both in winter and ſummer, to which they are more particularly invited by a convenient arcade under the ſouth ſide of the caſtle, where in rainy or windy weather they may walk under ſhelter; on the north ſide there is a ſpacious green court, much larger than that mentioned in the old works, becauſe the ſtructures of the new tower took up a great part of this ground, which is likewiſe encompaſſed by a ſtone wall, not ſo high as to hinder any proſpect; in this court facing the middle of the north front, is a wooden door opening into the park; about twenty odd yards weſt of this, there was a door leading by a ſtair-caſe cut in the rock, into the great and ſtrong tower built by *Edward* IV. which tower was half an octagon, the walls of which were upwards of 12 feet thick; this paſſage Mr. *Paramour* remembred very well; beſides the bridge which goes over that part of the ditch where the ancient fortified bridge once ſtood, another was built acroſs the mote more directly oppoſite to the old gate of the outer ward, after this new palace was finiſhed for the more convenient driving a coach up to the caſtle, but the foundation of this was ſo badly ſecured that the north ſide of it fell down ſome few years after; this has lately been made good with earth and is railed on each ſide and covered with green ſods, and is now become a pleaſant way into the green court between which and the north front of the caſtle there are many ſteps leading from eaſt to weſt down into a paved yard, by which, when his grace and family are here, the trades people who ſerve the houſe with proviſions can go into the kitchen and other offices under the main building; at the weſt end of this yard there goes a door out of the rock where his grace the preſent duke in the year 1720, cauſed a convenient ſlaughter-houſe to be built, whither oxen, ſheep, deer, &c. were brought immediately from the park, and when dreſs'd, by the juſt-mentioned door through this lower yard into the kitchen and ſtore places; at the eaſt end of this yard is to be ſeen a place walled up with brick, this opened the way into the dungeon of which *Leland* ſpeaks, and alſo Mr. *Camden*, where thoſe figures we have ſpoken of before were engraven on the walls. His grace when at *Nottingham* in the year 1720, as I am informed, had this place opened, in order to ſee whether any thing of them was yet to be found, but it being almoſt entirely filled up with rubbiſh, no diſcovery could be made.

TO this caſtle belongs a ſmall adjoining park, which till after the year 1720 was well ſtocked with deer: It was alſo for its bigneſs, till the civil war, pretty well provided with timber trees, when it was ſequeſtred and the trees cut down. If this is the ſpot, (as Dr. *Thoroton* with ſerjeant *Boun* ſuppoſes) which *William Peverel* had licence to encloſe for an orchard, and which in *Knyveton's* ſurvey is called the *Conygarth*, *i. e.* the warren, it now is enlarged to almoſt twice that extent, containing at preſent upwards of an hundred acres.

IN the park a good way weſt of the caſtle, near and facing the river *Leen*, we ſee the ruins of an ancient pile of building, not erected upon, but cut and framed in the

rock, concerning which, for want of any written account, various have been the conjectures of the learned in antiquities, Dr. *Stukeley*, who in his *Itinerarium curiosum*, gives us a very lively representation in a copper-plate, of these ruins in *Nottingham*-park, commonly called the rock-holes, allows his antiquarian fancy a more than sufficient scope in this description.

" ONE may easily guess (says the doctor) *Nottingham* to have been an ancient " town of the *Britains*; as soon as they had proper tools they fell to work upon the " rocks, which every were offer themselves so commodiously to make houses in, and I " doubt not here was a considerable collection of colonies of this sort; that which I " have described in plate 39. *will give us an idea of them*; 'tis in the duke of *New-* " *castle's* park: *What is visible at present, is not of so old a date as their time,* " *yet I see no reason to doubt but it is formed upon theirs.* —— This is a ledge of per- " pendicular rock, hewn out into a church, houses, chambers, dove-houses, &c. The " church is like those in the rocks of *Bethlehem*, and other places in the holy-land; " the altar is natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall, a steeple I " suppose where a bell hung, and regular pillars; *the river winding about makes a* " *fortification to it, for it comes at both ends of the cliff*, leaving a plain in the mid- " dle, the way into it was by a gate cut out of the rock, and with an oblique entrance " for more safety; without is a plain with three niches, which I fancy their place of " judicature, or the like; there is regularity in it, and it seems to resemble that " square called the *Temple* in the *Pictish* castle, plate 38. in *Scotland*. Between this " and the castle is an hermitage of like workmanship."

I have chose this description of Dr. *Stukeley*, it being pretty accurate as to what remains of this old fabric, but as to his own remarks and conjectures I shall here examine them as briefly as I can. And

1st. WITH relation to the doctor's guess work, that *Nottingham* has been an ancient town of the *Britains*, I refer the reader to my introduction, and leave the decision to himself.

2dly. He calls it a colony; if I understand the word, it signifies a certain number of families who fix upon some tract of land to settle their abode there, and cultivate (*qui terram colunt*) the same for their sustenance; such different families we observe among all nations, in all ages and countries, to have been found to live in separate habitations, huts or houses; but the ruins of this place clearly appear to be the remains of one single large frame of buildingor appartments, having communication with each other; it therefore can only have been contrived for the habitation of one large family or else society of men or women.

3d. THE doctor will needs have it a *British* colony, and promises by his plate of these excavations, to give the curious an idea of that kind of colonies or british villages. For my part I have very frequently and very coolly and deliberately inspected this ruinous place, but cannot after the nicest observation find the least mark of *British* original; the whole which is still left plainly demonstrates the *Gothic* taste; and indeed the doctor sufficiently oversets his own opinion when in the same paragraph he honestly owns, that *what is visible at present is not of so old a date as their time*, and what is invisible, (I say) can convey no idea: However he in the same breath repents of his concession, saying: *He sees no doubt but it is formed upon*

theirs



A View of the Rock Holes in the Park near Nottingham belonging to His Grace the DUKE of NEWCASTLE

theirs. We will ſuppoſe there had been excavations in this ledge of rock, fit for habitations made by the *Britains*, and the *Saxons* afterwards had enlarged, altered and framed them after their own way and taſte of building; would ſuch a transformed fabric be capable of giving the curious (perhaps a thouſand years after) the leaſt idea of what is entirely changed? The moſt then that he can mean by this laſt expreſſion is, that he believes that the *Britains* made this piece of rock hollow after their manner, before the people in the ſucceeding ages made it convenient for their uſe, which I will not diſpute with him: Beſides what makes the doctor's ſtrong conjecture ſtill more improbable, is his confeſſing *there is regularity in theſe ruins*, eſpecially in the pillars in the church as he calls it, when *Cæſar* plainly tells us, the *Britains* obſerved no regularity in the building of their habitations, nor did they make ſo much as any regular ſtreets in their colonies or villages.

4th. OUR antiquary ſeems to pleaſe himſelf in the richneſs of his imagination, when he proceeds: *The river here winding about makes a fortification to it for it comes to both ends of the cliff*. I am ſatisfied the doctor never asked one queſtion about the water, elſe he might ſoon have been undeceived, for it is not very many years ago ſince a ſmall part of the river *Leen* was brought on the weſtend within the pales of the park, for the conveniency of watering horſes and cows, which ſince it has been diſparked are here agiſted, and by this water ſo running in the park, the moſt weſtern part of this rocky frame, by far the moſt ruinous, is ſo filled with it that there is no paſſing around the rock, a poor fortification, which annoys and in ſome meaſure deſtroys that which it ſhould ſtrengthen, and the water which comes into the park near the ſouth eaſt part of the caſtle rock, and forms a large pool, reaching pretty near the cliff he ſpeaks of, is of the ſame date with the water works in this town, and is rented of his grace by the proprietors for a reſerve of water; moreover the very channel of the *Leen* itſelf, running from *Lenton* bridge cloſe by the caſtle, and paſſing by *Sneinton* meadows, in order to diſcharge itſelf into the *Trent*, is an artificial channel, and cannot be proved more ancient then the conqueſt, much leſs traced back to the *Britain's* time, or even to the time when theſe rock habitations were framed, for it is eaſy to be diſcovered that the front of this ſtructure looked towards the ſouth (where the river runs by) and came a great deal more forward then what is now to be ſeen of it; ſome ancient people ſtill remember that theſe ruins were much larger, reaching nearer to the *Leen*, and an old man lately deceaſed, *John Hilton* by name, upwards of 90 years of age (who enjoyed his ſenſes perfectly,) told me that he had heard his father ſay: "That in the time of the civil war, the *Round-heads* (for ſo he called "the parliament party) had demoliſhed a great part of the *rock-houſes* in the park "under pretence of their abhorrence to popery." ſo far *John Hilton*. What ſeems to confirm in ſome meaſure the truth of this aſſertion is, that this place is by the people in general to this day, as commonly called the *Popiſh houſes* as the *Rock holes*.

IF after what has been ſaid in this place, it be allowed that the front of this ancient building ſtood ſouth, and that it came conſiderably farther out towards the *Leen* it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, that it was made before the *Leen* was brought to run by the caſtle, *i. e.* before the conqueſt. (*ſ*) For no perſons would ever have been ſo fooliſh as to build the front of their houſes ſo near the water, (whatever they might

(*ſ*) *See Section* VIII.

their back parts) that they could not ſtep out of their door but muſt ſtep into a river. Beſides tho' I have no reaſon to induce me to believe theſe rocky remains *Britiſh*, yet even this pleads their antiquity: That we have had divers buildings belonging to this town which are either moſtly or entirely worn away by injury of time, the names of which, (and of ſome the places were once they ſtood) are ſtill known, *e. g.* St. *Anne's* chapel, St. *Michael's*, St. *Lawrence's* hoſpital, &c. but of the ruins in the park we may ſafely ſay, that time has obliterated the very name of them, which confirms that of *Auſonius*: *Mors etiam ſaxis nominibusq; venis.*

IN all likelihood this might once be a monaſtery where a certain number of *Anchorets* had placed themſelves, before monks of any particular denomination or order were known in *England*. Dr. *Thoroton p.* 491 ſays, "That in the firſt of *Henry* II. "(rather the 5th of *Stephen*) there is mention made of *Monachi de Nottingham*": whence he firſt infers, "That the houſe of the *Carmelites* was before *Henry* the 2ds. "time a religious houſe of monks:" He continues in the ſame paragraph, "which "muſt either be the monks of *Lenton* or ſome religious perſons here."

I do not ſee how the friers of *Lenton* could be called *Monachi de Nottingham*, who had no convent within the territory of *Nottingham*, and it is certain that at that time there were no friers of any particular denomination in this town; for the *Minors* did not come into *England* till the 4th of *Henry* III. about the year of *Chriſt* 1220, and according to biſhop *Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica*, did not reach *Nottingham* till 1250, the 34th Year of *Henry* III. the founder of their convent; and the *Carmelites* had no convent till the 4th of *Edward* I. 1276, the founders of which are ſaid to be the lord *Gray* of *Wilton* and Sir *John Shirley*; I ſhould therefore think it moſt probable, that the monks inhabiting theſe rocky dwellings were meant, who afterwards, not unlikely, might take upon them the rule of the *Carmelites*, and might by their founders be removed into the town, to the place which is ſtill known by the name of *White-friers*.

Dr. *STUKELEY* talks of an hermitage near to theſe ruins of like workmanſhip more towards the caſtle. There is indeed an oblong ſquare arched place, not a great way eaſtward of the ſaid ruins cut out in the rock, which has nothing obſervable in it denoting the abode of an hermit, but ſeems very well ſuited for a ſtable to ſhelter a cow or two in, which moſt of the communities uſed to keep, were the place admitted of it. So much of the rock holes in the park at *Nottingham*.

IN this part of the park is the moſt clear and moſt perfect echo I ever met with any where; for ſtanding with one's back againſt the park pales facing theſe caves, and raiſing one's voice to no higher pitch then common converſation, the echo repeats every word diſtinctly, tho' beginning with a conſonant, unleſs it be with an *M*, *N*, *S*, or *V*.

BEFORE I conclude this ſection, I think it will not be diſpleaſing to the reader if I preſent to his view a table ſhewing the ſucceſſion of the ſeveral dukes of *Newcaſtle* and annex to it a ſhort account of the honours conferred upon them as rewards of their merit, and ſingular ſervices done to their king and country.

THE

THE 1ſt. duke of *Newcaſtle* and founder of the preſent caſtle of *Nottinham* was *William Cavendiſh*, ſon of Sir *Charles Cavendiſh*, (younger brother of *William* the firſt earl of *Devonſhire*) and *Catherine* daughter and heir to *Cuthbert* baron *Ogle*, married to him the 4th of *Car.* I.

THIS *William* had a brother Sir *Charles*, who died without iſſue.

HE was the 8th of *James* I. made knight of the *Bath* at the creation of *Henry* prince of *Wales*. King *Charles* I. made him governor of the prince his eldeſt ſon.

IN the year 1642 upon the great defection of the king's ſubjects the 18th of *Car.* I. he firſt manned and fortified the town of *Newcaſtle* and the caſtle of *Tinmouth* for the king's ſervice, and afterwards levying other forces in the midſt of winter, routed the greateſt part of thoſe rebels that had made head in *Yorkſhire*, taking moſt of the ſtrong holds in that county. His victories at *Gainsborough* in com. *Linc.* *Cheſterfield* in com *Derb.* *Piercy-brigg*, *Secroft*, *Tankerſley*, *Tadcaſter*, *Sheffield*, *Rotheram*, *Yarum*, *Beverley*, *Cawood*, *Selby*, *Halifax*, *Leeds*, and *Bradford*, all in *Yorkſhire*, teſtify'd his courage and conduct, in the laſt of which, having vanquiſhed their greateſt northern army, (himſelf leading on) he took 22 cannons and many colours.

IN 1642 he received the queen at her landing at *Bridlington* in com. *Ebor.* who brought with her ſupplies of arms and ammunition, and conducted her ſafely to the king at *Oxford*, for which ſervices he was by letters patents bearing date at *Oxford* the 19th of *Car.* I. created marquis of *Newcaſtle* and baron *Cavendiſh*.

AFTERWARDS he ſtoutly defended the city of *York* for three months ſpace againſt three powerful armies, and at laſt upon the depreſſion of the royal intereſt in *England* followed king *Charles* II. into baniſhment, during the continuance of the uſurpation, by whom he was created knight of the garter, and ſoon after the reſtoration *viz.* the 17th of *Charles* II. *anno* 1664, advanced to the title of duke of *Newcaſtle* and earl of *Ogle*.

HE married two wives, 1ſt. *Elizabeth* daughter and ſole heir to *William Baſſet* of *Blore* in com. *Stafford* Eſq; widow of *Henry Howard*, a younger ſon of *Thomas* earl of *Suffolk*, by whom he had iſſue,

CHARLES, who married ------, daughter to *Richard Rogers* of *Brianſton* in com. *Dorſet*, and died without iſſue in his father's life time.

HENRY his ſucceſſor and three daughters. *viz.*

JANE, wedded to *Charles Cheney* of *Cheſham-boys*, in com. *Bucks*, Eſq;

ELIZABETH, to *John Eggerton* earl of *Bridgwater*; and

FRANCES, to *Oliver St. John*, after earl of *Bolinbroke*.

HE married to his ſecond lady *Margaret* daughter to *Thomas Lucas*, of St. *John's* near *Colcheſter* in *Eſſex*, Eſq; a very learned lady and philoſopher, but by her had no iſſue.

THE

THE ſecond duke of this family was

HENRY CAVENDISH, duke, marquis and earl of *Newcaſtle*, earl of *Ogle*, viſcount *Mansfield*, baron *Cavendiſh* of *Bolſover*, *Bothal* and *Hepple*, alſo baron *Ogle* and knight of the garter. He was in the reign of *James* II. one of the privy council and governor of *Berwick*, and lord lieutenant of the counties of *Northumberland* and *Nottingham*, and died 1691.

HE married *Frances* daughter of *William Pierepont*, ſecond ſon of *Robert* earl of *Kingſton*, by her he had iſſue:

HENRY CAVENDISH, ſtiled earl of *Ogle*, his only ſon, (of the privy council to king *Charles* II.) who married *Elizabeth* daughter and heir to *Joceline Piercy* earl of *Northumberland*, whereupon he aſſumed her title and bore her arms, but died without iſſue at *London* 1680.

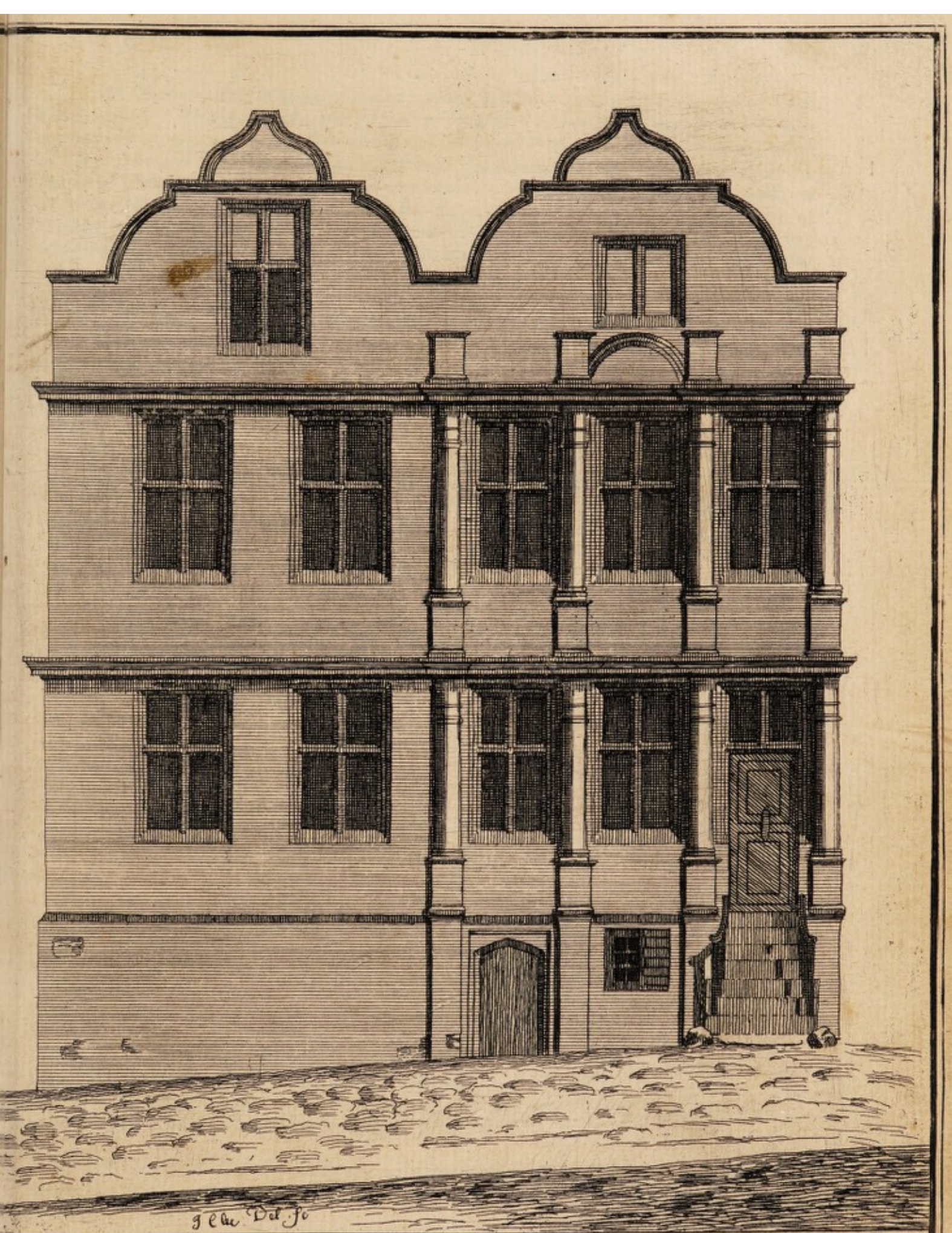
THE late duke thus deprived of male iſſue, the ducal eſtate devolved to

JOHN HOLLES, fourth earl of *Clare*, in right of his wife *Margaret*, 3d. daughter of *Henry* duke of *Newcaſtle*. This nobleman appeared with a ſpirit like his noble anceſtors, and that with the earlieſt, in the juſt aſſertion of the liberties of theſe nations from the bondage of popery and tyranny; in conſideration of which he was in the 6th year of king *William* and queen *Mary* 1694, advanced to the dignity of marquis of *Clare* and duke of *Newcaſtle*, having been before ſworn of their majeſties moſt honourable privy council; alſo in the 10th of king *William* III. 1698, inſtalled knight of the moſt noble order of the garter.

IN the year 1700 when the lords in parliament framed and paſſed an act for authorizing certain commiſſioners to treat of a union with *Scotland*, his grace was then nominated for one of them, but the treaty at that time not having its deſired effect, he was in the 5th year of queen *Anne* 1706, by commiſſion under the great ſeal of *England*, again appointed of that number, under whoſe management that great and remarkable work was accompliſhed. By another act paſſed in the 4th of queen *Anne* as lord privy ſeal, he was appointed one of the lords juſtices, 'till the arrival of a ſucceſſor, and in the 7th of queen *Anne*, upon the unhappy loſs of *George* prince of *Denmark*, was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners for holding the firſt parliament of *Great-Britain*, having before been conſtituted lord privy ſeal, and ſworn of her majeſty's moſt honourable privy council; he was alſo lord lieutenant of the county, and of the county of the town of *Nottingham*, lord warden of the foreſt of *Shirwood*, lord lieutenant of the eaſt and north ridings of the county of *York*, and governor of the town and fort of *Kingſton* upon *Hull*. He had by his lady one only daughter, the lady *Henrietta*, now counteſs dowager of *Oxford* and counteſs of *Mortimer*. This duke having likewiſe no iſſue male, ſettled the ducal eſtate upon his nephew

THOMAS lord *PELHAM*, eldeſt ſon of *Thomas* lord *Pelham* and *Grace* his ſecond lady, youngeſt ſiſter of *John* duke of *Newcaſtle*, was born the 21ſt of *July* 1694. He had this large eſtate left him by the laſt will of his uncle, bearing date *July* 15th 1711, and that he ſhould bear the name and arms of *Holles*.

THE



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he remaining Part of the old Front of Thurland Hall in Gridlesmithgate Notting=
ham. The Possession of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle 1759

THE *Pelhams* are an ancient and renowned family; they took their name from the lordſhip of *Pelham* in *Hartfordſhire*, and mention is made that the ſaid lordſhip in the 21ſt of *Edward* I. was part of the poſſeſſions of *Walter de Pelham*; in the reign of king *Edward* III. *John de Pelham* gained great fame, being with that king at the battle of *Poictiers*, which was fought on monday *September* 19, 1356, the 30th of *Edward* III. He was competitor with Sir *Roger de la Warr* in taking *John* king of *France* priſoner in the battle, and tho' above ten other knights challenged the taking of that king, yet it was found that Sir *Roger* and Sir *John de Pelham* were moſt concerned, wherefore in memory of ſo ſignal an action, and that king's delivering his ſword to them, Sir *Roger* had the champet or chape of his ſword, for a badge of that honour, and *John de Pelham* afterwards knighted, had the buckle of a belt as a mark of the ſame honour, which was ſometimes uſed as a ſeal manual, and at others on each ſide a cage, being the emblem of captivity of the ſaid king, and was therefore born for a creſt; the buckles were likewiſe uſed by his deſcendants; and the ſecond coat in his grace's atchievement is charged with two belts having buckles to them.

THE ſon of this Sir *John* of the ſame name, was no leſs famous than his father, who for his honourable exploits in the ſervice of king *Henry* IV. was by him rewarded with honour and poſſeſſions; he was at the coronation of that king created a knight of the *Bath*, and he alſo had granted to him for term of life, the honour of bearing the royal ſword before him, in all places and at all times requiſite. He was in the 5th of king *Henry* IV. made conſtable of *Pevenſey* caſtle, and filled up ſeveral eminent poſts; he had the duke of *York* committed to his keeping, as alſo afterward *Edward* earl of *March* and his brother, ſons of *Roger* earl of *March*; the king granted to him for his good ſervices the manors of *Crowehurſt*, *Burwaſh* and *Benylham*, with the appurtenances, as alſo the rape of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, with all franchiſes, &c. in as full and ample a manner as *John* duke of *Britain* and his anceſtors enjoyed them, or the king's father *John* duke of *Lancaſter* deceaſed. He was in no leſs favour with king *Henry* V. who in the firſt of his reign ſent him one of the ambaſſadors to treat of a peace and conclude of a marriage, between him and the princeſs *Catherine*, daughter to *Charles* the *French* king; in the ſame year Sir *John* had granted to him the guardianſhip and government of *James* king of *Scots*, with an allowance of 700*l.* p. ann. for his diet and to find him in neceſſaries, in ſuch a place or places as ſhould be agreed on by his majeſty's council and the ſaid Sir *John Pelham*; the 6th of *Henry* V. he attended the king in his expedition to *France*; at the ſiege of *Rohan* the king committed to his cuſtody queen *Joan*, laſt conſort of king *Henry* IV. and mother-in-law of *Henry* V. who was arreſted by the duke of *Bedford* the king's lieutenant in his abſence and committed to the caſtle of *Leeds*, there to abide the king's pleaſure, being accuſed of conſpiring with frier *Randell* her confeſſor, by ſorcery and necromancy, to deſtroy the king, and being ordered into Sir *John's* cuſtody he appointed nine ſervants to attend her and to bring her to his caſtle at *Pevenſey*; he was alſo at the head of affairs in the reign of *Henry* VI. and was one of the ambaſſadors ſent to treat with *William* biſhop of *Glaſgow* and other ambaſſadors of *Scotland*, for concluding a peace between both realms, and died the 7th of *Henry* VI. His ſeal of arms was three pelicans wounding themſelves in the breaſt, and his creſt a peacock in his pride, circumſcribed *ſigil. Johannis Pelham.*

Sir *JOHN PELHAM*, the only ſon of the laſt Sir *John*, was with king *Henry* V. in the *French* war; his father granted to him the conſtableſhip of *Pevenſey*

with the fees and wages thereto belonging, which he had of the grant of *Henry* IV. to him and his heirs male under his ſeal of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, in conſideration that he had took the ſame by a ſtrong hand at the king's laſt arrival in *England*, and held it for his uſe; whereunto is appendent the ſeal of the arms and creſt of the family as now born, and on each ſide of the helmet the buckles of a belt.

THIS Sir *John* was chamberlain of the houſhold of queen *Catherine*, conſort of king *Henry* V. which queen by a charter dated at *Hadham* in com. *Hertf.* the 24th of *June* 1434, grants to her thrice dear and well beloved Sir *John Pelham* and *Owen Tyder*, Eſq; full power and authority, to remove and diſplace the biſhop of *Liſieux* her chancellor in *France*, and to take from him her ſeal, as alſo the ſurvey and repair of all her towns, caſtles, &c. The name of Sir *John* is here firſt mentioned, tho' *Owen Tyder* was then the queen's husband. He bore on his ſeal quarterly 1ſt. and 4th, three *Pelicans*, and in the 2d. and 3d. ermin on a feſs, three crowns, and for his creſt a cage on a helmet, and on each ſide the buckles of a belt. King *Henry* VI. confirmed to him his manors of *Crowehurſt*, *Burwaſhe*, and *Benylham*, with the rape of *Haſtings*; he had alſo the office of maſter of the royalties and foreſts which the queen held in dower in *Normandy*. And notwithſtanding the king's having annulled the grant of the 27th of *Henry* VI. and given a patent to Sir *Thomas Hoo*, chivaler; our Sir *John* died poſſeſſed of them the 36th of *Henry* VI. as appears by his laſt will and teſtament. He had three ſons, *John*, *William* and *Thomas*; the eldeſt dying without iſſue male, the eſtate came to *William*, who alſo died without iſſue male, ſo that the eſtate devolved to the youngeſt brother *Thomas Pelham*.

WHICH *Thomas Pelham*, Eſq; was ſeated at the time of his death at *Buxted* in *Suſſex*; he died *February* the 1ſt. the 7th of *Henry* VIII. and had four ſons and two daughters.

JOHN PELHAM, eldeſt ſon of *Thomas* died in his father's time without iſſue, ſo that

WILLIAM, the ſecond ſon, came to the eſtate in the 16th of *Henry* VIII. in conſideration of the expences he had been at in the king's ſervice, and of his good and great ſervices done him, he obtained a grant to incloſe and impark 500 acres of wood and 200 acres of land called *Hethwode* or the old *Brule* in the pariſh of *Laughton* in *Suſſex*, and to have free-warren in all his lands in *Laughton*, *Hothlie*, *Chitinglie*, *Waldren*, *Hothfield*, *Rype*, *Challington*, *Helmlie*, and *Arlyngton*, in the ſaid county, and a ſeveral fiſhery in the ſaid manours and pariſhes, &c. after which he received the honour of knighthood and attended the king the 24th of *Henry* VIII. at his meeting with the *French* king at *Sandingfield*, from whence they rode to *Bologne*. He died the 30th of *Henry* VIII.

WILLIAM PELHAM, third ſon of Sir *William*, was one of the moſt famous men of his time, being from his youth employed in the ſervice of his country.

HE had the command of the pioneers in the army under the duke of *Norfolk*, which was ſent to the aſſiſtance of the *Scots* againſt the *French* in the third year of queen *Elizabeth*.

HE was one of thoſe appointed to confer with the queen regent of *Scotland*, when the forces came before *Leith*; at the ſiege of *Leith*, of which he had the chief direc-

tion

tion, he cauſed a fort to be built to batter the ſouth-ſide of the town which had the name of *Mount-Pelham*.

IN the year 1562 he embarked with the earl of *Warwick* general of the army, ſent to the aſſiſtance of the proteſtants in *France*; he was at the taking of *Caen* in *Normandy*.

AND in the year 1563, he was wounded in defence of *Newhaven*, which endured a long ſiege and held out till queen *Elizabeth* expreſſed with tears the commiſſeration of the ſad ſtate they were reduced to, and by proclamation, (wherein ſhe commended the valour of her commanders and ſoldiers) declare ſhe would no longer expoſe her braveſt men to the fury of two enemies, the ſickneſs and the ſword, and therefore gave orders to the earl of *Warwick* to capitulate upon honourable terms, who immediately ſent Mr. *Pelham* to the marſhal *Montgomerancy* conſtable of *France*, to agree upon the articles of ſurrender, and when they were ſigned he was one of the four hoſtages for the performance of them.

IN 1579 when in *Ireland* ſent againſt the rebels, he was knighted by the lord deputy, who dying the ſame year in *September*, Sir *William Pelham* was by the council choſen the 11th of *October* following, juſticier of *Ireland*, with the authority of lord deputy, till a lord deputy was created; he knighted the ſame day the lord chancellor *Gerrard* and young *Edward Fitton*, ſon of Sir *Edward Fitton*, preſident of *Connought*, who had performed great ſervices againſt the rebels.

DURING his government, he conſtrained the baron *Lixnaw* to yield; beſieged *Carricfoil* in *Kerry*, took it by ſtorm and put all the garriſon to the ſword; he drove the earl of *Deſmond* to lurk in places of ſecrecy with his followers, after he had diſpoſſeſs'd him of all his caſtles; he continued lord juſtice of *Ireland* till the 14th of *September* 1580, when he ſurrendered the ſword to *Arthur Grey* of *Wilton*, knight of the garter and then embarked for *England*. The queen well ſatisfied with his ſervices, made him maſter of the ordnance and ſwore him one of her privy council.

IN the year 1585, when the queen had appointed the earl of *Leiceſter* general of her forces in the *Netherlands*, Sir *William Pelham* was likewiſe conſtituted a field-marſhal.

IN the year 1586, he commanded the *Engliſh* horſe, ranging all over *Brabant* and taking ſeveral places; at the ſiege of *Dawsborough* he narrowly eſcaped with life, and at laſt died at *Fluſhing* in *November*. the 30th of queen *Elizabeth*.

Sir *NICHOLAS PELHAM*, eldeſt ſon of Sir *William* was ſheriff of the counties of *Surrey* and *Suſſex*, the 3d of *Edward* VI. the ſame year he received the honour of knighthood at *Weſtminſter* with the duke of *Lunenburgh*, Sir *Ambroſe Dudley*, ſecond ſon of the earl of *Warwick*, Sir *John Parrot* and Sir *Thomas Ruſſel*.

HE had the greateſt intereſt of any commoner in the county of *Suſſex*; when the *French* attempted to land at *Seaford*, he gathered ſuch a force as fruſtrated their deſign and obliged them to return to their Ships; he departed this life the 2d of *Eli-*

beth, aged 44; he was member for the borough of *Arundel* the 1ſt of *Edward* VI. and ſerved as knight of the ſhire for the county of *Suſſex* the 4th and 5th of *Philip* and *Mary*; he was ſucceeded by

JOHN, his eldeſt ſon, who the 13th of *Elizabeth* ſerved in parliament as knight of the ſhire for the county of *Suſſex*, with *Thomas Palmer*, and received the honour of knighthood from her majeſty at *Rye* in *Suſſex*, on the 12th of *Auguſt* 1573; he died 1580 and left his ſon *Oliver* to ſucceed him, who dying in his minority 1584.

THOMAS PELHAM, brother to the laſt Sir *John*, ſucceeded his nephew; he was returned to parliament with *William Covert*, as knight of the ſhire for *Suſſex*, the 28th of queen *Elizabeth*, was ſheriff of *Surry* and *Suſſex* the 31ſt of queen *Elizabeth*.

ON the erection of the dignity of baronets by king *James* I. he was advanced to that degree the 22d of *May* 1611, and was the 7th in order of precedency; in his creation patent it is recited: "That his majeſty calls to mind the good and accepta-"ble ſervices of Sir *John Pelham*, knight, as well to king *Henry* IV. as to our lord "*Henry* king of *England* the 5th, as to his anceſtor *James* late king of *Scotland*, the "1ſt of his name, as guardian and governor to his ſaid anceſtor during his minority "whilſt he remained in *England*, as by certain letters patents of the aforeſaid *Henry*, "late king of *England* the 5th. plainly appears &c." He died the 2d of *December* 1624, and left his ſon

THOMAS PELHAM, bart. 27 years old. This Sir *Thomas* was in his father's life time, the 21ſt of *James* I. elected knight of the ſhire for *Suſſex*, as alſo in the 1ſt parliament of king *Charles* I. and in that held the 15th of the ſame king, and in that which met the 3d of *November* 1640; in theſe parliaments he conſtantly voted with thoſe who were for preſerving the rights and liberties of the ſubjects, and endeavoured the compoſing of our differences during the civil wars, without being any ways concerned in the uſurpation of the government, for during *Oliver's* uſurpation he lived retired, and departed this life in *Auguſt* 1654; his ſucceſſor was

Sir *JOHN PELHAM*, bart. his eldeſt ſon, who was elected knight of the ſhire for the county of *Suſſex*, in the parliament which met the 25th of *April* 1660, which voted the reſtoration of king *Charles* II. He was amongſt other exemplary virtues, peculiarly famed for his hoſpitality and moderation; his great intereſt in the county appears, in that he was choſen in four ſucceeding parliaments in the reign of king *Charles* II. and in that of 1678-9, Sir *Nicholas Pelham* his brother was with him choſen knight of the ſhire for *Suſſex*, whilſt his eldeſt ſon *Thomas Pelham*, Eſq; was elected member for eaſt-*Grinſtead*, and alſo for the borough of *Lewis*, an honour whereof few Inſtances can be given. Being near 80 years old he died in 1702-3, ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon

Sir *THOMAS PELHAM*, bart. after lord *Pelham*; he was firſt elected for the two juſt mentioned boroughs, in the parliament which met at *Weſtminſter* the 6th of *March* 1679 and for *Lewis*, in all the parliaments after, during the reigns of king *Charles* II. and *James* II. and the convention parliament, wherein he promoted the ſucceſſion of of king *William* and queen *Mary*, to the crown of theſe realms.

ON

ON their majeſties acceſſion. he was firſt made one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, and on the 19th of *March* 1689, conſtituted one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, which office he voluntarily reſigned in 1694 when it was in his power to have continued in the commiſſion. He was elected one of the knights of the ſhire for *Suſſex* in three ſeveral parliaments, in the reigns of king *William* and queen *Anne*, and for the borough of *Lewis* in all other parliaments whilſt he continued a commoner.

IN 1695, the houſe of commons nominated him one of the commiſſioners to examine Sir *Thomas Cook*, and to inſpect into bribery and corrupt practices, of which, ſome of their own members were then accuſed.

IN 1701, he was again conſtituted by king *William* one of the lords of the treaſury; and at length having diſcharged theſe truſts with great fidelity, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of baron *Pelham* of *Laughton* in *Suſſex*, by letters patents bearing date the 29th of *December* 1706, the 5th of queen *Anne*. His lordſhip died at his ſeat at *Halland* the 23d of *February* 1711-12, and is ſucceeded in honour and eſtate, by *Thomas* his eldeſt ſon. (*s*)

HAVING now taken a conciſe view of the ancient and moſt valuable family of the *Pelhams*, who have always been couragious and faithful ſervants to their king and country; we now return to his grace, in whom not only center all the honours and eſtates, but likewiſe all the virtues of the *Pelham's* and the *Holleſes*.

IN the year 1714, the 26th of *October*, his majeſty king *George* I. was pleaſed to advance him to the dignity of the earl of *Clare* in com. *Suffolk*, and viſcount *Haughton* in com *Nottingham*, with remainder to the honourable *Henry Pelham* his brother, and to his heirs male.

HE was on the 28th of *October* 1714, conſtituted lord lieutenant of the county of *Nottingham*, and *Cuſtos Rotulorum* thereof, the 16th of *November* following.

ON the 10th of *November* 1714, he was conſtituted *Cuſtos Rotulorum* of the county of *Middleſex*, and lord lieutenant of the ſaid county, and of the city and liberty of *Weſtminſter* the 28th of *December* following; alſo in the ſame year he was conſtituted ſteward, keeper and warden of the foreſt of *Shirwood* and park of *Folewood* in the county of *Nottingham*.

AND his majeſty farther conſidering his great merits and zeal to his ſervice, was graciouſly pleaſed on the 2d of *Auguſt* 1718, to create him marquis and duke of *Newcaſtle* with remainder to his brother the right honourable *Henry Pelham*. On the 13th of *April* 1717, he was declared lord chamberlain of the houſhold, and ſworn of the privy council the 16th of *April*; alſo at a chapter held at St. *James's* the 31ſt of *March* 1718, was elected one of the knights companions of the moſt noble

(*s*) *The reader will find a more particular account of this noble family in* Arthur Collin's *peerage of* England, *Vol.* I. *from page* 393 *to p.* 432.

ble order of the garter, and inſtalled at *Windſor* the 30th of *April* following. On the 22d of *July* his grace was one of the peers commiſſioned by his majeſty who ſigned at the cockpit *Whitehall* in conjunction with the imperial plenipotentiary and others the treaty of alliance between his *Britannick* majeſty, the *Emperor*, and the king of *France*, purſuant to a convention between his majeſty of *Great-Britain* and the *French* king.

ON the 19th of *May* 1719 he was declared one of the lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government, which honour he had likewiſe in 1720, 1723, 1725, and 1727.

ON the 4th of *June* 1719, being commiſſioned by the ſovereign with *Henry Grey* duke of *Kent*, lord privy ſeal, and *John* duke of *Mountague*; they inſtalled at *Windſor*, *Evelyn Pierrepont*, duke of *Kingſton*, a knight companion of the moſt noble order of the garter. He was likewiſe in commiſſion with the ſaid duke of *Kingſton* the 24th of *May* 1720, and inſtalled *Charles Spencer* earl of *Sunderland*, a knight companion of the ſaid order; on the 2d of *April* 1724, his grace reſigning his poſt of chamberlain of the houſhold, was declared one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, and in the 8th of the ſame month took his place at the board.

IN *April* 1726 he was choſen recorder of *Nottingham*. At his preſent majeſty's acceſſion to the throne his grace was continued in all his places and ſworn of his privy council. In *July* 1737, he was choſen high-ſteward of *Cambridge*; and in 1740, he was one of the regents, during his majeſty's ſtay beyond the ſeas. Alſo in 1749 he was choſe chancellor of the univerſity of *Cambridge*.

NOTHING can be a greater teſtimony of his graces inheriting all the virtues of his noble anceſtors, than what is ſaid in his preamble of his patent of earl of *Clare*: to witt:

GEORGE R. &c.

CUM regii muneris et dignatis ſit nobiſſimos juvenes ad majorum merita non ſolum imitanda ſed ſuis etiam virtutibus ſuperanda exhortari nullus ſane inter proceres eo nomine commendatior noſtro que favore dignior, quam per quam fidelis et dilectus noſter *Thomas Holles* dom. *de Pelham* nobis innotuit. Si enim vel â patre vel â matre ſibi derivatum ſanguinem ſpectemus hinc *Holleſiorum*, inde *Pelhamorum* ſeries antiquiſſima tam rerum bene geſtarum, quam titulorum numero in ſignis eluceſſit; ille autem utruſque gentis hæres nequaquam indignus, ad avitas virtutes tanquam hæreditatem optimam adeum das imberbis adhuc feliciter contendebat, et dux novicaſtri, nullum extitiſſe filium minime dolere videtur cum nepotem tali ingenio præditum in loco filii chariſſimi habere poſſet. Qua propter illum tantæ ſpei juvenem de imperio jam tam bene meritum de patriâ olim quam optime meriturum rerum ampliſſimarum haredem conſtituit. Nos autem virum illuſtriſſimum tam animi quam fortunæ dotibus ornatum comitum numero aſcribi volumus minime dubitantes quin novæ dignitatis incrementum cumulatius et adhuc inſignius virtutum ſplendore redditurus ſit ut ad excelſiorem poſt hâc honoris gradum invitus licet evehatur quem â nobis ipſi jam oblatum minus ambire mereri quam voluit.

TO

TO conclude, it may be ſaid with truth of his grace, that there are no parties ſo oppoſite which do not agree in their eſteem and affection for him, and who are not equally pleaſed with all the advancements and poſts he has from time to time obtained and long enjoyed.

SECTION X.

SECTION X.

A brief hiſtory of all the noblemen who have been dignify'd with the title of earl of NOTTINGHAM, from the conqueſt to this day, to which is added a liſt of the members of parliament both for this town and the county at large.

1ſt. FERRERS.

THIS family owes its original to *Walchelin de Ferriers* or *Ferrariis*, a norman, whoſe ſon *Henry de Ferrariis* to whom king *William* the *Conqueror*, gave *Tutbury* caſtle in com. *Stafford*, alſo large poſſeſſions in that county, *Berks*, *Oxon*, *Wilts*, *Lincoln*, *Bucks*, and *Glouceſter*, which *Henry* founded the priory of *Tutbury*. He was ſucceeded by

ROBERT his third ſon, (the two elder *Eugenulph* and *William* died during their father's life) he was earl of *Derby*; one of the witneſſes to the laws made by king *Stephen* in the firſt year of his reign; he commanded the *Derbyſhire* men at the famous battle at *Northallerton*, where the barons gained a glorious victory over *David* king of *Scots*, for which his ſervice he obtained the earldom of *Derby* but died the year following, 1139, and was ſucceeded by his ſon

ROBERT de FERRERS, earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby*, he ſtiled himſelf according to *Dugdale*, *Robertus Comes Junior de Ferrariis*, and likewiſe *Comes Junior de Nottingham*, (*t*) as appears among others by an ancient charter of his bearing date A. D. 1141, in which he confirmed to the church of St. *Oſwald of Notle*, whatſoever *Henry de Ferrers* his grandfather, *Eugenulph de Ferrers* his uncle, *Robert* his father or any of their wives or barons had given beforetime to that church: He was a benefactor to the monks of *Tutbury* in com. *Stafford*, to the canons of *Notle*, as has been ſaid, in com. *Ebor*, to the monks of *Geronden*, in com. *Leiceſter*, and *Cumbermere*, in com. *Cheſter*; moreover he founded the priory of *Derby*, (which was afterwards tranſlated to *Derley* in that county) and the abbey of *Mereval* or *Murval* in com. *Warwick*. He died the 12th of *Henry* II. 1165, and was ſucceeded by his only ſon

WILLIAM de FERRERS, earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby*; he certified the ſecond of *Henry* II. the knights fees he then held to be 79 in number; he confirmed his

(*t*) Glover's *catalogue of honour*. *p*. 868. ------ (*v*) *ibid*.

his anceſtors grants to the monks of *Tutbury*, and was a benefactor to the knights hoſpitallers. (*v*) " He was married to *Margaret* daughter and heir of *William Peverel*, " whoſe grandfather was natural ſon to *William* the *Conqueror*, (See *Section* IX.) " The marriage rites of him and his counteſs, were performed by *Thomas a Becket*, " archbiſhop of *Canterbury* at *Canterbury*.". He died the 19th of *Henry* II. 1172, ſucceeded by his ſon.

ROBERT de FERRERS, earl of *Ferrers* and *Derby*, as heir to his father, and earl of *Nottingham* as derived by his mother, (who died the 19th of *Henry* II. the ſame year and month with his father.) He joined with the rebellious barons the earls of *Cheſter*, *Leiceſter*, *Norfolk*, and others, taking part with king *Henry* the younger (whom king *Henry* II. had cauſed to be crowned in his life time;) and mann'd his caſtles of *Tutbury* and *Duffield* againſt the father, alſo entered and deſtroyed *Nottingham* then held for the king; but the old king prevailing over his enemies *Robert* made his ſubmiſſion, rendering up his caſtles of *Tutbury* and *Duffield*, and giving ſecurity for his future fidelity; but the king did ſo little truſt him that he forthwith demoliſhed thoſe forts. He founded the priory of *Woodham-Ferrers* in com. *Eſſex*, and died the firſt of *Richard* I. 1189. His ſon

WILLIAM de FERRERS, earl of *Ferrers* ſucceeded him as earl of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, but was the ſame year outed of theſe two earldoms by *Richard* I. who beſtowed them on his brother *John* earl of *Moreton*. This *William* was at the burning of *Nottingham* when his father made that ſpoil there; he did not continue diſpoſſeſs'd long before his death, for attending the king to the holy-land he died at the ſiege of *Acon* the 3d of *Richard* I. His ſon *William* ſucceeded him, but not in the titles of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, nor do I find that any more of this family were earls of *Nottingham*, tho' the peerage gives that title to four ſucceeding earls of *Ferrers*: However this *William* was in the ſucceeding reign of king *John* created earl of *Derby* i. e. the 7th of that king, by a ſpecial charter; he was girt with a ſword by the king's own hand, (being the firſt of whom in any charter that expreſſion was uſed) having likewiſe a grant of the 3d penny of all the pleas impleaded before the ſheriff, through the county whereof he was earl, to hold to him and his heirs in as ample a manner as any of his anceſtors enjoyed the ſame.

2d. PLANTAGENET.

JOHN PLANTAGENET, mentioned already in *Section* IX. was 4th ſon of *Henry* II. to him his brother *Richard* gave the earldom of *Nottingham* and *Derby*, and to whom the king his father had before granted the caſtle of *Nottingham* and the honour of *Peverel*.

THIS title of earl of *Nottingham* it ſeems lay dormant till 1377, when the family of the *Maubrays* obtained it.

3d. MAUBRAY.

JOHN de MAUBRAY, lord *Maubray* of *Axholm*, by *Elizabeth Seagrave* his wife, daughter and heir of *Margaret Brotherton* dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, was born at *Epworth* the 8th day of *Auguſt* 1365, and was created earl of *Nottingham* in the year 1377, on the day of the coronation of king *Richard* II. This *John* died without iſſue

being ſcarce 18 years old, after whoſe death king *Richard* beſtowed the earldom on

THOMAS MOUBRAY, his younger brother who was likewiſe immediately after by the ſame king created duke of *Norfolk*. He alſo died young at *London* about the feaſt of St. *Agath*, the 8th of *February* 1381, the 6th of *Richard* II. and was buried at the friers *Carmelites* in *London*.

THOMAS MOUBRAY, was created earl of *Nottingham* the 9th of *Richard* II. 1382, he was hereditary earl marſhal and duke of *Norfolk* the 21ſt of *Richard* II. 1398; he uſed to ſtile himſelf duke of *Norfolk*, earl of *Nottingham*, *Marſhal* of *England*, lord of *Moubray*, *Seagrave*, *Gower* and *Brews*. This gentleman ſoon after he was created duke of *Norfolk* was baniſhed by king *Richard*, with *Henry* of *Lancaſter*; the cauſe of this baniſhment was, (*a*) for that *Henry* duke of *Hertford* one day by chance conferring with *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk* made many complaints unto him againſt the king's majeſty, all which being miſunderſtood by *Norfolk*, he watched an opportunity to diſcover all the whole matter to the king, who being very much moved at it called duke *Henry* before him, who ſtiffly denied the accuſation, pronouncing himſelf not guilty, and that by arms he would retort the fault upon the accuſers head, if it would pleaſe his majeſty but to grant him leave. On the contrary *Moubray* maintained what he had before affirmed; in the heat of this contention the day was aſſigned wherein the combat ſhould be tried; but the king conſidering it was only for words (if any ſuch were ſpoken) was adviſed by his council to forbid the combat, and ſeeing there was no certain proof in whom the fault reſted, and that neither might be held free, they were both baniſhed; *Henry* had moſt favour for he was baniſhed for ten years, and after it was decreed but for ſix years, and at laſt before one year came about, was called home by the nobles, and cauſed to take upon him the crown; but *Thomas* was longer exiled and farther off, firſt travelling into *Italy*, afterward to *Venice* where with grief (*b*) he died *September* the 27th the firſt of *Henry* IV. He was firſt married to *Elizabeth Strange*, his firſt wife, *Auguſt* 23, -----, ſhe died without iſſue, and was daughter to Sir *John Strange*, ſon and heir of *John* lord *Strange* of *Blackmere*. The ſecond lady was *Elizabeth* eldeſt ſiſter and coheireſs of *Thomas Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, by her he had *Thomas* earl of *Nottingham*, and *John* duke of *Norfolk*: Alſo three daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret* and *Iſſabell*.

THOMAS MOUBRAY, eldeſt ſon and heir of *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*, when the dukedom was beſtowed upon his father by king *Richard* II. the earldom of *Nottingham* did alſo belong to him by cuſtom of the land, as his father's eldeſt ſon, (*c*) he alſo enjoyed the marſhalſhip of *England* as due to him by inheritance. He died in the month of *May* A. D. 1405, in the 6th year of king *Henry*, leaving no children.

This

(*a*) *The peerage, part* I. *vol.* II. *p.* 235: *Says he was accuſed by* Henry *of* Bolinbroke, *for words irregularly ſpoken of the king*, &c.

(*b*) *The peerage ſays he died of the peſtilence at his return from* Jeruſalem. *It enumerates many poſts the king employed him in, and that he was made knight of the garter the* 19th *of Richard* II.

(*c*) Dugdale *ſays he never had the title of duke of* Norfolk, *nor any other but that of earl* Marſhal.

This *Thomas* had two ladies, the firſt was *Conſtance* daughter of *John Holland* earl of *Huntingdon* and duke of *Exeter*: The ſecond was *Elizabeth* daughter of *John of Gaunt* duke of *Lancaſter*. The earldom of *Nottingham* was after tranſlated to

JOHN MOUBRAY, brother to this Sir *Thomas*, which *John* in a parliament holden in the third year of *Henry* VI. was reſtored duke of *Norfolk* with his poſterity. He was the 5th of that name among the barons of *Moubray*. He died A. D. 1432, and was buried in the abbey or houſe of *Carthuſians*, within the iſle of *Axholm* in the 11th year of *Henry* VI, His lady was *Catherine* daughter to *Ralph* lord *Nevil*, the firſt earl of *Weſtmorland* and *Jane* his wife, daughter to *John* duke of *Lancaſter*, by whom he had *John* duke of *Norfolk*, *Anne*, married to *William Berkley*, and *Catherine*. (*d*)

JOHN lord *MOUBRAY*, the 6th of that name of the barons of *Moubray*, duke of *Norfolk*, earl *Marſhal*, earl of *Nottingham*, lord and baron of *Seagrave* and *Gower* ſon and ſucceſſor of *John* the 5th duke of *Norfolk*, in the dignities aforeſaid. "This perſon died A. D. 1461, the firſt of *Edward* VI." and lies buried by the high altar in the abbey of *Thetford*. His lady was *Eleonora* daughter of *William Bouchier*, earl *Ewe* in *Normandy*, and *Anne* his wife daughter of *Thomas Woodſtock* duke of *Glouceſter* by whom he had

JOHN lord *MOUBRAY*, the 7th of that ſtock and name, he was in the life time of his father created earl of *Warren* and *Surrey*, by king *Henry* VI. and he came after the death of his father by right of inheritance, duke of *Norfolk*, *Marſhal* of *England*, earl of *Nottingham*, baron *Seagrave* and *Gower*. He died in his caſtle of *Farmingham* the 15th of *Edward* IV. and was buried in the monaſtery of *Thetford*, leaveing only one daughter and heir, who was by king *Edward* preſently married to his younger ſon

(*d*) Peerage *vol.* II. *part* I. *p.* 235. *in the* 3*d of* Henry V. *he was with the king at the ſiege of* Harfleur, *the* 5*th of* Henry V. *at the ſiege of* Cain *in* Normandy, *and continued there till the death of that king. The* 1*ſt. of* Henry VI. *retained in the king's wars. The* 8*th of* Henry VI. *retained again in the king's war and made knight of the garter.*

(*e*) Ibid. *p.* 236. *He went the* 17th *of Henry* VI. *embaſſador to treat of a peace between* France *and* England, *the* 23d *of* Henry VI. *being confirmed duke of* Norfolk, *he had a grant of a place and ſeat in parliament and elſewhere, next to the duke of* Exeter, *he was alſo knight of the garter; the* 25*th of* Henry VI. *he went in pilgrimage to* Rome; *the* 35*th of Henry* VI. *he had licence to viſit other holy places, in* Ireland, Scotland, Brittany, Picardy, *and* Cologne, *and the blood of our* Saviour *at* Windiſmark. *As alſo a ſecond journey to* Rome *and* Jeruſalem, *having vowed to do it for the recovery of the king's health. In the firſt of* Edward IV. *he was conſtituted juſtice itenerant of all the foreſts ſouth of* Trent.

(*f*) Anne, *by his lady* Elizabeth *daughter to* John Talbot, *firſt of that family earl of* Shrewsbury. ibid.

4th RICHARD PLANTAGENET.

RICHARD PLANTAGENET, of *Shrewsbury*, ſecond ſon of king *Edward* IV. enjoyed all theſe honours in right of his wife, and was alſo earl *Marſhal* and had the baronies of *Moubray*, *Seagrave* and *Gower*, together with the vaſt inheritance of that family: He was made knight of the garter by his father, but with his elder brother king *Edward* V. was murdered by his uncle *Richard* III. who uſurped the throne under that title 1483. He and his wife both died iſſueleſs.

5th BERKELEY.

THE vaſt inheritance of the *Moubrays* came next to the *Howards* and *Berkeleys*, in reſpect of *Margaret* and *Iſſabel* daughters to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk*. Sir *John Howard* ſon of Sir *Robert Howard* and *Margaret* coheir of *Thomas de Moubray*, was created duke of *Norfolk* the 28th of *June* the firſt of *Richard* III. as alſo earl *Marſhal* of *England*, and the ſame day and year

WILLIAM lord *BERKLEY*, of *Berkley* caſtle in *Glouceſterſhire*, ſon of *James* lord *Berkley*, by *Iſſabell* daughter to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk* was created earl of *Nottingham*; king *Edward* IV. in the 20th of his reign had raiſed him to the dignity of a viſcount. The *Peerage* vol. I. p. 310, ſays, "That he afterwards adhering to the duke of *Buckingham* in his deſign of pulling down king *Richard*, he fled into *Brittany* to *Henry* duke of *Richmond*," (after king *Henry* VII.) by whom he was conſtituted earl *Marſhal* of *England*, the 26th of *October*, the 1ſt of his reign, "with limitation of that office to the heirs male of his body." [*Peerage ibid.*] "He was alſo advanced to the dignity of marquis of *Berkley*, the 4th of *Henry* VII. *January* 28th. He was famous for his great diſpute with *Thomas* viſcount *Liſle*, about certain lands in conteſt between them, who upon a challenge ſent him by the ſaid viſcount, meeting with others on both ſides, the viſcount was ſlain." He married three wives, but left iſſue by none of them, and taking occaſion to except againſt his brother *Maurice* as his ſucceſſor, becauſe he had not married with a perſon of honourable parentage, gave all his lands from him, particularly the caſtle of *Berkley*, and thoſe lands and lordſhips that were the body of that ancient barony, to the king, a good part of which remained in the poſſeſſion of the crown 'till the death of king *Edward* VI. ſo that *Maurice* enjoyed nothing of the honour.

6th FITZ-ROY.

HENRY FITZ-ROY, natural ſon to *Henry* VIII. by *Elizabeth* daughter to Sir *John Blount*, knight, the lady *Talboiſe*; he was created duke of *Richmond* and earl of *Nottingham*. He was but ſix years old when theſe titles were conferred upon him, (g) at which time alſo he was conſtituted lieutenant general of the king's forces, north of *Trent*, and warden of the marches of *Scotland*, and ſoon after admiral of

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(g) Glover's *catalogue of honour, p.* 404. *All in one day viz. the* 18*th of* June 1525, *the* 17*th of* Henry VIII. *at the palace of* Bridewell; *he was alſo at the ſame time created duke of* Sommerſet.

Vltimo Aprilis 1600.

Anne Limatt. ob. 5to Aprilis
for ye Burriall wch ob. ye
Mats Grob in Harborow
ye Monthe ob. Aprill
Donb. 30. Daieb.

li. b. d.
.4 07 — 00 — 03 ½.

Extraordinary

men
The Lyon — 34 victualled for 4 daies begon
April and ended ye 17 & of ye
after ye said rate

men
The Lyon — 56 victualled for 3 daies begon
of April and ended ye 20
and after ye said rate

men
The Lyon — 120 victualled for 4 daies begon
of April and ended ye 24 ye
said rate

men
The victory — 26 victualled for 4 daies begon
of April and ended ye 22 ye
after ye said rate

men
The victory — 40 victualled for 2 daies viz
and 24 of April after ye

Thomas Cottle

Nottingham

e 22d of *Henry* VIII. made lieutenant of *Ireland*, Sir *William Skef-* nſtituted his deputy. He ſtudied at *Paris* with *Henry* earl of *Surrey*, at friendſhip between them on the ſcore of their education together, 'd our earls intermarriage with *Mary* daughter of *Thomas Howard*, k and ſiſter of the earl of *Surrey*, but by her had no iſſue. He was of the garter (*b*) the 24th of *Henry* VIII. he went bravely attended *Henry* at *Calais*, at an intended interview between the *Engliſh* and He died the 28th of *Henry* VIII. 1536.

7th HOWARD, of *Effingham*.

ES lord *HOWARD* of *Effingham*, ſon of *William Howard* eſt colateral branch of the *Howards*; was in his father's life time ble perſons, who by the command of the queen, the 13th of *Elizabeth*, lady *Anne* of *Auſtria* daughter to *Maximilian* the emperor, from *Zea-* n, and in the 16th of *Elizabeth* was inſtalled knight of the garter. In *izabeth* upon the death of *Edward* earl of *Lincoln*, lord high admiral of g then lord chamberlain to the queen, as his father had been before nſtituted his ſucceſſor in that great office, whereupon *anno dom.* 1588, *zabeth* when the *Spaniſh Armada* threatened an invaſion here; he lieutenant general of the queen's whole fleet at ſea, whoſe ſucceſs nſwered the queen's opinion of him, as well knowing him to be a per- owledge in maritime affairs, diſcreetly wary, truly valiant, induſtrious inally, one whom the ſailors entirely loved.

h of *Elizabeth*, when farther danger threatened from the *Spaniards*, ed with the rebellious *Iriſh*, he was made joint general of the *Engliſh* ert earl of *Eſſex*, for the defence of this realm, both by ſea and land, he land, and he for the ſea. In which year alſo he was made juſtice the foreſts ſouth of *Trent* for life; and not many months after in conſi- eminent ſervices againſt the *Spaniſh Armada*, as alſo for ſacking *Ca-* nd deſtroying the *Spaniſh-fleet* in harbour there; he was advanced to title of earl of *Nottingham*, as deſcended from the family of *Mou-* which had been earls of that county before. In the 41ſt. of *Elizabeth*, ſtill continuing in high reputation at court, the *Spaniards* again ſtirring, he was conſtituted lieutenant general of the queen's land forces and in the 44th of *Elizabeth* he was made one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl *Marſhal* of *England*.

IN the firſt of *James* I. preceeding his coronation, he was made *Lord Great Steward* of *England* for that occaſion, and the next year upon renewing the commiſſion to ſeven of the great lords, for executing the office of earl *Marſhal* of *England*, he was continued one of that number, but in the 17th of *James* I. he ſurren-

(*b*) *But died ſoon after*, viz. *the* 22*d of* July 1535, *in the* 27*th year of* Henry VIII. *in his father's houſe at* St. James's *near* Weſtminſter. *His body was carried to* Harmingham *in* Suffolk, *and there lies buried.* Glover's Cat. of Hon.

Extraordinary

men
To ye Lyon — 34 victualled for 4 da
Aprill and ended ye
after ye said rate —

men
To ye Lyon — 56 victualled for 3 da
5 Aprill and ended
and after ye said ra

men
To ye Lyon — 120 victualled for 4 da
5 Aprill and ended
said rate ———

men
To ye victory — 26 victualled for 4 da
5 Aprill and ended
after ye said rate —

men
To ye victory — 40 victualled for 2
and 24 E. 5 Aprill

Sum To

Sum Total

Nottingham

of *England*; the 22d of *Henry* VIII. made lieutenant of *Ireland*, Sir *William Skeffington* being conſtituted his deputy. He ſtudied at *Paris* with *Henry* earl of *Surrey*, there was a great friendſhip between them on the ſcore of their education together, which occaſion'd our earls intermarriage with *Mary* daughter of *Thomas Howard*, duke of *Norfolk* and ſiſter of the earl of *Surrey*, but by her had no iſſue. He was created knight of the garter (*b*) the 24th of *Henry* VIII. he went bravely attended to meet king *Henry* at *Calais*, at an intended interview between the *Engliſh* and *French* kings. He died the 28th of *Henry* VIII. 1536.

7th HOWARD, of *Effingham*.

CHARLES lord *HOWARD* of *Effingham*, ſon of *William Howard* head of the eldeſt colateral branch of the *Howards*; was in his father's life time one of thoſe noble perſons, who by the command of the queen, the 13th of *Elizabeth*, conducted the lady *Anne* of *Auſtria* daughter to *Maximilian* the emperor, from *Zealand* into *Spain*, and in the 16th of *Elizabeth* was inſtalled knight of the garter. In the 28th of *Elizabeth* upon the death of *Edward* earl of *Lincoln*, lord high admiral of *England*, (being then lord chamberlain to the queen, as his father had been before him) he was conſtituted his ſucceſſor in that great office, whereupon *anno dom.* 1588, the 30th of *Elizabeth* when the *Spaniſh Armada* threatened an invaſion here; he was conſtituted lieutenant general of the queen's whole fleet at ſea, whoſe ſucceſs therein fully anſwered the queen's opinion of him, as well knowing him to be a perſon of great knowledge in maritime affairs, diſcreetly wary, truly valiant, induſtrious in action, and finally, one whom the ſailors entirely loved.

IN the 39th of *Elizabeth*, when farther danger threatened from the *Spaniards*, who were joined with the rebellious *Iriſh*, he was made joint general of the *Engliſh* army with *Robert* earl of *Eſſex*, for the defence of this realm, both by ſea and land, viz. *Eſſex* for the land, and he for the ſea. In which year alſo he was made juſtice itenerant of all the foreſts ſouth of *Trent* for life; and not many months after in conſideration of his eminent ſervices againſt the *Spaniſh Armada*, as alſo for ſacking *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and deſtroying the *Spaniſh-fleet* in harbour there; he was advanced to the dignity and title of earl of *Nottingham*, as deſcended from the family of *Moubray*, ſome of which had been earls of that county before. In the 41ſt. of *Elizabeth*, ſtill continuing in high reputation at court, the *Spaniards* again ſtirring, he was conſtituted lieutenant general of the queen's land forces and in the 44th of *Elizabeth* he was made one of the commiſſioners for executing the office of earl *Marſhal* of *England*.

IN the firſt of *James* I. preceeding his coronation, he was made *Lord Great Steward* of *England* for that occaſion, and the next year upon renewing the commiſſion to ſeven of the great lords, for executing the office of earl *Marſhal* of *England*, he was continued one of that number, but in the 17th of *James* I. he ſurren-

(*b*) *But died ſoon after*, viz. *the* 22*d of* July 1535, *in the* 27*th year of* Henry VIII. *in his father's houſe at* St. James's *near* Weſtminſter. *His body was carried to* Harmingham *in* Suffolk, *and there lies buried.* Glover's Cat. of Hon.

dered his patent for the office of lord *Admiral*, which was given to the marquis of *Buckingham*.

THIS noble earl's firſt lady was *Catherine* daughter of *Henry (Clary)* lord *Hunſdown*, (*i*) by whom he had iſſue two ſons, the firſt *William*, who married *Anne* daughter and ſole heir, to *John* lord St. *John* of *Bletſhoe*, but died in his father's life time, leaving iſſue *Elizabeth* his only daughter and heir, married to *John* lord *Mordaunt* of *Turvey* in com. *Bedford*, afterwards earl of *Peterborough*.

THE ſecond was

CHARLES, who ſucceeded him in his honours; he had alſo three daughters *Elizabeth*, *Frances* and *Margaret*.

TO his ſecond lady he married *Margaret* daughter to *James Stewart* earl of *Murray* in *Scotland*, which *Margaret* was naturalized in the parliament of the 1ſt of *James* I. by whom he had iſſue two ſons, *James* who died young, and Sir *Charles Howard* knight, and died the 22d of *James* I. having been knight of the garter 52 years, being then 88 years of age.

CHARLES, his ſecond ſon ſucceeded, (the elder as has been ſaid dying before the father without iſſue male) he firſt took to wife *Charity* daughter of --- *White*, and widow of *Leche* of the city of *London*; afterwards *Mary* daughter of Sir *William Cockaine* knight and alderman of *London*, by whom he had no iſſue; thirdly *Margaret* daughter to *James* earl of *Murray* in *Scotland*, by whom he had iſſue *James*, who died unmarried.

CHARLES ſucceeding him in in his honours, married *Arabella* daughter of ------ *Smith*, Eſq; but died without iſſue 1681, upon whoſe deceaſe the barony deſcended and came to *Francis Howard* of *Great-Buckham* in com. *Surrey*, the next heir male, &c.

8th. FINCH.

THE firſt of this collateral branch raiſed to the dignity of peerage was Sir *Heneage Finch*, knight, who being a great proficient in the ſtudy of the laws in that honourable ſociety of the inner-temple *London*, was upon the happy reſtoration of king *Charles* II. made ſolicitor general, and the next year autumn-reader of the before ſpecified inn of court *anno* 1660; in the 12th of *Charles* II. he was by the name of Sir *Heneage Finch*, of *Raunſton* in com. *Buck.* advanced to the dignity of a baronet, and in the 22d *anno* 1670, conſtituted the king's attorney-general. *Anno* 1673, he was made keeper of the great-ſeal, and ſhortly after created a baron of this realm, by the title of lord *Finch* of *Daventry*, in com. *Northampton*, (being then owner of that manor) and finally in the 33d of *Charles* II. advanced to the dignity

(*i*) *He was the ſon of* William Clary *by his wife* Mary Bollen, *ſiſter to queen* Anne Bollen.

nity of earl of *Nottingham*. He married *Elizabeth* daughter of *Daniel Harvey*, merchant of *London*, by whom he had iſſue ten ſons: *Daniel*, *Heneage*, (the ſecond ſon, after lord *Guerniſey*) *William*, *Charles*, who died unmarried; *Edward*, *Henry* and *Robert*, who alſo died unmarried, *Edward*, *John* and *Thomas*, being before deceaſed. Alſo four daughters, *Elizabeth* married *Samuel Grimſton*, at that time ſon and heir to Sir *Harbottle Grimſtone* baronet, maſter of the rolls, *Mary* and *Anne* deceaſed, and another *Mary*. This earl dying *anno* 1682, was ſucceeded by

DANIEL earl of *Nottingham*, he was a perſon profoundly learned both in the laws and divinity; diſtinguiſhed by many eminent poſts in the reign of king *William* III. queen *Anne* and king *George* I. "In the year 1720-1, the univerſity of *Oxford* "in a full convocation unanimouſly decreed, ----- That the ſolemn thanks of that "univerſity be returned to the right hon. the earl of *Nottingham* for his "noble defence of the chriſtian-faith contained in his lordſhip's anſwer to Mr. "*Whiſton's* letter to him, concerning the eternity of the Son of God and the Holy-"Ghoſt, and that Dr. *Skippen* vice-chancellor, *William Bromley* and *George Clark*, "Eſqrs. repreſentatives of the univerſity, wait on the ſaid earl, and preſent to his "lordſhip the thanks aforeſaid of the whole univerſity." ---- Collin's *peerage. vol.* II. *p.* 234-5. ----- In the year 1729, *John* earl of *Winchelſea* dying without iſſue, that title devolved to his lordſhip, who departed this life the 1ſt of *January* 1729-30.

THIS noble lord was married firſt to lady *Eſſex Rich*, 3d daughter and one of the coheirs to *Robert Rich* earl of *Warwick*, by whom he had iſſue one only ſurviving daughter, the lady *Mary*, married firſt to *William Saville*, late marqueſs of *Halifax*, and ſince, *anno* 1707-8, to *John* duke of *Roxborough*, of the kingdom of *Scotland*. His ſecond lady was *Anne* only daughter of *Chriſtoffer* lord viſcount *Hatton*, (by his firſt wife *Cicilie* daughter of *John Tuſton* earl of *Thanet*) by whom he had iſſue five ſons and nine daughters.

DANIEL, the preſent earl of *Winchelſea* and *Nottingham*, *William*, *John*, *Henry*, *Edward*; the lady *Eſſex*, eldeſt daughter; the lady *Charlotte*, lady *Anne*, who died young, lady *Iſſabella*, lady *Mary*, lady *Henrietta*, lady *Elizabeth*, lady *Frances* and lady *Margaret*.

DANIEL, earl of *Winchelſea* and *Nottingham*, was elected one of the knights of the ſhire for the county of *Rutland* in the 9th year of queen *Anne*, and ſerved for the ſame county in all parliaments whilſt he continued a commoner: On the acceſſion of his majeſty king *George*, he was appointed a gentleman of the bedchamber to the prince of *Wales*, at the ſame time his father was declared lord preſident of the council, alſo the 10th of *October* 1715, he was conſtituted one of the lords commiſſioners of the treaſury, and reſigned all his employments on the 29th of *February* 1715. His lordſhip was made comptroller of his majeſty's houſhold *May* 24, 1725, which office he voluntarily reſigned after he ſucceeded his father as earl. In the year 1729, his lordſhip married *Frances Fielding*, daughter of the right honourable *Baſil* earl of *Denbigh*, by whom he has iſſue one daughter, lady *Charlotte*, and her ladyſhip dying in *September* 1734, at *Wentworth-houſe* in *Yorkſhire* the ſeat of his brother-in-law *Thomas* earl of *Malton*. He married in *January* 1737-8, *Mary* daughter and coheir of Sir *Thomas Palmer*, of *Wingham* in *Kent*, baronet, by whom he has had alſo iſſue, ſeven daughters, three of which are now alive.

The

The ARMS of the ſeveral Earls of NOTTINGHAM.

1ſt. FERRERS.

Arg. 6 horſe ſhoes ſab. 3. 2. 1. nail holes or.

Robert ſon of *William Ferrers*, bore his mother's arms, *i. e.* the arms of *Peverel.*

vary or. & gules.

2d. JOHN PLANTAGENET, after king of *England.*

Gules 3 lyons paſſant gardant or. over all a bend az.

3d. MOUBRAY.

Gules a lyon rampant arg. arm'd and langued az.

King *Richard* II. granted to *Thomas Moubray* duke of *Norfolk* and earl of *Nottingham* to bear the arms of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*, *viz.* Az. a croſs patonce between 5 martlets or. as well in his ſeal as in his banner with two oſtrich feathers erected. He bore theſe impaled with his other of the marſhalſhip of *England*, and on his creſt a lyon and two eſcutcheons collateral with the lyon. *Glover's cat. hon. p.* 870.

The 17th of *Richard* II. the king acknowledging his right to bear for his creſt a golden leopard with a white label about his neck, (which right did belong to the king's eldeſt ſon) did grant him and his heirs a coronet arg. to be uſed inſtead of the label about the neck of the leopard. *Peerage vol.* II. *p.* 1. *p.* 268.

4th RICHARD PLANTAGENET duke of *York.*

Quarterly *France* and *England* a label of 3 arg. charged with 9 torteauxes. On an in-eſcutcheon the arms of *Moubray.*

5th. BERKLEY.

Gules a chevron between ten croſſes forme (6 above and 4 below) arg.

6th. FITZROY.

France and *England*, a border quarterly ermin and compony arg. and az. a batune ſiniſter of the 2d. an in-eſchutcheon quarterly gules and varry or. and vert. a lyon rampant arg. on a chief az. a caſtle between two buck's heads. caboſſed of the laſt.

8th. HOWARD.

Gules on a bend between 6 croſs-croſſelets fitche arg. an in-eſcutcheon or. thereon a demy lyon rampant (depicted as the arms of *Scotland*) pierced through the mouth with an arrow. This charge on the bend was an honourable augmentation granted by king *Henry* VII. to *Thomas* duke of *Norfolk* and his heirs male upon routing the *Scots* at the great battle of *Floddenfield*, where *James* IV. king of *Scots* was ſlain.

9th. FINCH.

Arg. a chevron between three griffins paſſant ſergreant ſab.

gn.	where held.	Knights of the Shire.	Burgeſſes for the Town.
Hen. 4 p ap Glouc.		Johannes Zouche, Miles. Hugo Huſſey, Mil.	Johannes Rothell, Johannes Jo
Hen. 4 p ap Weſtm.		Willielmus Reginaydon, Thomas de Staunton.	Thomas Mapperley, Johannes
Hen. 5 p ap Weſtm.		Robertus Plimpton, Henricus de Sutton.	Johannes Tanneſley, Thomas
Hen. 5 p. ap Weſtm.		Johannes Zouche, Miles. Tho. Rempſton, M.	Robertus Glade, Johannes Tan
Hen. 5 p ap Leic.		Robertus Plumpton, Miles. Hen. de Sutton.	
Hen. 5 p ap Weſtm.		Hugo Huſye, Radulphus Makerell.	Henricus Preſton, Walterus Stac
Hen. 5 p ap Weſtm.		Tho. de Rempſton, Miles. Will. de Compton.	Johannes Alleſtre, Johannes Bi
Hen. 5 p ap Weſtm.		Thomas Chaworth, Henry Pierpoint.	Henricus Preſton, Willielmus E
Hen. 5 p ap Glouc.			Willielmus Stacy, Thomas Fox.
Hen. 5 p ap Weſtm.		Johannes Zouche, Hugo Hoſye.	Thomas Page, Johannes Bingha
Hen. 5 p ap Weſtm.		Thomas Chaworth, Radulphus Makerell.	
Hen. 5 p ap Weſtm.		Richardus Stanhop, Henricus Pierpoint.	Thomas Page, Richardus Samon
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Johannes Zouche, Richardus Stanhop.	Thomas Page, Johannes Alleſtr
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Thomas Chaworth, Henricus Pierpoint.	Johannes Wilford, Thomas Page
Hen. 6 p a p Weſtm.		Henricus Pierpoint, Willielmus Merings.	Johannes Alleſtre; Johannes Wi
Hen. 6 ap Weſtm.		Gervaſius de Clyfton, Norman Babyngton.	Willielmus Burton, Willielmus
Hen. 6 p ap Leic.		Hugo Willoughby, Radulphus Makerell.	Thomas Pogg, Johannes Manch
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Richardus Stanhop, Johannes Berwys.	Johannes Mancheſter, Johannes
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Richardus Stanhop, Miles. Johannes Bowys.	Johannes Mancheſter, Johannes
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		RichardusStanhop, Miles. Norman Babyngton.	Johannes Plumptre, Johannes M
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.			Willielmus Halifax, Galfridus K
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Richardus Willoughby, Johannes Gower. (a)	Johannes Mancheſter, Robertus
Hen. 6 p ap Cantab.		Thomas Chaworth, Willielmus Plympton.	Johannes Plumptre, Willielmus
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Johannes Zouche, Willielmus Merings.	Thomas Aleſtre, Thomas Thurl
Hen. 6 p ap Cantab.		Nicholaus Fitz-Williams, Ric. Illingworth.	
Hen 6 p ap Weſtm.			Thomas Babyngton, Robertus R
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Johannes Roos, Armig. Ric, Eſtlyngworth.	Thomas Thurland, Thomas All
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Johannes Stanhop, Miles. Hen. Boſom, Miles.	Thomas Thurland, Thomas Alle
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Johannes Waſtneſſe, Richardus Illingworth.	Thomas Thurland, Thomas Babi
Hen. 6 p ap Read.		Robertus Cliſton, Johannes Stanhop.	Richardus Delwood, Johannes Sq
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.		Richardus Illingworth, Johannes Waſtneſſe.	
Hen. 6 p ap Covent.		Robertus Strelley, Miles. Joh. Stanhop, Armig.	
Hen. 6 p ap Weſtm.			Robertus Stable, Johannes Serjean
Hen. 6. p ap Weſtm.		Robertus Strelley, Miles. Johannes Stanhop.	
Edw. 4 p ap Weſtm.		*Deſunt.*	
Edw. 4 p ap Weſtm.		Henricus Pierpoint, Johannes Stanhop.	Thomas Nevil, Johannes Hunt.

(a) B. W. *liſt* Bower.

Here Ends PRYNE's Liſt.

next was *Barebones* Parliament, conſiſting but of 139 Members; it met *July* 4th 1653, and was diſſolved
dd, but I find in *Peck's* deſideriat. curioſa lib. 5. p. 25. that *Gervas Pigot*, Eſq; was required by Writ fro
ure that the juſt-mentioned Gentleman and *John Odingſells*, were ſummoned for the County, and that onl
Parliament which *Oliver Cromwell* called after he was made Protector, met *September* 3, 1654, it was by
mbers for the Town or County of *Nottingham* in either of theſe two laſt.

n.	*where held.*	*Knights of the Shire.*	*Burgeſſes for the Town.*
Edw. 4 p	ap Weſtm.	John Byron, Eſq; William Meryng, Eſq;	John Mapully, John Clerk.

1. The Writs, Indentures and Returns, from the 17th of *Edward* IV. to the 1ſt of *Edward* VI. are all ſt except an imperfect bundle of the 33d of *Henry* VIII. which wants for the County but thoſe for the own are, —— —— —— —— Robert Lovat, Richard Haſyligg.

w. 6 p	at Weſtm.	Michael Stanhope, Kt. John Markham, Kt.	John Paſtell, Nic. Powtrell, Rec.
		deſunt.	Robert Haſiligge, Fran. Colman.
w. 6 p	at Weſtm.	John Hercy, Kt. John Hollis, Kt.	Hump. Quarnbye, Tho. Markham.
ry 1 p	at Weſtm.	John Conſtable, Kt. Elizeus Markham, Eſq;	Hump. Quarnbye, Fran. Colman.
ry 1 p.	at Oxford.	Ric. Whalley, Eſq; Elizeus Markham, Eſq;	Nic. Powtrel, Eſq; Will. Markham.
P. and M. p	at Weſt.	Richard Whalley, Eſq; Ant. Forſter, Eſq;	Hugh Thornhill Eſq; J. Bateman.
P. & M. p	at Weſt.	John Markham, Kt. Hugh Thornhill, Eſq;	Fran. Colman, Ed. Bowne, gent.
P. & M. p	at Weſt.	*deſunt.*	*deſunt*
z. p	at Weſtm.	John Manners, Eſq; John Mollineux, Eſq;	Humph. Quarnbye, gt. J. Bateman.
z. p	at Weſtm.	Rob. Markham, Eſq; Edward Stanhop, Eſq;	Ralph Barton, Will. Balle, gent.
iz. p	at Weſtm.	Henry Pierpoint, Eſq; Edw. Stanhop, Eſq;	Tho. Mannours, kt. Joh. Bateman, gt.
iz. p	at Weſtm.	Tho. Manners, Kt. Robert Conſtable, Kt.	Ric. Parkyns, Eſq; R. Bateman, gt.
iz. p	at Weſtm.	Tho. Manners, Kt. Thomas Stanhop, Kt.	Rob. Conſtable kt. R. Parkyns, Eſq;
iz. p	at Weſtm.	Robert Markham, Eſq; Brian Laſcells, Eſq;	Geo. Mannors, Eſq; R. Parkyns, Eſq;
iz. p	at Weſtm.	Cha. Cavendiſh, Eſq; Phil. Strelley, Eſq;	Hump. Bonner, gt. R. Parkyns, Eſq;
iz. p	at Weſtm.	*deſunt.*	H. Bonner, ald. Ank. Jackſon, ald.
iz. p	at Weſtm.	Cha. Cavendiſh, Kt. Robert Pierpont, Eſq	Will. Gregory gt. Will. Grayes, gt.
es 1 p	at Weſtm.	John Holles, Kt. Percival Willoughby. kt.	Ric. Hart, ald. Ank. Jackſon, ald.
mes 1	at Weſtm.	*deſunt.*	*deſunt.*
mes 1 p	at Weſtm.	Gervaſe Clifton, kt. George Chaworth kt.	Mic. Pureſoy Eſq; John. Laſcells Eſq;
mes 1 p	at Weſtm.	G. Clifton, kt. & bart. Rob. Sutton, Eſq;	J. Byron, Eſq; Fran. Pierpont, Eſq;
rles 1 p	at Weſtm.	G, Clifton, kt. & bart. Hen. Stanhop, Eſq;	Rob. Greaves, gent. J. Martin, gent.
rles 1 p	at Weſtm.	Hen. Stanhop, Eſq; Tho. Hutchinſon kt.	G. Clifton, kt. & bart. J. Byron, Eſq;
rles 1 p	at Weſtm.	Ger. Clifton, kt. John Byron, kt.	C. Cavendiſh, kt. H. Peirpoint, Eſq;
arles 1 p	at Weſtm.	Tho. Hutchinſon, Eſq; Rob. Sutton, Eſq;	C. Cavendiſh, kt. Gil. Boun, ſer.
arles 1 p	at Weſtm.	Tho Hutchinſon, kt. Rob. Sutton, Eſq;	G. Millington, Eſq; F. Peirpont, Eſq;

In the room of theſe laſt in this long parliament came John Hutchinſon, Eſq; & Ger. Pigot, Eſq; In the room of Francis Pierpoint came William Stanhope, Eſq;

arliaments which did ſit during the inteſtine troubles and the ſucceeding Uſurpation were :

which king *Charles* called to meet at *Oxford*, *January* 22d. 1642-3, I find no members either for the wn or County of *Nottingham*.

year. *Heath* ſays there were but two Members for *Nottinghamſhire*, viz. *John Odingſells* and *Edward ell*, to appear the 4th of *July* 1553, as Member for the County of *Nottingham*, which makes me con- d *Cludd* of *Southwell*, was for the Town of *Nottingham*.

657. *Richard Cromwell's* Parliament ſat *Jan.* 27th 1659; I have not been able to find who were

This and the two foregoing tables comes in after page 209.

gn.	where held.	Knights of the Shire.	Burgesses for the
4 Edw. III p ap Westm.		Robertus Jorte. (*d*) -- Johannes Byks. Milites.	Lawrentius Spicer. R
Edw. III p ap Wint.		*Petrus Foun.	Johannes Fleming. A
dw. III p ap Westm.		Paganus de Villers. ---- Petrus Foun.	
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Johannes de Monteny. --- Willielmus de Eland.	
dw. III p ap Westm.		*Johannes Byke. --- *Rogerus de Verdon.	Willielmus Gotham. R
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Johannes Ingram. ---- Johannes de Oxen.	
dw. III p ap Ebor.		Johannes le Brett. ---- Richardus de Strelley.	
dw. III pap Westm.		Willielmus de Eland. ---- Tho. de Rade. Milites.	Joh. de Widmerpoole.
dw. III p ap Westm.		* Richardus de Strelley. ---- *Johannes de Oxen.	Rob. Morewode. Johan
dw. III p ap Ebor.		* Willielmus de Eland. ---- Thomas de Radcliff.	Joh. Wydmerpoole.
dw. III p ap Westm.		Johannes de Brett. ---- Richardus de Strelley.	Joh. de Feriby. Willi
dw. III p ap Ebor.			Joh. de Feriby. Ric.
Edw. III p ap Westm.		* Joh. de Oxenford. ---- * Richardus de Strelley.	Johannes de Feriby.
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Thomas de Bekeryng. ---- Richardus de Strelley.	
Edw. III Counc Westm.		Willielmus de Eland. --- Ric. de Strelley. Milites.	Will. de Gotham. Rad
Edw. III p ap Westm.		* Johannes de Oxenford. --*Richardus de Strelley.	Rogerus Bothayle. W
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Willielmus de Eland.---Richardus de Strelley.	Will. Gotham. Robe
Edw. III p ap Ebor.			Nicholaus Ingram. Si
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Willielmus de Eland.---Johannes de Oxenford. (*e*)	Rogerus de Bothale. W
Edw. III Conf ap North.		Richardus de Willoughby. (*f*) -- (*f*) Petrus Foun.	Joh. de Feriby. Rad.
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Johannes de Vaus. ---Willielmus de Gotham.	
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Egidius de Meignill. --- Rogerus de Enington.	Joh. Colier. Will. de
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Johannes Darcy. -- Johannes Deyncourt.	Robertus Moorwood. W
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Robertus Jorte. -- Thomas de Asheburne.	Galfridus Fleming. W
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Johannes Barry. --- Robertus Jorce.	
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Galfridus de Staunton. --- Johannes de Vais. (*g*)	Will. deLoderham. Sim
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Robertus de Jorte. (*h*)-Richardus de Willoughby.	Rob. Ingram. Ric. N
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Reginald de Aslacton. (*i*) -- Robertus le Jortz. (*k*)	
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Thomas de Newmarsh.--Johannes de Kineton.	Rad. Taverner. Ric.
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Johannes de Vaus.--Gervasius de Clifton.	Rad. Taverner. Hugo
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Willielmus Trusbut. Nicholas Bernack (*l*)	Rad. le Taverner. J. de
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Johannes de Vaus. Gervasius de Clifton.	
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Thomas de Bykering. Willielmus del Ker. (*m*)	Hugo le Spicer. Johan
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Thomas de Bykering. Johannes de Wadesworth.	
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Willielmus de Wakebrigg. Willielmus del Ker.	
Edw. III (*b*) p ap West.		(*n*) Ric. de Grey Miles. *But one kt. by the writs.*	
Edw. III (*c*) p ap West.		Richardus de Grey. Miles	Will. Findern. Thom
Edw. III p ap Westm.		*R. Grey de Landeford. *Will. de Wakebrugg.	Robertus Burnby. Thon
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Ric. de Bingham (*o*) Rogerus de Hopewell.	Thomas Moorwood. Joh
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Richardus de Grey. (*p*) Johannes Bozoun.	†Rog. deHoppewell, R
Edw. III p ap Westm.			Tho. de Moorwood. Joh
Edw. III p ap Westm.		*Ric. de Grey de Landeford. *Johannes Bozoun.	
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Thomas Malett. Hugo de Herty.	
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Richardus de Grey. Willielmus Wakebrugg.	Johannes Ingram. Rob
Edw. III p ap Westm.		Richardus de Grey. Willielmus Wakebrugg.	R. de Hoppewell, *jun.* W

All our Historians agree a Parliament was held at *ingham* 1330, 15 days after haelmas the 4th of *Edward* as also another the 12th of *ard* III. 1337. (*b*) B. W. Conf. (*c*) B. W. *List* Conf.

(*d*) B. W *List is* Joyce. (*e*) B. W. *List* Richardus de Strelley. (*f*) B W. *List* William de Eland. (*f*) B. W. Johannes de Oxenford. (*g*) B. W. *List* Vaus. (*h*) Johannes de Vaus. (*i*) Galfridus de Staunton. (*k*) Johannes de Musters. (*l*) B. W. *List*, MichaelBernack. (*m*) B W. *List*, Johannes de Wadesworth. (*n*) B W. *List* Richardus Grey de Landeford. (*o*) B. W. *List names* Byngham *last*. (*p*) B W. Ri-

† *Senior*

Reign.	where held.	Knights of the Shire.	Burgesses for the Town.
4 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Richardus de Grey, Rob. de Morton	Will. Soliere, Thomas Moorwood.
5 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek, Will. de Wakebrugg	Will. de Waggbrug, Tho Moorwoo
7 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Rich. de Bingham, Tho. de Nevil (*r*)	Rogerus de Hoppewell, Hen. Ward
8 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek,- Robertus de Morton	Hugo Spicer, Willielmus Prior
9 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek, *Robertus de Morton	Hugo Spicer, Rogerus Hoppewell.
40 Edw.	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek, Robertus de Morton	
2 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek, Sampson de Strelley	Hugo Spicer, Henricus Chamberlain
3 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Robertus de Morton, Will. de Strelley	Thomas de Morewode, Petrus Maso
5 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	*Rogerus Beler, *Robertus de Morton	Rogerus de Hulme, Henricus Bradme
45 Edw. 3	Counc. Wint.	Rogerus Beler	Rogerus de Holm.
6 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek, Richardus de Grey	Johannes Cropshull (*w*) Johannes Bo
7 Edw. 3	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek, Joh. de Gateford (*s*)	
50 Edw.	p ap Westm.	S. de Leek, Chivaler. Joh. de Birton	
(*q*)50 Ed. 3	p ap Westm.	Joh. Aunesley, Joh. de Beckyngham	Robertus German, Willielmus Copp
1 Ed. 3	p. ap. Westm.		Robertus Germayn, Will. Capper.
1 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	S. de Leek, Chivaler. J. de Annesley	
2 Rich. 2	p. ap. Glouc.	J. de Annesley Miles, W. de Nevil M	
2 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	J. de Annesley M. J. de Beckyngham	
Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Johannes de Annesley, Joh. Parker (*t*)	Robertus Germayne, Tho. de Botha
Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Samp. de Strelley Miles, R. de Morton	Henricus Cook, Robertus Germayn
4 Rich. 2	p ap North.	Joh. de Gaytford, Robertus Basely	
Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek, (*v*) T. de Bampston M	
5 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Samp. de Strelley, Tho. de Rempston M	
Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Simon de Leek, Miles. Joh. de Burton	
Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	S. de Strelley, M. Joh. de Berton (*u*)	
7 Ric. 2	p ap new Sarum.	Bert. de Bolynbrok, Tho. de Annesley	Tho. Bochale, (*x*) Joh. de Tammes
Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Rob. de Basely, Tho. de Annesley	
Rich. 2.	p ap Westm.	Joh. de Annesley, M. Ric. de Bevercote	Richardus Milford, Robertus Germ
Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	J. de Annesley, Miles. Joh. de Birton	Johannes Crawshawe, Will. Hunst
9 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Joh. de Annesley, Joh. de Leek, Milites	Will. Bottiler, Robertus de Hende
11 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Joh. de Leek, Joh. de Annesley, Milites.	
12 Rich. 2	p ap Cantab.	Joh. de Annesley, Rob. de Cokfield, M.	Thomas Meverley, Willielmus Bot
13 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Joh. de Leek, Johannes de Gaytford	Willielmus Botiler, Robertus Gern
14 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Joh. de Burton, Miles, Hugo Cressy	
15 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Rob. Cokefield, Miles, Tho. Hercy, M	Thomas Mapurley, Willielmus Bott
16 Rich. 2	p ap Wynt.	*Tho. Rempston, M. *Joh Gaytford, M	Willielmus Bottiler, Nicholas Alle
17 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	*Will. Nevil, Miles, Nic. de Strelley	
18 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Tho. de Rempston, Miles, Nic. Burden	Rob. Germaine, Thomas Mapper
20 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Tho. de Rempston, Miles Hugo Cressy	Rob. Germaine, Thomas Mapper
21 Rich. 2	p ap Westm.	Tho. de Rempston, M. Rob. de Morton	
Hen. 4	p ap Westm.	Joh. Gaytford, Willielmus de Leek.	Johannes de Plumptre, Joh. Taunt
2 Hen. 4	p ap Westm.	Joh de Burton, Miles, Joh. Knyveton.	
4 Hen. 4	p ap Wint.	Ric. Stanhop, Miles, Joh. Clifton, M.	
5 Hen. 4	p ap Westm.	Ric. Stanhop, Miles, Simon de Leek	
Hen. 4	p ap Westm.	*Tho. Chaworth, M. *Rich Stanhop, M.	(*y*) Walterus Starcy, Thomas Fox.

(*q*) B. W. *List places* Aunsly *and* Bekyngham *in the* 1*st of* Edward III.

(*r*) B. W. *List* Thomas de Roldeston, (*s*) B. W. *List* Gaytford. (*t*) B. W. *List*. Willielmus Parker. (*v*) B W. *with much more probality* Thomas de Rempston. (*u*) B. W *List* Johannes de Burton.

(*w*) B. W. *list* Croshull.
(*x*) *List* Thomas Bothale.
(*y*) Walterus Stacy *idem.*

A Copy from Mr. *Prynne's* fourth part of a Regiſter, &c. of Parliam
for the County of *Nottingham*, and the *Burgeſſes* for the Town
IV. of which thoſe Parliaments and names mark'd with an Aſteric,
Bucks. and generouſly communicated to me. This Liſt is cont

Reign.	Where held.	*Knights of the Shire.*
23 Edw. I.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Gervaſius de Clifton. — Johannes de An
25 Edw. I.	p. ap. Lond.	Willielmus de Stanton. — Willielmus de
26 Edw. I.	p. ap. Ebor.	Richardus de Bingham. — Richardus de
28 Edw. I.	p. ap. Linc.	Ranulp. de Waldesby. - (*a*) Will. de Cha
28 Edw. I.	p. ap. Lond.	Will. de Chadwort. Miles. — Randulphu
28 Edw. I.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Randulphus de Wandſley. — Will. de C
30 Edw. I.	p. ap. Lond.	Philippus de Laſſeys. — Robertus de Ecc
*30 Edw. I.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Johannes de Lysbers. — Robertus de E
33 Edw. I.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Thomas Malet. — Hugo de Herſey.
34 Edw. I.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Robertus de Jorts. — Robertus de Saml
*34 Edw. I.	Counc. Weſtm.	Robertus de Standely. — Robertus de J
35 Edw. I.	p. ap. Karl.	*Thomas Malet. — *Johannes de Villers
1 Edw. II.	p. ap. North.	Walterus Gouſle. — Petrus Pycot. M
2 Edw. II.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Johannes de Grey (*b*) — Willielmus de
4 Edw. II.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Walterus de Gouſhill. — Thomas Malet
5 Edw. II.	p. ap. Lond.	*Willielmus Farwell. —
5 Edw. II.	p. ap. Weſt.	Thomas Malet. — Hugo de Hercy. M
6 Edw. II.	p. ap Wind.	Petrus Pycot. — Petrus Foun. Milites.
7 Edw. II.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Petrus Picot. — Petrus le Fown.
8 Edw. II.	p. ap Ebor.	Joh. de Charveleys. — Gervaſius fil. G
8 Edw. II.	p. ap. Weſtm.	
9 Edw. II.	p. ap. Linc.	Johannes de Lyſorus. — Petrus Fenn.
10 Edw. II.	Counc. Linc.	Laurentius de Chawork. — Hugo de H
12 Edw. II.	p. ap. Ebor.	Thomas de Longevillers. — Petrus Fo
12 Edw. II.	p. ap. Ebor.	Richardus Willoughby. — Petrus Fo
15 Edw. II.	p. ap. Ebor.	
17 Edw. II.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Robertus de Jortz. — Richardus de W
18 Edw. II.	p. ap. Lond.	Reginald. de Aſlacton. — Robertus de
19 Edw. II.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Johannes Bary. — Robertus Ingram.
1 Edw. III.	p. ap. Ebor.	Radulphus de Burton. — Petrus Foun.
1 Edw. III.	p. ap. Linc.	Petrus Foun. — Robertus Ingram. Mil
*1 Edw. III.	p. ap. Weſtm.	Johannes de Anneſley. — Willielmus de
2 Edw. III.	p. ap. Nov. Sar.	Philippus de Calfetoſt. — Petrus Foun.
2 Edw. III.	p. ap. Ebor.	Henricus de Facombery. — Robertus
2 Edw. III.	p. ap. North.	*Robertus Ingram. — *Petrus Fen de

(*a*) *B. Willis* his Liſt has *Bray.* — (*b*) *Brown Willis* with good reaſon ſuppoſes that i

r Writs, ſo far as it recites the names of the *Knights of the Shire* ottingham, from the 23d of EDWARD I. to the 12th of EDWARD ſſince diſcovered by *Brown Willis*, Eſq; of *Whaddon-Hall* in com. to the 16th of *Charles* I.

Burgeſſes of the Town.

Johannes de Fleming. — Willielmus de Hardeby.

wyk.
en.
th. Miles.
Vandſley.
orth.
.. Milites.
all.

Johannes le Fleming. — Adam. de le Fleming.
Cedula Amiſſa.

Johannes de Crophill. — Gualterus de Thornton.
Adam. Fleming. — Johannes Ingram.

John Fitzadam de Morter. — Walter de Thornton.
Johannes Lamboks. — Robertus Ingeham.

Johannes de Nottingham. — Johannes Ingram.
Johannes de Beſton. — Johannes de Bere.

worth.
llites.

Willielmus Gilham. — Johannes Lambok.
Johannes Lamboks. — Richard le Curzun.
Johannes Lambocks. — Richardus de Brumby.

Hugo Stapleford. — Richardus Palmere.
i Milites. Johannes Bryan. — Robertus de Brundby.
Willielmus Gotham. — Bartholomeus Cotgreve.

Milites.

Willielmus Buck. — Johannes de Palmere.

Galfridus le Flemyng. — Simon de Folevil.

ghby. jun.
..

Robertus de Brunuby. — Alanus Cardoun.
ites. Richardus Curzin. — Johannes le Cupper.
Johannes Bully. — Johannes Widmerpoole.

nam.

Nicholas Shelford. — Willielmus de Shelford.

m.
nam.

Johannes Peruwyke. — Petrus Briſſield.

ld be *Chaworth*. ——

A Catalogue of KNIGHTS of the SHIRE and BURGESSES who have ſerved for the County, and the Town of NOTTINGHAM from the 23d of EDWARD I. to this preſent Time.

I hope it will not be diſpleaſing to moſt of my readers, if I here premiſe a few words concerning the antiquity of theſe national meetings taken from ſome of our beſt authors.

PARLIAMENTS in *England* are as ancient as the government of the *Saxons*; they called ſuch an aſſembly of the ſtates of the nation *Witnagemot* or an aſſembly of wiſemen; this was compoſed of the dignitaries in the church, the *Thanes* or earls, the *Wites* which were the head magiſtrates of tythings, and burgeſſes which were ſome times the chief magiſtrates, ſometimes others choſen by the ſeveral boroughs.

AFTER the conqueſt, the norman parliaments agreed with the *Witna-gemot* of the *Saxons* ſo far as relates to the eccleſiaſtics, the nobles and the burgeſſes, but the conqueror deſigning to weaken the power of the *Saxon* earls, he in ſome meaſure ſeperated the barons eſtates from the counties, and made them acknowledge no ſuperior but the crown, by this they became members of the legiſlature by ſucceſſion, whereas the *Wites* were choſen to ſerve the county only for a time. The barons were deſigned to repreſent the tenants of their reſpective baronies, which excuſed them from paying towards the wages of knights of the ſhire; in ſhort they had an equal authority with earls in parliament, and as great a power over their vaſſals, the only difference conſiſted in the extent of their poſſeſſions. This new creation of lords of parliament continued without oppoſition till the end of the reign of king *Henry* I. afterwards in the civil wars, eſpecially between king *Stephen* and the empreſs *Maud* and her ſon *Henry* II. when the barons eſpouſed different intereſts, each party treated the oppoſite ſide as rebels, and as both knew what power the barons had over their vaſſals, and having many to reward for their good ſervices, they divided the forfeited baronies into leſſer tenancies, ſtill holding immediately of the crown, which increaſed the number of theſe petty ſovereigns (*k*) to that degree, that the kingdom was very unequally repreſented; this becoming at laſt an intollerable grievance, a clauſe was inſerted in the *Magna-Charta* of king *John*, that all the greater barons ſhould be ſummoned ſeverally to parliament, and the leſſer barons in general, by which the latter were excluded from ſitting in parliament ſingly and in their own perſons, but by this general ſummons they had a right to chuſe from among themſelves ſuch as they thought fit to be their repreſentatives, and none had a vote in the election of theſe, (who from the tenure of their lands and from repreſenting the county for which they ſerved were called *knights of the ſhire*) but the immediate tenants of the crown (*l*) till the 8th of *Henry* VI. all freeholders of 40 *s. per annum* were permitted to vote for *knights of the ſhire*; upon this foot it ſtands to this day. The right of chuſing repreſentatives for burroughs differs according to the different places, for in ſome the burgeſſes only are electors, in ſome the burgeſſes and freeholders, and in others all who pay ſcot and lot. In the town and county of the town of *Nottingham*, the burgeſſes and freeholders chuſe their repreſentatives.

(*k*) *They were called the leſſer barons,* (*l*) *They are choſen in the county-courts.*

THE ſurviving members of the long parliament which met in *November* 1640, diſſolved themſelves the 17th of *March*, (or according to *Whitlock*, the 10th.) 1659 by an Act made for that purpoſe, and writs were iſſued out in the names of the *keepers of the liberties of England*, for another to meet *April* 25, 1660. The ſpeaker was Sir *Harbottle Grimſtone*: This proclaimed king *Charles* II. they were by the king conſtituted a parliament and after making ſeveral neceſſary laws, were by him diſſolved *December* 29th 1660.

For the County, 1660.	For the Town, 1660.
William Pierepont.	Arthur Stanhope.
Gilbert lord Houghton.	Robert Pierepont.

THE firſt parliament called by king *Charles* II. was to meet *May* the 8th 1661, this continued to the 25th of *January* 1678, *i. e.* 17 years 8 months and 17 days; during which time they had three ſpeakers, the firſt Sir *Edward Turner*, to the year 1672; the ſecond Sir *Job Charlton*, (who deſired to be diſmiſſed on account of his ill ſtate of health); and the 3d. *Edward Seymour*, Eſq; choſen in his room:

1661.	1661. The ſame.
Sir John Cliſton, John Eyres, Eſq;	
Sir Scroop How, Kt.	
Sir Francis Leek, kt. & bart.	

THE ſecond parliament of king *Charles* II. met *March* 6th. 1678; they choſe Sir *Edward Seymour*, ſpeaker, who was refuſed by the king, then they choſe ſerjeant *Gregory*; it was prorogued to the 15th of *March*, ſat till the 27th of *May* 1679, prorogued to the 14th of *Auguſt*, but diſſolved by proclamation before that day.

1678. For the County.	1678. For the Town.
Sir Scroop How, Kt.	Robert Pierepont, Eſq;
John White, Eſq;	Richard Slater, Eſq;

THE 3d parliament of king *Charles* II. met *October* the 17th 1679, after a prorogation of ten days, and adjourned to the 30th of that month. This after ſeveral prorogations, ſat at laſt *October* the 21ſt. and continuing ſitting till *January* 10, then was prorogued to *January* 20, 1680, but diſſolved by proclamation before that time. The ſpeaker was *William Williams*, Eſq;

1679. The ſame.	1679. The ſame.

THE laſt parliament of king *Charles* II. appointed to meet at *Oxford* the 21ſt of *March* 1680-1: The ſpeaker *William Williams*, Eſq; was diſſolved the 28th of the ſame month, upon ordering the ſecond reading of the excluſion bill. It is called the parliament of 1681, becauſe they had entered that year before they were diſſolved.

1680-1. The ſame.	1680-1. The ſame.

king

KING *Charles* having reigned ſeveral years without a parliament, and being weary of it reſolved to call one, but did not live to do it. But king *James* who came to the crown *February* 1684-5, ſummoned a parliament to meet the 19th of *May* 1685. Sir *John Trevor* was choſen ſpeaker and approved the 22d. It ſat *July* the 2d, adjourned to *Auguſt* the 4th, and after ſeveral adjournments they ſat again *November* the 9th; the king made a ſpeech and declared he would keep his popiſh officers in the army, which being diſliked by the parliament it was prorogued on the 20th, to *February* the 15th, then to *April* 28th, next to *November* the 22d, 1686, but diſſolved before then by proclamation, dated *July* the 2d.

1685. For the County.	1685. For the Town.
Sir William Clifton, bart.	John Beaumont, Eſq;
Reaſon Melliſh, Eſq;	Sir William Stanhope, kt.

THE king declared *Auguſt* the 24th in council, that another parliament ſhould be ſummoned for *November* the 27th 1688; the writs bearing date *September* the 5th but upon news of the prince of *Orange's* deſign were recalled.

THE king declared in council, *November* 29th 1688, that a free parliament ſhould meet the 5th of *January*, and *November* the 30th a proclamation was publiſhed that all ſhould have liberty to ſit in parliament notwithſtanding their having been in arms, but on the 10th of *December* he ordered the writs not ſent out to be burnt, and the ſame night on his going away, he threw the great-ſeal into the *Thames*.

A convention was called by letters of ſummons from his royal highneſs the prince of *Orange* to meet at *Weſtminſter* the 22d of *January* 1688-9; *Henry Powel*, Eſq; was choſen ſpeaker. This convention was declared by an act of parliament paſſed the 23d of *February* to be a lawful parliament. They continued ſitting till the 20th of *Auguſt* 1689, then after divers adjournments and a prorogation for two days *viz.* to *October* 23d. they met and ſat till *January* the 27th, were prorogued to the 2d of *April* 1690, but before that day were diſſolved, *February* 6th 1689, by proclamation, and writs were iſſued out for a new parliament to meet the 20th of *March* 1989-90.

1689-90. For the County.	1689-90. For the Town.
John lord Houghton, *made a peer, and ſucceeded by* John White,	Hon. Francis Pierepont.
Sir Scroop How, kt.	Edward Bigland, *ſerj. at-law.*

THE ſecond parliament of king *William* and queen *Mary*, met on the day appointed *viz.* the 20th of *March* 1689-90, and choſe for their ſpeaker, Sir *John Trevor*, ſat till *May* the 2d 1690, and after ſeveral adjournments and prorogations to *October* the 2d, they ſat again till *January* the 5th, then after ſeveral adjournments and three prorogations they ſat a 3d time from *October* the 22d to *February* the 24th, and after one adjournment and ſeveral prorogations, ſat a 4th time, *November* the 4th to *March* the 14th; after ſeveral proclamations they ſat a 5th time, *November* the 7th to *April* the 25th 1694, during which time, *viz.* the 20th of *March*, Sir *John Trevor* was expelled the chair and houſe for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans was paſſed, and *Paul Foley* Eſq; was choſen in his room. Then after three

prorogations they ſat a 6th time, from *November* 12th till *May* the 3d, and after ſeveral prorogations were diſſolved by proclamation, *October* the 11th 1695.

1690. For the County.	1690. For the Town.
Sir Scroop Howe, kt.	Charles Hutchinſon, Eſq;
William Sacheverel, *died.*	Richard Slater, Eſq;
John White Eſq;	

THE third parliament of king *William* and queen *Mary*, met *November* the 22d. 1695, of which *Paul Foley*, Eſq; was choſen ſpeaker. It ſat till *April* 27th 1696, and after ſeveral prorogations ſat a ſecond time, from *October* the 20th to *April* the 16th 1697. It ſat a third time after divers prorogations on the 3d of *December* to *July* the 5th 1689, then was prorogued to the 2d of *Auguſt* next following, but was diſſolved before that time by Proclamation.

1695. For the County.	1695. For the Town.
Sir Scroop How, kt.	Charles Hutchinſon, Eſq;
John White, Eſq;	Richard Slater, Eſq;
	Mr. Hutchinſon dying, William Pierepont.

THE 4th parliament of king *William* and queen *Mary*, met on the 24th of *Auguſt* 1698, but was prorogued to the 27th of *September*, and after three more prorogations they met on the 6th of *December* when they choſe for their ſpeaker Sir *Thomas Littleton*; then adjourned to the 9th, and continued ſitting till *May* the 4th 1699; then after divers prorogations they ſat a ſecond time *November* the 16th 1699, till *April* the 11th 1700, when this parliament was diſſolved.

1698. For the County.	1698. For the Town.
Sir Thomas Willoughby, bart.	William Pierepont Eſq;
Gervas Eyre, Eſq;	Richard Slater, Eſq; *who dying* Robert Sacheverel, Eſq;

THE 5th parliament of king *William* III. met on the 10th of *February* 1700-1, choſe for their ſpeaker *Robert Harley*, who was approved by the king the next day, they continued ſitting till *June* the 24th 1701 and after ſeveral prorogations was diſſolved by proclamation *November* the 11th, and a new parliament appointed to meet *December* the 30th 1701.

1700. For the County.	1700. For the Town.
	William Pierepont, Eſq;
The ſame.	Robert Sacheverel Eſq;

THE 6th and laſt parliament of king *William* III. met on the day appointed and choſe *Robert Harley*, Eſq; for their ſpeaker, who was approved the next day by the king, they continued ſitting till *May* the 25th 1702, (the king dying *March* the 8th) by virtue of the ſtatute of the 7th and 8th of *William* III. then were prorogued by queen *Anne* to *July* the 7th, but diſſolved by proclamation dated *July* the 2d. This parliament was the firſt of queen *Anne*.

1701. For the County.	1701. For the Town.
Sir Thomas Willoughby, bart.	William Pierepont Esq;
Sir Francis Mollineux, bart.	Robert Sacheverel, Esq;

THE second parliament of queen *Anne* and the first of her calling, was appointed to meet *August* the 20th 1702, but was prorogued to *October* the 8th, then to *October* the 20th, when they met and chose *Robert Harley*, Esq; speaker. They continued sitting till *February* the 27th, and after several prorogations they sat a second time *November* the 9th 1703, and continued sitting till *April* 1704; after three several prorogations their 3d session began *October* the 24th 1704, which continued sitting (under their own adjournment) till *March* the 14th, and then was prorogued to the 5th of *May* 1705, but was dissolved by proclamation dated *April* the 23d.

1702. For the County.	1702. For the Town.
Sir Francis Molineux, bart.	William Pierepont, Esq;
Gervas Eyre, Esq; *who dying*	George Gregory, Esq;
John Thornhagh, Esq;	

THE 3d parliament of queen *Anne* was prorogued on the 14th of *June* 1705, on the day that the writs were returnable, to *September* the 6th, then to *October* the 25th, when the commons chose for their speaker *John Smith*, Esq; one of the privy council, they continued sitting under their own adjournment till *March* the 19th, then were prorogued to the 21st of *May*, and after several prorogations sat a second time *December* the 3d. and continued till *April* the 8th 1707, under their own adjournments, then were prorogued to the 14th of *April*, then sat till *April* the 24th, again prorogued to *April* the 30th; then they were dismissed without prorogation, adjournment or dissolution, the lord keeper declaring the queen's pleasure, that they should meet as the members of the parliament of *Great-Britain*, for and on the part of *England*, and the queen should signify the time of their meeting by proclamation.

1705. For the County.	1705. For the Town.
Sir Thomas Willoughby, bart.	Robert Sacheverel, Esq;
John Thornhagh, Esq;	William Pierepont, Esq; *dead.*
	John Plumptre, Esq;

A proclamation dated *April* the 29th 1707, declaring (according to the 22d article of the *Union* between *England* and *Scotland*) that the lords of the parliament of *England*, and the commons of the present parliament of *England*, are members of the respective houses of the first parliament of *Great-Britain*, for and on the part of *England*, and *June* the 5th 1707, another proclamation appointed the first parliament of *Great-Britain* to meet at *Westminster* the 23d of *October* next, on which day they met and chose for their speaker *John Smith*, Esq; who was their former speaker, adjourned in obedience to her majesty's pleasure to *November* the 6th, and after two prorogations, they on the 15th of *April* were by another proclamation dissolved.

THE third parliament called by queen *Anne* and the second of *Great-Britain*, (and the first summoned by the queen's writs as such) met on the 8th of *July* 1708, was first prorogued to *September* the 9th and by successive proclamations to *November*

16th when they met and chose for their speaker Sir *Richard Onslow*, they continued sitting till the 21st of 1709. The second session began *November* the 15th, and continued till the 5th of *April* 1710. They were after several prorogations dissolved by proclamation on the 21st of *September*.

1708 For the County.	1708. For the Town.
Sir Francis Willoughby, bart.	John Plumptre, Esq;
John Thornhagh, Esq;	Robie Sherwin, Esq;

THE 4th parliament of queen *Anne's* calling and the 3d of *Great-Britain*, met *November* 21 1710; They chose for their speaker *William Bromley*, and continued sitting till *June* the 12 1711. After several prorogations the second session began *December* the 7th, they sat till *December* the 22d, when the lords adjourned to *January* the 2d and the commons to the 14th. This parliament continued sitting till *June* the 21st 1712, then adjourned to *July* the 8th and after many prorogations sat again and continued till *July* the 16th when they were prorogued to *August* the 28th but dissolved by proclamation before that day on the 8th of *August* 1713.

1710. For the County.	1710. For the Town.
The right hon. Scroop lord visc. How.	John Plumptre, Esq;
William Levinz, Esq;	Robert Sacheverel.

THE fifth parliament of queen *Anne's* calling and the fourth of *Great-Britain* began to sit *February* the 16th 1713, and chose Sir *Thomas Hanmer* speaker, they continued sitting till *July* the 9th 1714, then were prorogued to *August* the 10th, but upon the queen's death on the first of *August*, they met again the 2d, adjourned to the 25th, were prorogued by the lords justices to *September* the 23d, then by commission to *October* the 21st, then to *January* the 13th, but dissolved by proclamation *January* the 5th 1714-15.

1713. For the County.	1713. For the Town.
The hon. Francis Willoughby, Esq;	Robert Sacheverel, Esq;
William Levinz, Esq;	Borlace Warren, Esq;

THIS parliament was the 5th of *Great-Britain* and the first called by king *George* I. It met *March* the 17th 1714-15, *Spencer Compton* was chosen speaker, continued sitting till *September* the 21st 1715, then adjourned to *October* the 6th, and after several farther adjournments, the second session began the 9th of *January*. The septennial act to continue this parliament till *March* the 17th 1722, was passed *May* the 7 1716 continued sitting till *June* the 26th 1716, after several proclamations the 3d sitting but 2d session, began *February* the 20th, they sat till *July* the 15th 1717, and after several prorogations the 4th sitting and 3d session began *November* the 21st, which continued till *March* the 21st then they were prorogued to *May* the 20th 1718, and after three farther prorogations, their 5th sitting and 4th session began *November* the 11th, this continued till the 18th of *April* 1719. Then after five several prorogations, the 6th sitting and 5th session began *November* the 23d, being a busy time (the south-sea year) they continued sitting till *June* the 11th 1720, after several prorogations they sat the 7th time and held their 6th session *December* the 8th and continued to *July* 29 1721, when they were prorogued to *July* the 13th, then they

sat

ſat till *Auguſt* the 7th, then were prorogued to *October* the 19th, when their 8th ſitting and 7th ſeſſion began, and continued till *March* the 7th, at which time the king made a ſpeech and prorogued them to the 15th, but on *March* the 10th they were diſſolved by proclamation, and writs were iſſued for electing a new parliament returnable the 10th of *May* 1722.

1714-15. For the County.	1714-15. For the Town.
The hon. Francis Willoughby, Eſq;	John Plumptre, Eſq; got an office and re-choſen.
William Levinz, Eſq;	George Gregory, Eſq;

THE ſecond parliament of king *George* I. and the 6th of *Great-Britain*, was prorogued *May* the 4th by writ, from *May* the 10th to *June* the 5th, and after ſeveral prorogations they began their firſt ſeſſion *October* the 9th and continued to *May* the 27th 1723; then after ſeveral prorogations they met a ſecond time *January* the 9th, they ſat till *April* the 24th 1724, then after divers prorogations their 3d ſeſſion began *November* the 12th and continued till *May* the 27th 1725, when they adjourned on account of the king's birth-day and the reſtoration, to *May* the 31ſt, were prorogued at ſeveral times to *January* the 20th, then their fourth ſeſſion began, which continued till *May* the 18th 1726, they were prorogued at ſeveral times to *January* the 17th when their 5th ſeſſion began; *May* the 15th they were prorogued to *July* the 21ſt, and by ſeveral prorogations to *June* the 27th, but on the death of the king the parliament met *June* the 15th, and was prorogued by his preſent majeſty to the 27th when they met again, and continued ſitting till *July* the 17th, then were prorogued to *Auguſt* the 29th, this was the 6th and laſt ſeſſion, for on the 7th of *Auguſt* they were diſſolved.

1722. For the County.	1722. For the Town.
The right hon. Scroop lord viſc. How,	John Plumptre, Eſq;
Sir Robert Sutton knight of the bath.	George Gregory, Eſq;

THE firſt parliament ſummoned by the writs of king *George* II. and the 7th of *Great-Britain* met *November* the 28th 1727, was prorogued by commiſſion to *January* the 11th, then to the 23d, they choſe for their ſpeaker *Arthur Onſlow*, who notwithſtanding his excuſes was approved by his majeſty on the 27th. The king opened the ſeſſion by a ſpeech, they ſat till *May* the 28th 1728, was prorogued to *Auguſt* the 8th, and by ſeveral farther prorogations to *January* the 21ſt, when they met and ſat a ſecond time till *May* the 14th 1729. After ſeveral prorogations they ſat a third time on the 15th of *May*, were prorogued at ſeveral times to *January* the 21ſt, when the 4th ſeſſion was opened, and concluded *May* the 7th 1731. After ſeveral prorogations the 5th ſeſſion began *January* the 13th and ſat till *June* the 1ſt 1732, prorogued at ſeveral times to *January* the 16th, when the 6th ſeſſion began, this ended *June* the 13th 1733, and after divers prorogations the 7th ſeſſion began *January* the 7th, and concluded *April* the 16th 1734, and was diſſolved by proclamation the 18th.

1727. For the County.	1727. For the Town.
The right hon. Scroop lord viſc. How. *Office.*	Borlace Warren, Eſq;
William Levinz, Eſq;	The hon. John Stanhope Eſq;
Thomas Bennet, Eſq;	

The

THE ſecond parliament ſummoned by king *George* II. and the 8th of *Great-Britain* did meet *June* the 13th 1734, was prorogued to *July* the 16th, and by ſeveral other prorogations to *January* the 14th, they choſe *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; for their ſpeaker, who was approved by his majeſty the 23d, they ſat till *May* the 15th. After divers prorogations the 2d ſeſſion began *January* the 15th and concluded *May* the 20th 1736. The 3d ſeſſion was opened by commiſſion on account of his majeſty's indiſpoſition *February* the 1ſt. and continued to *June* the 21ſt. 1737, prorogued at ſeveral times to *January* the 24th, when the 4th ſeſſion was opened by his majeſty, this continued to *May* the 20th 1738, then was prorogued at ſeveral times to *February* the 1ſt when the 5th ſeſſion began and continued to *June* the 14th 1739 By ſeveral prorogations the 6th ſeſſion was deferred to *November* the 15th then ſat to the 29th of *April* 1740, was prorogued at ſeveral times to *November* the 18th, then the 7th and laſt ſeſſion was opened which continued to *April* the 25th, was prorogued to *May* the 12th, but diſſolved *April* the 28th 1741.

1734. For the County.	1734. For the Town.
Thomas Bennet, Eſq; *dead.*	John Plumptre, Eſq;
William Levinz, Eſq; *jun.*	Borlace Warren, Eſq;
The honourable John Mordaunt, Eſq;	

THE 3d parliament called by the writs of king *George* II. and the 9th of *Great-Britain* did meet on the of 1741. They choſe *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; a third time unanimouſly their ſpeaker.

1741. For the County.	1741. For the Town.
William Levinz, Eſq;	Borlace Warren Eſq; *dying.*
The hon. John Mordaunt, Eſq;	Sir Charles Sedley, bart.
	John Plumptre, Eſq;

THE 4th parliament called by the writs of king *George* II. and the 10th of *Great-Britain* did meet 1747

1747. For the County.	1747. For the Town.
The right hon. lord Robert Sutton,	Sir Charles Sedley, bart.
John Thornhagh, Eſq;	The right hon. *George* lord viſ. *How.*

SECT. XI.

SECTION XI.

Memorable Perſons born in or near this Town, or who have made it their Abode.

AMONG ſuch memorable perſons as have made choice of *Nottingham* for their reſidence, or have occaſionally viſited this town, the firſt rank is due to crown'd heads and ſovereign princes, of whom is remarkable, that to go no farther back then the conqueſt, (regard being had of the great diſtance of *Nottingham* from the metropolis, hardly any inland town in *England* has been viſited or choſen for a place of reſidence more frequently and by more of our monarchs, than this ancient borough.

THAT *William* the *Conqueror* was here both in his march againſt the earl of *Northumberland*, when he ordered the building of *Nottingham* caſtle, and alſo in his return from the north, is beyond all doubt.

KING *Stephen* in the war with the empreſs *Maud* reſided frequently at this caſtle.

HENRY II. was a conſiderable time at *Nottingham* after he had taken the caſtle, and before he was king.

RICHARD I. after his return from captivity came to *Nottingham* and beſieged the caſtle in perſon, which was then held for his brother *John*, he alſo held a great council here.

KING *John* reſided much at *Nottingham* both as earl of *Mortayn* and after as king. It was at *Nottingham* he ordered the *Welch* hoſtages to be hanged, and laſtly he died, in this his beloved county, at *Newark*, 12 computed miles from *Nottingham*.

HENRY III. was at *Nottingham* 1252, for it appears that he there granted unto *Ralph de Freſheville* free warren in all the demeſne lands of his manors of *Boney* in *Nottinghamſhire*, *Cruch*, *Scardecliff*, *Atwoldeſton*, *Chelardeſton* in *Derbyſhire*, and *Cuswortham* in *Yorkſhire*, which grant is dated *December* the 1ſt the 36th of *Henry* III. He was likewiſe here in the 39th of his reign, as appears by a charter granted to *Nottingham* dated *July* the 20th 1255.

EDWARD I. during his war with *Scotland* was divers times at *Nottingham*.

EDWARD II. and *Iſſabella* of *France* his queen, had their reſidence at this caſtle, and *Iſſabella* whilſt ſhe was queen regent reſided at *Nottingham* caſtle when her favourite was ſurprized there by the king's band.

EDWARD III. was at *Nottingham* in the year 1330, where about *Michaelmaſs* he held a parliament, he after held a ſecond in the year 1337, in which an act was paſt in favour of the cloth-trade, and great encouragement was given to foreign clothiers to ſettle in *England*.

RICHARD II. was at *Nottingham* in the year 1387, and again in the 15th year of his reign, and likewiſe in 1397.

HERE alſo lived ſome time *Henry* IV. when a combat was appointed betwixt and engliſhman and a frenchman, but for ſome reaſons was not performed. *Anonym.*

EDWARD IV. was at *Nottingham* in 1470; the ſame king reſided for ſome time at *Nottingham* when he was enlarging the caſtle with ſtrong and beautiful additional buildings.

RICHARD III. was at this town in 1483, in the month of *Auguſt* when he took his circuit northward, during the execution of that execrable murder of his two nephews and others of their relations; he alſo reſided here in 1685, and from hence went to the battle of *Boſworth*, where he loſt his life.

HENRY VII. in 1487, was at *Nottingham* caſtle, where he held a council of war before he marched to the famous battle of *Stoke* by *Newark*.

MY *anonymous* of *Nottingham* ſays, there goes a vulgar tradition: "That king "*Henry* the VIII. made a ſecret boon voyage to the town of *Nottingham*, but that "having no warrantable ground and the occaſion unworthy ſo great a prince, I paſs "it over in ſilence." Let this my author think what he will concerning this journey of gallantry, I cannot help being of opinion that the tradition he mentions is not altogether without foundation, when among the records of the town of *Nottingham* I find a promiſſary note for 147 *l.* 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* dated *February* the 14th in the fourteenth year of his reign, this was in the year 1523: He could not then want money for publick uſes, becauſe, but the latter end of the preceding year after cardinal *Woolſey* had cauſed a new ſurvey to be made all over the kingdom, like that of *Doomſday book* in the *Conqueror's* reign, a general loan was given to the king, of the tenth of his lay ſubjects, and a fourth of the clergy, according to the true value of their eſtates, beſides 20,000 *l.* which he borrowed of the city of *London* in particular; wherefore, and ſeeing that the ſum of the loan was made up by the voluntary ſubſcription of a certain number of private perſons, it ſhould ſeem to have been borrowed for the king's private occaſion, tho' the war with *Scotland* and *France* at that time furniſhed a plauſible pretence. Moreover if we conſider the extreme livelineſs, not to ſay violence, of that monarch's paſſion, together with his age, *viz.* not quite 31, at which he was at the height of his ſtrength and vigour, the whole ſeems to ſtrengthen the conjecture in favour of the tradition.

THE ſame author informs me that king *James* I. was ſix ſeveral times at *Nottingham*, and appeals to perſons living when he wrote his account. This prince's royal conſort *Anne* of *Denmark* as alſo queen *Mary* conſort of *Charles* I. have both viſited this town.

THE

THE laſt mentioned king was here twice whilſt prince and four times after he was king. " In his journey to *Scotland* paſſing through *Nottinghamſhire*, his majeſ-
" ty and all his retinue were entertained by the earl of *Newcaſtle* at his own expence,
" in ſo wonderful a manner (ſays my juſt-mentioned author,) and in ſuch exceſs of
" feaſting, as had ſcarce ever been known in *England*, and would ſtill be thought
" very prodigious, if the ſame nobleman had not within a year or two afterwards
" made the king and queen a more ſtupendous entertainment at his return from *Scot-*
" *land*, which happened about the end of *Auguſt* 1633. The third time this king viſited *Nottingham*, was when he ſet up his ſtandard here in 1642; and the fourth and laſt time was in 1646-7, after he had been delivered to the *Engliſh* commiſſioners at *Newcaſtle*.

BOTH the *Elector Palatine* and his brother prince *Rupert*, were divers times at *Nottingham*.

QUEEN *ANNE*, whilſt yet princeſs took her refuge at *Nottingham* at the revolution.

KING *William* III. was likewiſe at *Nottingham*.

BESIDES the juſt mentioned ſtars of the firſt magnitude, my *Anonymous* adds a liſt of eminent perſonages, who had before, and in his Time, choſen the town of *Nottingham* for their abode, concerning which take his own words:

" HERE have inhabited from time to time divers of the nobility, and others
" of honourable birth and great and ancient families; here lived in the memory of
" ſeveral perſons yet alive, to omit more ancient times, that noble and wiſe lord *Ed-*
" *ward* earl of *Rutland*, Sir *Thomas Mannors* his brother, Sir *William Courtney* of
" the weſt, after them Sir *Henry Talbot*, ſon to that great and opulent lord *George*
" earl of *Shrewsbury*, Sir *Thomas Stanhope*, Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Sir *Anthony*
" *Strelly*, Sir *Edward Stanhope*, and after them *Thomas* lord *Scroop*, Sir *Henry*
" *Pierpoint*, Sir *John Buron*, Sir *John Souch*, Sir *Philip Strelly*, Mr. *Henry Caven-*
" *diſh* eldeſt ſon of that wiſe and rich lady *Elizabeth* counteſs of *Shrewsbury*, the
" root and ſtock of ſo many noble families. And of later time *Henry* lord *Stanhope*,
" Sir *Edward Osburn*, knight and baronet, vice preſident of the north, Sir *Thomas*
" *Peckham*, (who tho' born a ſtranger to theſe parts took ſuch a liking to this town,
" that at his death he gave to it a hundred pounds legacy,) and Sir *Thomas Huet*.
" And at this day here reſides much, that wiſe, ſtout and learned lord the earl of
" *Clare*, and his noble ſon the lord *Houghton*, Sir *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Sir *Thomas*
" *Wamſley*, Mr. *William Stanhope*, Mr. *Richard Buron*, and Mr. *Charles Cotton*, a
" gentleman tho a ſtranger here, of an ancient family and worthy. Beſides other gen-
" tlemen whoſe names for brevity ſake I here omit. Of this catalogue many have
" travelled not only in this kingdom, but moſt of the foreign parts of the world, in
" which they could not but ſee great variety of countries, cities and towns of plea-
" ſure; yet after all have made choice of this place for their rendezvous and reſi-
" dence not for any lands or means they have here, or to make any benefit by tra-
" fique or trading but only for their delight and pleaſure."

SECTION XII.

A ſhort account of the neighbouring ſeats of the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.

KNIVETON.

THIS is a village in the hundred of *Bingham*, ſituate near the ſouth-bank of the river *Trent* about ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt of *Nottingham*, on aconſiderable high cliff, where Sir *Charles Mollineux*, bart. who is lord of the manour here and patron of the living has a ſeat. The late Sir *Francis*, who was a great ſportſman, uſed annually to ſpend the hunting ſeaſon here.

THE church is dedicated to St. *Peter*; the vicarage 6*l.* when the prior of *Newbow* in *Lincolnſhire* was patron, now it is 4*l.* 9*s.* and 6*d.* in the king's books. Not far from hence in the ſame hundred is

KIRKETON by SCREVETON.

THIS manour is commonly called *Kirton-hall*, the houſe is ſituated in the very diviſion of the lordſhip of *Colſton* and *Screveton*. This place was formerly the ſeat of the *Whalleys* and their progenitors the *Leeks* and *Kirtons*. Of this family were *Edward Whalley* major general on the parliament ſide, and *Henry* his brother advocate, who both were advanced by *Oliver Cromwell*, their kinſman on the female ſide. It is now the manſion houſe of *Robert Thoroton*, Eſq; of the family of Dr. *Thoroton*, who wrote the antiquities of *Nottinghamſhire*.

CARCOLSTON.

IN the ſame hundred and a neighbour of the preceding, the ſeat of *Robert Sherard* Eſq; auditor of his grace the duke of *Rutland*. The church is a vicarage, valued at ten marks when the prior of *Wirkſop* was patron; it is now in the king's book 6*l.* 10*s.* and the duke of *Newcaſtle* patron.

WIVERTON.

ALSO in *Bingham* hundred, now depopulated. Here Sir *Thomas Chaworth* in the 24th of *Henry* VI. made a park, having the king's licence for it. Dr. *Thoroton* takes him to be the chief builder of that once very grand and ſtrong houſe in this place, which after him was the principal manſion houſe of his ſucceſſors. In the civil war it was made uſe of as a garriſon for the king, which occaſioned its ruin; ſince which time moſt of it is pulled down and removed, except the old uncovered gate-houſe which ſtill ſtands as a monument of the magnificence of that family.

LAN-

LANGAR.

THE principal ſeat of the right honourable the lord viſcount *How* of the kingdom of *Ireland*. This is diſtant about ſix miles from *Nottingham*, in the ſame hundred. Here ſtood a very goodly old houſe with a park to it well ſtocked with deer. This houſe has ſince the death of the late lord *How*, at his government of *Barbadoes*, been very much beautified, by the lady *Pembroke*, ſiſter of the late lord, who chuſing to live at this ſeat during his preſent lordſhip's minority, has adorned it with a new front of ſtone towards the garden, at her own expence.

THE church ſtands cloſe to the houſe and is dedicated to St. *Andrew*, in it are ſeveral tombs of the *Scroops* and *Chaworth's* lords of *Wirton* and *Anſely*. The rectory of *Langar* has but one third of the tythes, was 10*l.* and the lord *Scroop* patron; is now 10*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* value in the king's book, and *George* lord viſcount *How* patron.

COLSTON-BASSET.

IN the hundred of *Bingham* ſeven miles from *Nottingham*, here is one of the ſeats of the right honourable the earl of *Strafford*. Colonel *Francis Hacker* the great republican had a houſe in this place built by *Francis* his father.

THE church dedicated to St. *Mary* ſtands in the fields, now all encloſed, and the town thereby depopulated, ſays *Thoroton*, *p.* 80. The vicarage was eight marks when then the prior of *Laund* was patron, now 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in the king's book, and the king patron.

OWTHORP.

ALSO in the ſame hundred four miles from *Nottingham*, at preſent the jointure houſe of Mrs. *Hutchinſon* relict of *Julius Hutchinſon*, and deſcendant of Sir *Thomas Hutchinſon* by his ſecond lady *Catherine* daughter to Sir *John Stanhope*, knight, and half ſiſter to the firſt earl of *Cheſterfield*. It is avery good houſe, which was built by colonel *John Hutchinſon*, member of parliament for the town of *Nottingham* in the long parliament and continued in it till the reſtoration, he was alſo governor of the caſtle of *Nottingham* for the parliament, in diſcharge of which truſt he was ſo faithful to his principals, that he ſtood proof againſt all temptations; whoſe widow daughter of Sir *Alan Apſley*, ſold it together with the greateſt part of the eſtate, to *Charles Hutchinſon*, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Sir *Thomas Hutchinſon*, by his ſecond lady. The colonel was his eldeſt ſon by the firſt, *viz.* lady *Margaret* daughter of Sir *John Byron* knight; he pulled down the old church which was pretty large, and the chancel, both covered with lead, and cauſed this preſent ſmall one to be built to the north wall of the chancel, in which he made a vault wherein his body now lies, being brought from *Sandown* caſtle in the county of *Kent*, where he died a priſoner. Dr. *Thoroton* wrongly ſays *Deal* caſtle, as plainly appears by the following monumental inſcription:

Quoſq;
Domine

In a Vault under this Wall lieth the Body of *John Hutchinſon* of *Owthorpe* in the County of *Nottingham*, Eſq; eldeſt Son and Heir of Sir *Thomas Hutchinſon*, by his Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Byron* of *Newſtead* in the ſame County.

This Monument doth not commemorate
Vain airy Glories, Titles, Birth and State,
But ſacred is, to free illuſtrious Grace,
Conducting happily a Mortal's Race,
To end in Triumph over Death and Hell,
When like the Prophet's Cloak the frail Fleſh fell,
Forſaken as a dull impertinent,
Whilſt Love's ſwift fiery Chariot climb'd the Aſcent,
Nor are the Reliqu's loſt but only torne
To be new made and in more luſtre worne,
Full of this Joy he mounted he lay downe,
Threw off his Aſhes and took up his Crowne,
Thoſe who loſt all their Splendour in his Grave,
Ev'n there yet no inglorious period have.

He married *Lucy* daughter of Sir *Allen Apſley*, lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, by his third Wife the Lady *Lucy*, daughter of Sir *John* St. *John's* of *Didiard Eregon* in the County of *Wilts*, who died at *Owthorpe October* 1659, and lies buried in the ſame Vault.

He left ſurviving by the ſaid *Lucy*, 4 Sons, *Thomas* married *Jane* daughter of Sir *Alexander Radcliff*, buried alſo in the ſame Vault, and *Edward*, *Lucius* and *John*; four daughters *Barbara*, *Lucy*, *Margaret* and *Adelia*, which laſt lies alſo in the ſame Vault.

He died at *Sandown* Caſtle in *Kent*, after eleven Months harſh Impriſonment, without Crime or Accuſation, upon the 11th Day of *September* 1663, in the 49th Year of his Age, full of Joy in aſſured Hope of a glorious Reſurrection.

STAUN-

STAUNTON.

THIS is in *Ruſhcliff*-hundred; here is a houſe belonging to Sir *William Parſons*, bart. who not many years ſince built an handſome dwelling houſe for his place of reſidence on the *Short-hill* at *Nottingham*. The Rectory was 46 *s.* 8 *d.* and now is in the king's book 2 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and Sir *Robert Clifton* patron, as his anceſtors have been ever ſince the reign of *Edward* III.

WIDMERPOOL.

IN the ſame hundred near the borders of *Leiceſterſhire*, where is ſtill remaining a branch of the ancient family of the *Widmerpools*, of which ſee *Thoroton p.* 40. The rectory was 15 *l.* and Mr. *Pierpont* patron, now 14 *l.* 16 *s.* in the king's book and the duke of *Kingſton* patron.

STANFORD.

IN the hundred of *Ruſhcliff*. Here the late Mr. *Lewis* had a handſome ſeat, whoſe father rebuilt the church. The rectory was 20 marks and the late Mr. *Inglewortb* patron, now 9 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* and Mr. *Lewis* patron. This family had it by purchaſe, *viz. Thomas Lewis* alderman of *London*. The houſe was built in 1647, by one *Robert Raynes*, whoſe ſon ſold it.

NORMANTON upon SORE.

HERE is the houſe of *John Richards*, Eſq; formerly a branch of the *Nottingham Willoughby's* lived in this place, *viz. William Willoughby*, who was buried here A. D. 1581. The rectory was 12 *l.* when the prior of *Durham* was patron, now 7 *l.* 11 *s.* and *Daniel Earl* patron. The church is dedicated to St. *John*, *Francis Lewis* Eſq; patron, 1728.

WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY was buried at *Normanton* upon *Sore*, ann. dom. 1587; he gave out of his lands in *Nottingham* and *Lenton*, 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to be yearly paid to five towns in courſe, *Normanton*, *Great-Marlow*, *Nuneaton*, *Nottingham* and *Wolvey*.

SUTTON-BONNINGTON.

THE rectory of *Bonnington* was 12 *l.* value and Mr. *Barkley* patron. The rectory of *Sutton* 7 marks and the prior of *Reppingdon* patron. In the king's Books the rectory of St. *Michael* in *Sutton-Bonnington*, 15 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* and the rectory of St. *Anne's* there 4 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* and *Henry Walker* of *Epperſton*, and *Henry Sherbrook* of *Oxon* patrons.

Great-LEAK or Eaſt-LEAK.

ALSO in *Ruſhcliff*-hundred. Here the late Sir *Thomas Parkyns* of *Boney-park*, bart. did build ſome years ago a large houſe deſigned by him for his grandſon, which the country

country people call the lanthorn-houſe on account of its having windows on all ſides but it has never yet been inhabited. The rectory formerly belonged to the prior of *Reppington*, and was valued at 3 *l.* at preſent the earl of *Huntingdon* is patron, and it is in the king's books 25 *l.* 7 *s.* 4*d.* the Rev. *Granville Wheeler*, Eſq; rector. The church is dedicated to St. *Helen*.

Little-LEAK, or Weſt-LEAK.

CLOSE by the foregoing, the family of the *Mansfields* have been lords of this manour ever ſince the 36th of queen *Elizabeth* and have made it their place of reſidence, but at the death of the late *Thomas Mansfield* Eſq; bariſter-at-law in the year 1713 the male line being extinct, his eldeſt ſiſter *Elizabeth* relict of *George Chadwick*, Eſq; was for ſome time in poſſeſſion of this eſtate, and lived in the houſe, and upon her deceaſe in the year 1746 it devolved to her only Son *Evelyn Chadwick*, major of his royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland*'s regiment of dragoons.

THRUMPTON.

IT is in the ſame hundred, lately the houſe of *John Emmerton*, Eſq; formerly belonging to the family of the *Pigot*'s. This houſe has been very much improved by the laſt poſſeſſor, who left it to *William Weſtcombe*, Eſq; who is ſtill making farther improvements. Of the laſt Sir *Gervaſe Pigot* but one, it is remarkable, that being high-ſheriff and in mourning for his daughter he gave black liveries with ſmall ſilver trimming, which happened to ſuit his men for their laſt attendance upon their maſter to his vault, for he died ſoon after the midſummer aſſizes 1669 (*a*). In the church are divers latin monumental inſcriptions of the *Pigots*, and a very beautiful monument for the 1ſt Sir *Gervaſe Pigot*.

CLIFTON.

THE ſeat of Sir *Robert Clifton*, knight-baronet, and knight of the bath. From this lordſhip the ancient family of the *Clifton's* derive their name; it lies in the hundred of *Ruſhcliff* on the ſouth-ſide and cloſe by the ſide of the river *Trent*, three miles ſouth-weſt from *Nottingham*; the goodly old houſe as it had from time to time been beautified, ſo it has ſince Sir *Robert's* ſecond marriage with *Hannah* eldeſt daughter of Sir *Thomas Loom*, gained ſeveral conſiderable additions, among which is a very beautiful ſummer-houſe of ſtone, at the weſt end of a fine long gravel-walk beyond the bowling-green, which commands a ſide proſpect of *Nottingham*, and looks a great way down the river *Trent*; there is alſo made ſeveral viſto's and at the farther end of them an *ha ha*. This houſe ſtands on the top of an high and towards the river almoſt perpendicular cliff, whence probably it took its name, as well as the whole lordſhip; it enjoys a proſpect of many miles whilſt it yields a delightful view to thoſe who paſs along the oppoſite ſide of the

(*a*) *Thoroton* p. 14.

the *Trent*, which runs close by the foot of the cliff; it looks down upon a carpet of luxuriant meadows on the north side of *Trent* belonging to its lord, who enjoys also *Wilford* lordship, which affords him a passage through his own ground on both sides of the river to the boundaries of the county of the town of *Nottingham*. The provident care of the late Sir *Gervase*, and the love of planting trees of the present Sir *Robert Clifton*, has caused this lordship to be well wooded. The whole estate is fertile and well tenanted. The *Trent*, of which Sir *Robert* has the royalty on both sides from *Trumpton* to *Nottingham* lordship, does plentifully furnish him with all kinds of fish, nay in the season with plenty of Salmon and sometimes even Sturgeon, which induced an old servant of the family to write the following lines, still to be seen in the hall, wherein he introduces the *Trent* speaking to the lordship:

Thee *Clifton* do I love of all the store
Of stately buildings that enrich my shore,
And shall be proud to serve the at thy wish,
With my best choice and bravest kind of fish.
My fattest Pikes I'll cause to leap on land,
And betray Salmon to thy fishers hand,
And Sturgeons large as presents will I bring,
From the vast empire of our *Trident* king.
Thee ever fresh and fruitful will I make,
Whose flowing stream shall ne'er thy cliff forsake.

UPON the whole whether we consider the pleasant situation of the house with its embellishments, or the fertility of the land, and the trees in the hedge rows, which for the benefit of his tenants the late Sir *Gervase* caused to be planted with the best sort of fruit-trees; or we take notice of the delightful walk from *Nottingham* to *Clifton*, we must confess that the owner possesses a pretty paradise, who after a course of years will have nothing to wish for, than that there may never want an heir male to carry the name of this ancient and considerable family to late posterity, an earnest of which he has already received in a son born *June* —— 1744, baptized by the name of *Gervase*.

THE *Cliftons* have been lords of *Clifton* and *Wilford* ever since the reign of king *Henry* III. but held lands in them long before, and had been persons of note and a knightly family for above 600 years in *anno* 1630, as appears by the stately monument erected in memory of his wives, *Penelope*, *Frances* and *Mary*, by the famous Sir *Gervase Clifton*, the inscription whereof I have annexed to the end of the account of this seat, as also that of Sir *Gervase*.

Dr. *Thoroton* p. 52, 53, in the pedegree begins with *Alvederus de Clifton*, knight, lord of the manour of *Wilford* and keeper (*guardianus*) of the castle of *Nottingham*, whose son *Robert de Clifton*, kt. lord of *Wilford*, was also keeper of the castle of *Nottingham*, but in the margin he tells us, that he had this from an old skin of parchment among the collection of St. *Lo Kniveton*, of dubious authority. However he pursues the succession from this *Robert* lineally, whence it appears he allows the relation, but will not allow that his father and he were lords of *Wilford* and keepers of the castle of *Nottingham*; the first he proves, but as to the latter I see no improbability of their being entrusted with the care of this castle under *William Peverel* and his son, tho' the last lived in it themselves.

THERE is a college at *Clifton* begun to be built by Sir *Robert de Clifton* dedicated to the *Holy-Trinity*, but he dying *April* the 9th, the 18th of *Edward* IV. his ſon Sir *Gervaſe* accompliſhed the deſign of his father, as appears by the inſcriptions which were upon their graveſtones in the north-iſle of the church of *Clifton* which is dedicated to St. *Mary*.

THE rectory of *Clifton* was 22*l.* and *Wilford* 16*l.* and now it is 21*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and *Wilford* 18*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* in the king's book, Sir *Robert Clifton* patron, as his anceſtors have been ages before.

IN this church are divers ancient monuments, beſides the modern one of Sir *Gervas*, the firſt baronet of this family, and that which is erected for his wives.

THIS Sir *Gervaſe* ſucceeded his grandfather in his eſtate, his father dying before him, and having left Sir *Gervaſe* an infant of but one year old behind, the only male heir gotten by a conſumptive parent, who nevertheleſs lived to the Age of 80 years, the reſt the inſcription ſhews: *viz.*

> Hic intus cum patribus et uxoribus ſuis dormit generoſiſſimus dominus *Gervaſius Clifton*, miles, et (primæ creationis ſc. *Jac.* 9.) Baronettus qui de patria er tribus regibus in octo parliamentis bene meruit, nec non de *Carolo* I. durante bello in præſidiis *Oxonio* et *Newarka* quem antea cum *Maria* regina in manerio de *Clifton* feſtive refecerat. Septem uxores duxit quarum tres juxta memorantur. *viz.* 1. *Penelope* filia *Roberti* comitis *Warwic.* 2. *Franciſca* filia *Franciſci* comites cumbriæ. 3. *Maria* filia *Joh. Etioke* arm. relicta *Franciſca Leek*, militis. 4. *Iſſabella* vidua *Johannis Hodges* alderman. *Lond.* hic ſepulta *July* 10, 1637. 5. *Anna* filia *Franciſci South* militis, hic etiam condita *Jun.* 1, 1639. 6. *Jana* filia *Anthonii Eyre* de *Rempſton* ar. mater *Roberti Clifton*, *Jane* et *Caroli Clifton* obiit *Londini* huc tranſlata *March* 17, 1655. 7. *Alicia* filia *Henrici* comitis *Huntingdon*, marito ſuperſuit ſed eodem anno 1666 in eccleſia *Sti. Egidii London* inhumata. Ipſe lætus felicem obivit mortem *Jun.* 28 et pompâ decorâ hic repoſitus fuit *Aug.* 2d. 1666. anno ætat. ſuæ 80. Hunc ſecutus eſt filius ejus dom. *Cliffordus Clifton* miles, &c.

IN the chancel on the ſide of the vault is the inſcription on Sir *Gervaſe's* firſt three wives.

> Memoriæ conſervandæ cauſa
> Dilectiſſimarum ſibi conjugum.
>
> *Penelopes* filiæ *Roberti* comitis *Warwicenſis* et *Penelopes* uxoris ejus, fœminæ tum corporis tum animi egregia pulchritudine conſpicua. Quæ cum convixiſſet marito annos 5. peperiſſetque ei unicum filium *Gervaſium* mortua eſt et hic conditur obiit 26 die *Octobris* anno ſalutis MDXIII. ætatis 23.
>
> *Franciſcæ Franciſco* et *Griſildæ* comite et comitiſſæ *Cumbriæ* genitæ nobiliſſimæ prudentiſſimæ pientiſſimæ fœminæ quæ relicta prole, *Margareta*

garetta, Franciſca, Anna Cliffordo et *Lætitia* migravit ex hac vita die *Novembris* anno dom. 1627, ætatis ſuæ 33. et eodem conditur.

Mariæ filiæ *Johannis Egioke* de *Egioke* in comitatu *Wigorniæ* armigeri et *Annæ* uxoris ejus, *Franciſci Leek* de *Sutton* in agro *Derbienſi* equitis aurati viduæ, lectiſſimæ fœminæ, ætatis in ſenectutem inclinatæ animi in marito liberos materni, mortua eſt 19 die *Januarii* anno dom. 1630. Et ſepulta in templo divi egidii.

Illis quidem Monumentum
ſibi vero meditamentum.

Inter ſepulchra majorum ſuorum qui per annos pluſquam ſex centos equeſtri dignitate villam hanc incoluerunt poſuit *Gervaſius Clifton*, eques auratus et baronettus.

Expecta tot terra meis majoribus orta
Tandem me ejuſdem hinc ordinis loci
Et ſimilem; quod ſi quiſquam concidere nobit
Muneris ecce tibi eſt ut ſimilem facias.

WOLLATON-HALL.

THIS noble pile of building is ſituated about two miles weſt of *Nottingham*, from ſeveral points of which it preſents itſelf in a very beautiful view, and greets thoſe who travel from *Nottingham* towards *Derby* with a very beautiful aſpect. It is a grand fabric of ſtone, and the front enrich'd with curious maſonry work, and adorned with divers buſto's of great men among the ancients, placed in niches. Over the door facing the fountain is this inſcription: *En has* Franciſci Willoughbæi *ædes rara arte extructas* Willoughbæis *relictas. Inchoatæ*, 1580. *Finitæ*, 1588. ------ That which exceeds all the reſt within, is the beautiful hall, for ſpaciouſneſs and loftineſs hardly matchable in any of the neighbouring counties. This pompous edifice was built in the reign of queen *Elizabeth* by Sir *Francis Willoughby* kt. at immenſe expence, which perhaps might induce a certain tranſlator of *Cambden* to make his author ſay, "That Sir *Francis* built it out of oſtentation to ſhew hisriches," tho' I find no ſuch expreſſion in any of thoſe latin editions of *Britannia* which are fallen into my hands. The 3d edition publiſhed 1590, ſpeaking of the *Leen*, ſays, page 433: "*Fertur proxime (linum fluviolus)* Woollaton Franciſci Willoughbæi *villam* "*ſummo artificio ſummaq; arte nuper conſtructam*;" and the edition of 1600 expreſſes the ſame paſſage thus: "*Linum rivulus fertur proxime* Woollaton *ubi ædeo* "*proſpectu lætiſſimo et ſummo artificio ſane magnificas maximis impenſis* Franciſcus "Willoughbæus *æques auratus noſtra memoria extruxit.*" Neither of theſe paſſages have any ſting in them; however thus much is certain, that altho' all the ſtone was brought from *Ancaſter* in *Lincolnſhire* in exchange for pit-coal, yet by that time the houſe was raiſed and finiſhed, it had ſunk three whole lordſhips: Indeed in that frugal reign of queen *Elizabeth*, it was looked upon rather as a princely building than the ſeat of a commoner; it is highly probable that Sir *Francis Willoughby*, having neither ſon nor brother alive, and none but daughters to ſhare this great inheritance, would hardly have thought of building, (much leſs of erecting ſo expenſive a fabric) had not the proſpect of the continuance of his name at *Wollaton*, by a union of his family with a branch of the houſe of *Eresby*, encouraged him to it. This leads me (contrary to my declared intention in the preface, that I would not meddle with pedegrees) to make mention of the deſcent of theſe two ancient families, induced to it

by the groſs miſtake of *Arthur Collins* in his peerage publiſhed in 1741, in 4 volumes 8vo. " He calls the family of Sir *Francis Willoughby* of *Wollaton* in com. " *Nottingham*, another branch of this ancient family (meaning *Eresby*) of the *Willoughbys* " deſcended from Sir *Richard Willoughby* lord chief juſtice of *England*, the great- " eſt part of that long and flouriſhing reign of king *Edward* III. and the ſaid Sir " *Richard* from *William de Willougby*, younger brother of Sir *Robert de Willoughby*; " lord *Willoughby* of *Eresby* living in the reign *Edward* I. and *Edward* II. as I have " before obſerved, under the title of *Willoughby* of *Parnham*." What he ſays in this place ought to be a juſt caution to all perſons ever to look at the bottom of the page for this authors vouchers, for what I here quoted is *gratis*, ſaid without any proof, and tho' he refers you to the title of the *Willoughby's* of *Parnham*, which is page 48, he does not tell us how many ſons Sir *William Willoughby* had, nor does he there tell us that Sir *Robert* had any brother at all. He quotes *Thoroton's Antiquities* concerning the marriage of *Bridget Willoughby* of *Wollaton* and Sir *Percival Willoughby*, and yet by an unwarantable negligence never looked two pages back into the true and genuine pedigree of the *Willoughby's* of *Wollaton*; beſides he gives us the arms of the lord *Middleton* deſcended from the union of the two families, whoſe arms he bears, *viz.* quarterly 1ſt. & 4th. *or. fretty az. the* 2d. & 3d. *or. on two bars gul.* 3 *waterbougets ar.* which laſt were the arms of Sir *Francis Willoughby* of *Wollaton*, and of his ancient anceſtor *Richard Bugge* of *Willoughby*. The following table will ſet the reader to rights.

BOTH theſe noble families united by the marriage of Sir *Percival Willoughby*, with *Bridget*, eldeſt daughter and coheir of the oft mentioned Sir *Francis*, (by whom he got both *Wollaton* and the greateſt part of his large Inheritance) have had very conſiderable perſonages among their anceſtors.

THE firſt having their antiquity as far as the conqueſt from *John de Willoughby* a norman knight, who took his ſir-name from *Willoughby*, a lordſhip in *Lincolnſhire*, which he held by the gift of *William* I. this was the original anceſtor both of the houſe of *Parnham* and *Eresby*, from a younger branch of which laſt deſcends *Francis* the preſent lord *Middleton* by the father's ſide. *viz.* of

THOMAS WILLOUGHBY youngeſt ſon of *Chriſtopher*, who was created knight of the bath at the coronation of king *Richard* III. which *Thomas* having applyed himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, was knighted by *Henry* VIII. and the 22d of the ſame reign was conſtituted the king's ſerjeant, and in the 29th of *Henry* VIII. was advanced to be chief juſtice of the common pleas. His ſon *Robert* ſeated at *Boerplace* in *Kent*, married (according to *Collins*) *Dorothy* daughter of Sir *Edward Willoughby* of *Wollaton* in com. *Nottingham*, who brought him *Thomas* his ſon and heir.

THIS *Thomas* had by his lady *Catherine* daughter of Sir *Percival Hart* of the county of *Kent*, ſeven ſons and three daughters, of which ſons the eldeſt was Sir *Percival Willoughby*, who married as above.

THE *Wollaton* family had for its original anceſtor *Ralph Bugge* of *Nottingham*, a man of conſiderable note in the town and the anceſtor of ſeveral good families. He lived in the reign of king *Henry* III. He bore on a *fes* three *state bougets*, which were alſo born by the elder branch of his family, who after took the name

name of *Bingham*, whilſt *Richard de Willoughby*, being of the younger branch, bore the three boudgets on two bars, the ſame as my lord *Middleton* now quarters them. Theſe *Willoughby's* take their ſir-name from *Willoughby* on the *wold*, a lordſhip in the county of *Nottingham*.

Sir *RICHARD de WILLOUGHBY*, grandſon of the aboveſaid *Ralph Bugge*, was one of the judges of the king's bench from the 3d of *Edward* III. to the 31ſt of his reign, and was ſometime chief juſtice of *England* when *Galfridus le Scroop* was gone on the king's buſineſs beyond the ſeas. He was the great advancer of his family, and left *Edmund de Willoughby* by *Joan* his ſecond wife, all his children by the firſt dying without iſſue: Which *Edmund* had a ſon of his own name *Edmund*, father of Sir *Hugh Willoughby* knight, who married *Margery* daughter and coheir of *Baldwin Trevil*, for his ſecond wife, who brought him *Robert de Willoughby* for his heir; his children by his firſt lady dying young, except Sir *Richard Willoughby* the eldeſt. Sir *Hugh* his father was knight of the ſhire for the county of *Nottingham* the 6th of *Henry* VI. and *Richard* the 13th of the ſame king, Sir *Hugh* and *Richard Willoughby*, Eſq; (as we have reaſon to believe) were ſheriffs of *Nottingham* and *Derby* in the ſame reign, the one the 9th the other the 28th of *Henry* VI. as alſo the firſt of *Edward* IV. but this Sir *Richard* dying without iſſue, the above-mentioned *Robert Willoughby*, Eſq; ſucceeded him; he married *Margaret* daughter of *John Griffith* knight of *Wicknor* in the county of *Stafford*, by her he had Sir *Henry Willoughby* knight and banneret, who was ſheriff of *Nottingham* and *Derby* the 11th of *Henry* VII. he died 1528, having married four wives, by the firſt *Margaret* daughter of Sir *Robert Markham* knight, he had Sir *John Willoughby*, who left no iſſue, Sir *Edward*, &c. By the 3d *Elen* daughter and heir of *John Eggerton* of *Wren-hall* in the county of *Cheſter*; he had Sir *Hugh Willoughby* knight the famous navigator, who being of an enterprizing genius, went out in order to diſcover the north-eaſt paſſage, but was with his company found frozen to death. His lady was *Jane* daughter to Sir *Nicholas Strelley*, who brought him a ſon, whichafter his grandfather was named *Henry*.

I return to Sir *Edward Willoughby*, ſecond ſon and ſucceſſor of Sir *Henry*; he had by his lady *Anne* daughter of *William Fitton*, *Henry Willoughby* Eſq; who was kill'd in the commotion at *Norwich* the 27th of *Auguſt*, the 4th of *Edward* VI. the year after the death of his uncle Sir *John Willoughby*; he left by his lady *Anne* daughter of Sir *Thomas Grey* marquis of *Dorſet*, two ſons; *Thomas*, the eldeſt died at the age of eight years, much about the time of his father's death, and was ſucceeded by his brother Sir *Francis Willoughby*, knight, whoſe eldeſt daughter *Bridget* was married to *Percival Willoughby* already mentioned above This *Percival* attending king *James* in his paſſage through *Nottinghamſhire*, on his acceſſion to the crown, receiv'd the honour of knighthood at *Worksop* in that county, and the 20th of *April* 1603 he was elected knight of the ſhire for the county of *Nottingham* in the firſt parliament called in the reign of king *James* I. Sir *Percival* left by his lady five ſons, of which the eldeſt was Sir *Francis Willoughby*, who died in the year 1665, and was father, by his lady *Caſſandra*, of that prodigy of natural knowledge, *Francis Willoughby*, Eſq; (whoſe valuable memory mention has been made in the preceding ſection.) One of our modern hiſtorians (*a*) celebrates in the following manner. "*Francis Willoughby*

(*a*) Eachard's *hiſtory of* England.

" *Wollughby*, Eſq; a gentleman of *Warwickſhire*, was highly celebrated amongſt the " greateſt virtuoſi in *Europe*; he was deſcended from two branches (*a*) of that an- " cient and famous family of the *Willoughby's*, and proved a mighty orna- " ment to both. His rare natural abilities joined with an indefatigable induſtry " brought him to a very great skill in all ſorts of learning, particularly in thoſe ſci- " ences which are moſt abſtruſe and uncommon to vulgar capacities, the moſt ſubtle " parts of the mathematicks and natural philoſophy, and more particularly the hiſtory " of animals, beaſts, birds, fiſhes, and inſects, in which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf be- " yond example, and became the glory of the age. In order to which he travelled " into many countries, (*b*) and left no experiment untried, and laſt of all he was " ſnatched away in the 37th year of his age, to the great concern of all curious and " inquiſitive ſcholars, eſpecially of the royal ſociety, and the great loſs of all good " men who were acquainted with his virtues, and of all learned men who could " judge of his labours."

HIS hiſtory of birds was not publiſhed till after his death, 1ſt. in latin in *London* in 1676, being reviſed, digeſted and collected into order by *John Ray*, F.R.S. one who had been brought up in the author's family, and been the conſtant companion of his ſtudies; to compleat this book the more, his relict *Emma*, daughter of Sir *Henry Bernard*, had his fine drawings committed to copper at her own expence. It was afterwards tranſlated into engliſh, with an appendix added to it by the ſame Mr. *Ray*, in the year 1678: The latin title is, *Ornithologiæ libri tres in quibus aves omnes hactenus cognitæ in methodum naturis ſuis convenientem redacte accurate deſcribuntur diſcriptiones iconibus elegantiſſimis et vivarum avium ſimi imis ære inciſis illuſtrantur.* He has alſo written: *Hiſtoriæ piſcium libros quatuor &c. Oxon.* 1686, which work was with great pains reviſed and made fit for uſe, and the two firſt books entirely compleated by the ſaid eminent virtuoſo, Mr. *Ray*, and adorned with a very many cuts of ſeveral ſorts of fiſhes, never before known in *England*. He has likewiſe publiſhed a letter containing ſome conſiderable obſervations about that kind of waſps called *Ichnuemones*, *&c.* dated the 24th of *Auguſt* 1671. See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, num. 76. p. 2279. ----- And another letter about hatching a kind of bee lodg'd in willows, dated the 10th of *July* 1671. See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, num. 74. p. 2221. ----- This gentleman died the 3d of *July* 1672, and left by his lady two ſons and one daughter: Sir *Francis Willoughby* created a baronet *April* the 7th 1677 with remainder to his brother *Thomas*, he died unmarried in the 20th year of his age, 1688, leaving for his ſucceſſor in honour and eſtate his brother: *Caſſandra* was married to *James* duke of *Chandois*, and died without iſſue.

Sir *THOMAS WILLOUGBY*, bart. who was afterwards in 1711, the 10th of queen *Anne*, raiſed to the dignity of a baron of this kingdom, by the ſtile and title of *Thomas* baron *Middleton* of *Middleton* in the county of *Warwick*. His lordſhip whilſt a commoner ſerved for the county of *Nottingham* in ſeveral parliaments in the reigns of king *William* and queen *Anne*; as has his preſent lordſhip, the 12th of queen *Anne*, and the firſt of king *George* I. The late lord died the 2d of *April* 1729, leaving behind him by his lady *Elizabeth*, daughter and coheir of Sir *Richard Rothwell* of *Stapleford* in the county of *Lincoln*, bart. four ſons.

1ſt.

(*a*) *He miſtakes as well as* Collins. ----- (*b*) France, Spain, Italy, *and the* Low-

1ſt. *FRANCIS*, the preſent lord *Middleton*, who married *Mary* ſecond daughter of *Thomas Edwards* of the *Middle-Temple*, *London*, Eſq; who has brought his lordſhip two ſons: *viz.* *Francis*, now of *Jeſus-College* in the univerſity of *Cambridge*, and *Thomas*, ſtill at ſchool at *Bury-St. Edmund's*.

2d. *THOMAS WILLOUGHBY*, Eſq; married *Elizabeth* ſole daughter and heir to *Thomas Southerby*, Eſq; of *Bridſhall* in the county of *York*; by her he left iſſue five ſons and four daughters, and died. He was elected member of parliament for the univerſity of *Cambridge*, the 19th of *December* 1720, and alſo in the ſucceeding parliament, and was member in the laſt parliament for *Tamworth* in the county of *Stafford*. *N. B.* Half of *Tamworth* is in *Staffordſhire* and half in *Warwickſhire*

3d. *ROTHWELL WILLOUGHBY*, Eſq; this gentleman lives as yet unmarried at *Nottingham*, where he has built himſelf a beautiful and well finiſhed houſe. He has a peculiar genius for mechanicks and other parts of the mathematicks, and inherits the taſte of his moſt fam'd grandfather for natural and experimental philoſophy, together with his ſocial virtues, which render him beloved by all who have the honour to be acquainted with him.

4th. *HENRY WILLOUGHBY*, Eſq; died unmarried the 5th of *December* 1738, aged 33.

BONEY-PARK.

IN the hundred of *Ruſhcliff* is the ſeat of Sir *Thomas Parkyns*, bart. This houſe is remarkable for being built very maſſive and ſtrong, which was the late Sir *Thomas's* taſte for building. It has a good park well ſtocked with deer. The manours of *Boney* and *Bradmere* have been in the family of the *Parkyns* ever ſince the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, obtained by purchaſe. The church here is a vicarage and was valued at 8 *l.* when the prior of *Ulvescroft* was patron, now it is 6 *l.* 15 *s.* in the king's book and Sir *Thomas Parkyns*, patron; it is dedicated to St. *Mary*; at the upper end of the ſouth-iſle is the monument of *Humphrey Barlow*; in the chancel north wall is the monument of *Richard Parkyns*, Eſq; juſtice of the peace and quorum in the county of *Nottingham*, and recorder of the towns of *Nottingham* and *Leiceſter*, and an ancient utter bariſter of the inner-temple, &c.

THE late Sir *Thomas* was a great maſter at wreſtling and took pleaſure in ſhewing the art to others, of which he publiſhed a book, the which he preſented to his majeſty king *George* I. with a manuſcript dedication. He was alſo author of a grammer. He gave direction for his monument, which was made during his life time, he apply'd to ſeveral for a latin monumental Inſcription alluding to his being a great wreſtler. I ſhall give place here to one, beſides that expreſſed upon the monument, *viz.*

Sternunt longa dies et in eluctabile lethum
Quem britonum invictum eſt faſſa paleſtra decus.
Sed ſurgens iterum ducet de morte triumphum
Quæ fiet (mundus quo perit igne) cin.r.

OR the two laſt lines might run thus:

Ille triumphabit victa de morte reſurgens
Illa cadet flamma qua peritura dies.

H. L.

Imitated in engliſh.

Into this grave death did a wreſtler fling,
The matchleſs champion of the britiſh ring,
But he ſhall riſe when death ſubdued and hurl'd,
Shall mix his aſhes with the burning world.

THE monument repreſents him ſtanding in a wreſtling poſture to encounter death, with this inſcription:

Quem modo ſtraviſti longo certamine tempus
Hic recubat britonum clarus in orbe pugil
Nunc primum ſtratus, præter te vicerat omnes
De te etiam victor quando reſurget erit.

THIS has been imitated in engliſh by ſeveral, of which I will only mention the following two:

After a patriarch's age in ſtruggling paſt,
Into this grave long winded time at laſt
Breathleſs and ſpent the britiſh wreſtler caſt:
'Tis his firſt fall; before no match was found,
By ſlight or ſtrength to fling him to the ground;
But when he riſes with freſh youth renew'd,
Time ſhall be conquer'd and the grave ſubdu'd.

H. L.

Another:

At length he falls, the long long conteſt's o'er,
And time has thrown whom none e'er threw before,
Yet boaſt not (Time) thy victory for he
At laſt ſhall riſe again and conquer thee.

NOT far from *Boney-hall* at a place called *High-field*, this Sir *Thomas* built another houſe, deſigned for his ſecond lady's jointure houſe, but ſhe died a ſhort time before him.

TOLLARTON.

IS in *Bingham* hundred, about three miles almoſt due ſouth from *Nottingham*, is a pleaſant houſe, of late very much altered and improved by *John Neal*, Eſq; who at preſent lives in it; this lordſhip came to the *Neals* of *Mansfield-Woodhouſe* by purchaſe

purchaſe, it is part of the eſtate of *Pendock Neal*, as yet a minor, eldeſt ſon of the juſt-mentioned *John Neal*, Eſq; the church is dedicated to St. *Peter*; the rectory was 16 *l.* when Mr. *Barry* was patron, is now 15*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* and *Pendock Neal* patron

HOLM-PIEREPONT.

ONE of the ſeats of his grace the duke of *Kingſton*. This lies about the ſame diſtance from *Nottingham* eaſtward, as *Clifton* does weſtward. The ancient family of the *Piereponts* have been poſſeſſed of this lordſhip, among others, ever ſince the reign of *Edward* I. Here ſtands a ſtately old palace, part of which was a few years ago pulled down, however there is ſtill room enough left for the reception of his grace, whenever he has a mind to viſit it. The bowling-green is as large and as fine as any in the kingdom, in which his grace the late duke of *Kingſton* uſed to take ſingular delight. Concerning the antiquity of this noble family, *Collins* tells us, [*Peerage* vol. I. *p.* 382.] from the french pedegree, that *Robert Pierrepont* was a lieutenant general in the *Conqueror's* army; that the *Pierreponts* derive their original from the caſtle of *Pierrepont* on the confines of *Picardy*. That the ſaid *Robert* had ſeveral lordſhips in the time of *William* I. appears by *Doomſday-book*, the which he held of the great earl *Warren*, who accompanied *William* duke of *Normandy* in the victorious expedition into this kingdom.

IN the church which is dedicated to St. *Edmund*, are divers monuments of his graces anceſtors, eſpecially two very beautiful ones, *viz*: That of *Henry Pierrepont*, who died 1615, and that of *Gartrude* counteſs of *Kingſton*, the inſcription whereon is this:

> Here lyeth the illuſtrious princeſs *Gartrude* counteſs of *Kingſton*, daughter to *Henry Talbot*, Eſq; ſonto *George* late earl of *Shrewsbury*. She was married to the moſt noble and excellent lord *Robert* earl of *Kingſton*, one of the generals of king *Charles* I. in the late unhappy differences, and in that ſervice loſt his life. She had by him many children, moſt dead. There are living, *Henry* marqueſs of *Dorcheſter*, *William* and *Gervaſe Pierrepont*, Eſqrs. and one daughter the lady *Elizabeth Pierrepont*. She was a lady replete with all qualities that adorn her ſex, and more eminent in them than in the greatneſs of her birth; ſhe was moſt devout in her duties to God; moſt obſervant of thoſe to her neighbours; an incomparable wife; a moſt indulgent mother; and moſt charitable to thoſe in want: In a word her life was one continued act of virtue; ſhe has left a memory which will never die; and an example that may be imitated but not eaſily equalled. She died in the 61ſt year of her age A. D. 1649. And this monument was erected for her by her ſon *Gervaſe Pierrepont*.

IN the church lies alſo buried one of our beſt poets, I mean *Oldham*, who died too young at *Holm-pierepont* of the ſmall-pocks. He was a great favourite of *William* earl of *Kingſton*, as appears by the following inſcription made by the ſaid earl to his memory:

M. S.

Oldhami poetæ quo nemo ſacro furore plenior, nemo rebus ſublimior aut verbis felicius audax. Cujus famam omni ævo propria ſatis conſecrabunt carmina quem inter primos honoratiſſimi *Guilielmi* comitis de *Kingſton* amplexus variolis correptum heu! nimis immatura mors rapuit et in cœleſtem tranſtulit chorum. Natus apud *Shipton* in agro *Glouceſtrenſi*. In aula ſancti *Edmundi Oxoniæ* graduatus. Obiit 19 *Decembris*, A. D. 1682. Ætatis 30.

SECTION XIII.

These are to give Notice, That the Poſt will go from *London* to *Hatfield*, *Stevenedge*, *Hitching*, *Baldock*, *Biggleſworth*, St. *Neots* and *Kimbolton*, Three times a Week, upon the uſual Poſt Days, and return accordingly.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Addreſs of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Gentlemen, Burgeſſes, and other Inhabitants of the Town and County of the Town of *Nottingham*,

Sheweth,

THat we your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, do from the bottom of our Hearts lament the Death of that Excellent Prince, your late Dear Brother, and our late Dread Soveraign of Ever Bleſſed Memory.

And we do with Joy unſpeakable make known our great Thankfulneſs to Almighty God, for your Majeſties Acceſſion to the Crown of your Anceſtors, and the Government of theſe Nations that is Righfully deſcended to you.

And we do with all Humility acknowledge our Thankfulneſs for your Majeſties late gracious Declaration.

And do beſeech your Majeſty to accept hereof, and of our unfeigned Reſolutions to ſerve your Majeſty with our Lives and Fortunes, and our Prayers for your Majeſties long and Proſperous Reign over us.

SECTION XIII.

Remarkable Occurrences relating to this Town, from the earlieſt Times to the preſent Century.

IN the year of *Chriſt* 868, the *Danes* with an army entered the kingdom of *Mercia*, and came to *Nottingham*. *Buthred* king of *Mercia* having timely notice of it with his nobles intreated, *Ethelred* king of the *Weſt-Saxons* and his brother *Alfred*, that they would aid him in fighting againſt the pagans; they accordingly went with an army of *Weſt-Saxons* as far as *Nottingham*, found the army of the *Danes* who wintered at *Nottingham* in their entrenchments, and beſieged them, but there was not much fighting, for the *Mercians* ſtruck up an agreement with the *Pagans*. (*a*)

STOW (*b*) ſays: "The *Pagans* being munited with a ſtrong tower, and the *Chriſtians* having not wherewith to break the wall, there was a peace concluded. (*c*) *Camden* alſo agrees, "That the *Danes* relied on the tower built on an exceeding "ſteep rock."

THIS was the firſt time of the *Danes* entering *Mercia*, which was occaſioned by (*d*) *Bruern Brocard* an earl being injured by K. *Osbert* of *Northumberland*, he having raviſhed his wife; to be revenged, beſides raiſing an inſurrection in part of that kingdom and cauſing the *Bernicians* to chuſe *Ella* for their king, would have *Osbert* alſo robbed of the throne of *Deira*, went over into *Denmark* and immediatly apply'd to king *Ivar* or *Hinguar*, and related to him the diſtracted ſtate of *Northumberland*, adding, that if he would improve the preſent juncture, he might eaſily make himſelf maſter of the kingdom. *Ivar* was very ready and the more ſo to revenge the death of *Regnerus* his father, who having been taken priſoner in *England*, was thrown into a ditch full of ſerpents, where he miſerably periſhed. He entered the *Humber* in the ſpring 867, and advanced that year as far as *Nottingham*.

(*e*) A. D. 872, *Hubba* the brother of *Ivar* who was gone back to *Denmark*, turned his arms againſt *Mercia*, but *Buthred* knowing he was unable to reſiſt, ſince *Alfred* was bound not to ſend him any ſuccours, thought it the wiſeſt courſe to buy off the *Danes* with a ſum of money. *Aſſer in vit. Alfred*, affirms on the contrary, that *Buthred* apply'd to *Alfred* for ſuccours, who accordingly ſent him a very conſiderable army, that went and beſieged the *Danes* at *Nottingham*, and forced them to make peace.

(*a*) Salmon *from Saxon Ann.* ----- (*b*) Sum. Chron. *p.* 65. ----- (*c*) Britan *p.* 482.
(*d*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 88. ---- (*e*) idem *vol.* I. *p.* 90.

(*f*) BE this as it will they returned the very next year and were bought off; but no ſooner was the money paid but they fell to plundering and ravaging, and let *Buthred* know, that even his own perſon was in danger. (*g*) He retired to *Rome* were he ſpent the remainder of his days in the *Engliſh* college, in the year 874 after he had reigned about 22 years.

AND thus the *Danes* got an opportunity of making themſelves maſters of this ſpacious kingdom. A. D. 942 they were poſſeſſed of theſe five conſiderable places: *Nottingham*, *Leiceſter*, *Lincoln*, *Stanford* and *Derby*, which they held till the warlike heir of *Edward*, king *Edmund*, in 944 ſet them free, who gained ſeveral other great advantages over the *Danes*, and took ſeveral other places of leſs note. Notwithſtanding all this, the whole kingdom of *England* was at laſt forced to ſubmit to the *Daniſh*-yoke 1017, when *Canutus* took upon him the empire of the whole.

A. D. 1068 *William* the *Conqueror* with his army went to *Nottingham*, in his march againſt the earls of *Cheſter* and *Northumberland*, and there built a caſtle. See *Section* IX.

A. D. 1140, *Robert* earl of *Glouceſter*, got out of *Wallingford* caſtle, and went and ſeized *Worceſter*, whilſt the barons on his ſide ravaged the counties of *Cheſter* and *Nottingham*. (*i*)

(*k*) THIS ſame year the earl of *Glouceſter* by the inſtigation of *Ralph Paynell*, who was then in poſſeſſion of *Nottingham* caſtle, with great power invaded the town of *Nottingham*, and ſpoil'd it, the townſmen were taken, ſlain, or burnt in the churches, whereunto they fled; one of them more rich than the reſt was taken and led to his houſe by his takers to ſhew them were his treaſure lay, he bringing them into a low cellar, whilſt they were buſy to break open locks and coffers, he conveyed himſelf away, ſhutting the doors after him, and ſet fire to the houſe, and ſo the thieves to the number of thirty were burnt, and by reaſon of this fire all the town was ſet on flames. (*l*)

(*m*) A. D. 1153. In the 18th of *Stephen*, duke *Henry* ſon to empreſs *Maud* after king of *England* by the name of *Henry* II. beſieged and took *Stamford* and *Nottingham* caſtles. This agrees with *R. Diceto* and *Brompton*, by which it appears that *Henry* was maſter of *Nottingham* caſtle before he deprived *William Peverel* of his

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(*f*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 90. (*g*) Saxon *Ann.* (*h*) Stow's *Summ. p.* 109. (*i*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 205. (*k*) Stow's *Summ. p.* 135.

(*l*) *The late reverend Mr.* Hardy, *vicar of* Melton-Mowbray, *in com.* Leiceſter, *a perſon of great knowledge in antiquities, told me, that in the courſe of reading,* (*but could not readily recollect where*) *he had met with an account that this Fire, begun at an houſe oppoſite to the ſouth ſide of St.* Mary's *church where lately Dr.* Greaves *lived, formerly known by the name of* Mappurley-Place, *from a conſiderable merchant of the Staple,* Thomas de Mappurley, *who flouriſhed in* Nottingham *about the latter end of the reign of* Richard II.

(*m*) Stow's *Sum. p.* 145.

his eſtate upon the earl of *Cheſter's* account, which happened in the firſt of his reign A. C. 1155.

(*n*) A. D. 1189. At the death of king *Henry* II. *John* his 4th ſon was poſſeſſed of the caſtle of *Nottingham* and the honour of *Peverel* with the titles of earl of *Mortayn*, *Cornwal*, *Glouceſter*, *Devon* (*o*) and *Nottingham*, and lord of the honour of *Lancaſter*, alſo lord of *Ireland*. And his brother king *Richard* I. at his going to the *Holy-land*, left the earl in poſſeſſion of all theſe lands, honours and dignities, the which *John* who moſtly reſided at *Nottingham*, held in a kind of a regal manner. During the abſence of his brother he aſpired to the crown, concerning which *Stowe* expreſſes himſelf thus: (*p*) "*John* having an itching to be king, ſaid he wiſt not if his brother *Richard* were alive or not, to whom the biſhop of *Ely*, (*Longchamp* chancellor and protector of the kingdom) anſwered, if king *Richard* be yet living, it were an untruth to take from him the crown; if he be dead, *Arthur* the elder brother's ſon muſt enjoy the ſame. About the 4th of *Richard* I. earl *John* hearing of the impriſonment of his brother, and having inſinuated himſelf to the nobility and gentry in the northern parts of *England*, he made war within the realm and took by ſtrength the caſtle of *Nottingham*, (which had been taken from him) the caſtle of *Windſor* and others, in the year 1193.

(*q*) A. D. 1194. King *Richard* being releaſed from his captivity, returned to *England* and reduced his brother's party, eſpecially ſome caſtles in the hands of his adherents, of which *Nottingham* caſtle was the only one that held out a ſiege of ſome days and the king beſieged it in perſon.

(*r*) UPON this *Richard* called a parliment at *Nottingham*, where the queen his mother ſat on his right hand, the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and *York* on his left, with other biſhops earls and barons according to their dignities. In this honourable aſſembly the king demanded judgment againſt his brother *John* and his complices for their traiterous enterprizes againſt him and his countries. Whereupon judgment was given that *John* and the other principals ſhould have ſummons peremptorily given them for their appearance, and if within 40 days after ſuch ſummons they came not to anſwer all complaints informed againſt them, earl *John* ſhould forfeit all whatever he held within the kingdom, and the others ſhould ſtand to ſuch cenſure as was awarded them by the ſaid parliament.

(*ſ*) *JOHN* not appearing within the limitted time, the king cauſed a ſentence to be paſſed againſt him, confiſcating all his lands, and declaring him incapable of ſucceeding to the crown; however the very next year 1195, *Richard* being at *Roan*, the queen his mother introduced prince *John*, who throwing himſelf at his feet begged his pardon: The king received him civilly (as he promiſed the queen) but intimated to him that he was not ſatisfied of the ſincerity of his repentance, ſaying: "I forgive you, (raiſing him up) and wiſh I could as eaſily forget your offences as you will my pardon."

A. D.

(*n*) Glover's *Cat. of Honour*. (*o*) *I do not find any where elſe that he had the title of earl of* Devon. (*p*) Stowe's *Summary p.* 165. (*q*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 255. ---- (*r*) Glover's *Cat. of Honour*, *p.* 115. (*ſ*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 255.

(s) A. D. 1215. King *John* ſent the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* and the earl of *Pembroke*, who had before been with the barons to acquaint them that the king refuſed to confirm their articles; upon which they gave their hoſt a very plauſible name, calling it: *The army of God and the holy-church*, ſo ſetting forwards they came to *Nottingham* (t) and beſieged it, but being not able to prevail, they raiſed the ſiege and came to *Bedford* and lay before the caſtle there, which Sir *William Beauchamp* commanded, who bearing a part in their confederacy ſoon delivered the ſame into their hands.

(v) A. D. 1213. King *John* marched to *Nottingham* with intent to chaſtiſe the barons for their diſobedience in refuſing to aſſiſt him in the expedition againſt *France*, but upon the threats of cardinal *Langton* that he would excommunicate all that ſhould take arms before the relaxation of the interdict; (fearing his troops would deſert him) he deſiſted.

(w) A. D. 1212. After king *John* returned from the outrages of the *Iriſh*, on a ſudden the *Welchmen* began to ruſh in upon the *Engliſh* marches, waſting the country and overthrowing diverſe caſtles; whereupon the king taking in hand to quell the pride of the *Welchmen*, forthwith muſtered forces and coming to *Nottingham* hanged up the hoſtages, which but the year before he had received to the number of 28.

(x) THIS ſame year after repeated intelligence of a plot againſt him, he miſtruſted his officers, disbanded his army and retired to *Nottingham*, and ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle, and hired foreign archers for his defence.

(y) A. D. 1216. King *John* not thinking himſelf and his treaſures ſafe at *Lynn*, being preſſed by the barons, he reſolved to remove them to a place in *Lincolnſhire* where he intended to retire. He narrowly eſcaped drowning with his whole army in the waſhes between a place called the *Croſs-keys* in *Norfolk* and the *Forſdike* in *Holland* in *Lincolnſhire*, where he loſt his baggage; he arrived that night at *Swine's head* abbey, where he lodged; his vexation for his loſs which was irretrievable in his preſent circumſtances, threw him into a violent fever, which was heightened by inconſiderately eating of peaches and alſo attended with a flux; on the morrow not being able to ride, he was carried in a horſe-litter to *Sleford* caſtle, from whence the next day he proceeded to *Newark*. Here finding his illneſs increaſe, he made his will, and appointed *Henry* his eldeſt ſon then but ten years of age, and died the 18th of *October* 1216.

THE cauſe of this king's death is by ſome of our hiſtorians attributed to poiſon, who agree in the place and perſon that committed the fact, but differ in the manner; *Hemingham* and after him *Highden* and *Knighton*, ſay, that the abbot perſwaded the monk to poiſon the king, becauſe he would have lain with his ſiſter, and that he did it

(s) Glover's *Cat. of Honour. p.* 129. (t) Matthew Paris, *will have it that they beſieged* Northampton 15 *days.* (v) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 273. (w) Glover's *cat. of Honour*, *p.* 125. (x) *Ann. Waverl. p.* 173. (y) Rapin *vol.* I. *p.* 279.

it by a diſh of pears which he poiſoned all but three, and then preſenting them to the king, he bid him taſte them himſelf, which he did, eating only the three that he had mark'd, and ſo eſcaped. Others relate the ſtory thus: That the king hearing how cheap corn then was, anſwered he would e'er long make it ſo dear that a penny loaf ſhould be ſold for a ſhilling; at which a monk took ſuch indignation that he went and put the poiſon of a toad into a cup of wine, and came and drank to the king, which made him pledge him the more readily, but finding himſelf very much out of order upon it, he asked for the monk, and when it was told him that he was dead, *God have mercy upon me*, ſaid the king, *I doubted as much*. *Speed* and *Baker* have this ſame account from *Caxton*. A manuſcript hiſtory intituled *Brute* of *Englonde* originally wrote in *Engliſh* in the reign of *Henry* VI. without the author's name, relates this action of the monk of *Swynes-head-abbey*, as a meritorious act, and that before he perpetrated it, he went to confeſſion and obtained the abbots abſolution, and that upon the death of the monk, there were ordered in the ſaid abbey five monks to ſing for his ſoul as long as the abbey ſhould ſtand.

THUS we have ſtept a little aſide to ſee the end of the life and troubles of this great benefactor to the burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, in his favourite county.

A. D. 1330, Happened the downfal of that great favourite of *Iſſabella* of *France*, queen to *Edward* II. and mother of *Edward* III. *Mortimer* earl of *March*, which was brought about in manner following:

KING *Edward* III. who came to the crown *January* the 25th 1326-7, at the age of 15, choſe the time the parliament was to meet at *Nottingham*, *viz.* fifteen days after *Michaelmaſs* 1330, in the 4th of his reign, for this purpoſe, the court being come to *Nottingham*, the queen and *Mortimer* lodged in the caſtle with a guard of 180 knights, whilſt the king with a ſmall retinue lodged in the town. The king iſſued out warrants to all ſheriffs for apprehending the earl of *March*, Sir *Oliver de Ingham* and Sir *Simon de Bereford*, bearing date *October* the 20th at *Nottingham*, and on the 3d of *November* ſummoned all perſons whatſoever, that had any complaints to make againſt *Mortimer* and the reſt, to come and lay them before the parliament, (*a*) and the king having gained the deputy conſtable, entered the caſtle (*Stowe* ſays in the night time) through a ſubterraneous paſſage, (See *Section* IX.) and came into his mother's appartment accompanied by Sir *William Montacute*, (*b*) afterwards earl of *Salisbury*, Sir *Humphrey de Bohun*, Sir *Edward* and Sir *William* his brothers, Sir *Ralph de Strafford*, Sir *William de Clinton*, Sir *John de Nevil* of *Hornby*, Sir *William Eland*, deputy conſtable of the caſtle, and others, all bent to looſe their lives in his ſervice.

There

(*a*) Rapin *vol.* I. *p*, 413.

(*b*) *This Sir* William, *ſays* Collin's *peerage of* England, *was the chief perſon that boldly laid before the king, the inſolent behaviour of* Roger Mortimer *earl of* March, *who immediately thereupon taking in conſideration his own diſhonour and damage as alſo the impoveriſhing of the people, and revealing his mind privately to Sir* William Montacute, *gave him command to take to his aſſiſtance ſome reſolute perſons which he did accordingly. vol.* I. *p*, 270.

THERE was at firſt ſome noiſe made and two knights (*viz.* Sir *Hugh Turplington*, ſteward of the king's houſhold and Sir *Richard*, (according to the *Fœdera*) or Sir *John Monmouth* according to *Dugdale* and *Barnes*) of the guard were killed, who having leſs regard for the king than their companions offered to reſiſt. The earl of *March* was apprehended, and notwithſtanding the queen's cries and entreaties to ſpare the gallant *Mortimer* (*c*) he was carried out the ſame way, the king came in, and conducted under a ſtrong guard to *London*, *October* the 19th.

HE was treated with the utmoſt rigour. His impeachment brought before the parliament, contained divers articles, of which theſe were the principal:

1ſt. THAT he had ſeized the government of the kingdom without authority and contrary to the expreſs regulation of the parliament.

2d. THAT he had placed about the king, ſpies of all his actions, that he might not be able to free himſelf from the ſubjection he was kept under.

3d. THAT he procured the death of *Edward* II. by his expreſs orders.

4th. THAT he had contrived a treacherous plot to take away the life of the late earl of *Kent* the king's uncle.

5th. THAT he had appropriated to his own uſe the 20,000*l.* paid by the king of *Scotland*.

6th. THAT he had lived in too familiar a manner with the queen mother. (*d*)

FOR all theſe crimes which were affirmed to be notorious, and for proof whereof no evidences were ſo much as heard, he was condemned to dye.

HIS ſentence which ran that he ſhould as a traitor be drawn and hanged on the common gallows at tyburn on the 19th of *November* was executed without favour, (*e*) and there was this remarkable in his ſentence that he was condemned without being heard as he himſelf ſerved the *Spencers* in the preceding reign: But this irregularity proved advantageous to his family; for *Roger* his grandſon who obtained afterwards an

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(*c*) *Her words were*: Bel fitz, bel fitz ayez pitie du gentile *Mortimer*. *Or as the old manuſcript above mentioned, (who ſays nothing of the king's being preſent) has it*: "Now fair firs I pray you that you do no harm to his body for he is a worthy "knight, our well beloved friend and our dear cozin."

(*d*) *The above-mentioned manuſcript hiſtory adds this article*: "That by his procure-"ment the charter of *Ragman* was delivered unto the *Scots*, wherein the ho-"mages and fealties of *Scotland* were contained, which the *Scots* ſhould do for e-"ver to the kings of *England* for the realm of *Scotland*." *Capit.* 222.

(*e*) Tyburn *was formerly called the* Elms *which was then in* Smith-fields. Walſingham *ſays that his body after having hung two days and two nights was granted to the* Friers Minors, *who buried it in their church now called* Chriſt-Church.

an act to reverſe this ſentence as erroneous, and of this family by the female ſide was deſcended king *Edward* IV. Upon this event *Rapin* makes the following remark.

" THAT how great ſoever favourites and miniſters may be who abuſe their " power, they muſt expect to ſee themſelves abandoned by all, whenever their " affairs begin to decline.

AS to the queen mother, he firſt ſeized of her exorbitant dower, (which exceeded the two thirds of the revenues of the crown) and reduced it to a penſion of three thouſand pounds a year. She was at the ſame time confined to her houſe at *Riſings*, leaſt by her intrigues ſhe ſhould excite new troubles; in this confinement ſhe lived twenty-eight years [ſays *Rapin*] (where the king viſited her once or twice a year, more out of decency than affection) and blames *Mazeray* for affirming that *Edward* haſtened her death.

(*a*) A. D. 1337. A parliament was held at *Nottingham* wherein it was enacted, that whatſoever clothworkers of *Flanders* or of other countries, would dwell and inhabit in *England*, ſhould come quietly and peaceably, and the moſt convenient places ſhould be aſſigned to them, with great liberties and priviledges, and the king would become ſurety for them, till they ſhould be able to gain by their occupation. In the ſame parliament it was enacted that none ſhould wear any cloth made without the realm, the king, queen and their children, only excepted.

THE exportation of wool of *Engliſh* growth was alſo prohibited.

(*b*) A. D. 1376. *Peter de la Marc*, ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, was by order of king *Edward* III. confined in *Nottingham* caſtle for having ſpoken a little too freely againſt *Alice Pierce* the king's miſtreſs, at the time when he preſented the petition of the houſe, for the removal of the ſaid lady, the duke of *Lancaſter*, *Latimer* lord chamberlain, and others; ſome will have it that he was not ſpeaker, but a conſiderable knight of *Herefordſhire*, both for prudence and eloquence. He was confined till the beginning of the next reign.

A. D. 1387. King *Richard* II. by the inſtigation of his favourites made a bold attempt upon the liberties of the ſubject, which if it had ſucceeded would have eſtabliſhed abſolute power and terminated in the ſlavery of the people; and *Nottingham* was pitched upon for the ſcene of action, which was conducted in the manner following:

(*c*) THE year preceeding, the marquis of *Dullin*, created duke of *Ireland*, a great favourite of this king, was in compliance with the parliament's deſire removed from the king's perſon and ſent to *Ireland*, with a penſion of 3000 marks, or as *Walſingham* has it 30000, his whole eſtate being confiſcated. But before the year's end both he and others, as the earl of *Suffolk*, *Alexander Nevil*, archbiſhop of *York*, *Robert de Vere*, earl of *Oxford*, returned to the king, and ſoon ſtirred him up to re-

(*a*) Stow's *Summ. p.* 266. --- (*b*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 444. --- (*c*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 464.

venge upon their enemies. This year the duke of *Ireland*, presuming upon his influence over the king, had the insolence to divorce his wife, daughter of the lord *Coucy* and grand-daughter of *Edward* III. in order to marry *Lancerona* maid of honour to the queen, a *Bohemian* of mean birth. *(a)*

THOUGH this divorce was very injurious to the royal family, *Richard* shew'd not the least concern, but it was not the same with the duke of *Glouceſter Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, his uncle, who highly resented the affront, and declared he would revenge it the first opportunity. This threat made the duke of *Ireland* resolve to prevent him; to that end after concerting the means with the king, he feigned to go into *Ireland*, and took the road to *Wales*, where the king was pleased to accompany him; but this pretended voyage was only to consult more privately how to execute their project of assuming an arbitrary power, of which the duke of *Glouceſter*, the earls of *Arundel*, *Warwick*, *Derby*, and *Nottingham*, were to feel the effects: The result of this consultation was, that the king should raise an army to terrify these lords, and then call a parliament, the election whereof should be so managed, that the members should be all at his devotion, and that he should cause to be passed all such acts as were necessary to secure him an unlimitted power.

AS soon as the plot was contrived, they went to *Nottingham*, where the king sent for all the sheriffs, some of the principal citizens of *London*, and all the judges: When they were met he communicated to them his design of raising an army to chastise such lords as he named to them, amongst whom was the duke of *Glouceſter*, and demanded of the sheriffs what number of troops each could furnish him with; then he told them to let no representative be chosen, but what was in the list he should give them himself.

THE sheriffs made answer, it was not in their power to execute his orders: That the people were so well inclined to the lords he had mentioned, that there was no prospect of levying an army against them; it was still more difficult, to deprive the people of their right of freely electing their representatives in parliament.

BUT the judges were not so scrupulous in what related to them, as:

WHETHER the king had not power to turn out the 14 commissioners appointed by parliament, and to annul such acts as were prejudicial to him? They reply'd:

THE king was above the law. *(b)*

NEVERTHELESS when they were required to subscribe their opinion, some endeavoured to be excused, but were compelled to it by the menaces of the favourites. The six judges were, Sir *Robert Treſilian*, lord chief justice of the king's bench, Sir *Robert Belknap*, lord chief justice of the common pleas, Sir *John Holt*, Sir

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(a) Some say she was a Vintner's, *some a* Joyner's *daughter.* Walsingham.

(b) There were ten queries put to them to which the answer was delivered on the 25th of August. Knighton's *Collection.*

Sir *Roger Fulthorp*, and Sir *William de Burgh*, with *John Lockton*, ſerjeant at law. *(c)*

(d) THE opinion of the judges being thus extorted, *Richard* thought he had ſurmounted all difficulties. He immediately iſſued out commiſſions to levy an army, but found ſo few willing to ſerve him that he was forced to deſiſt from his project; enraged at this diſapointment he returned to *London*, after a fruitleſs declaration of his deſigns, which rendered him more odious to the public.

(c) A. D. 1392. In the 15th of *Richard* II. the *Londoners* having proudly denied the king the lending of a thouſand pounds which he demanded of them, the mayor, ſheriffs and aldermen of that city were ſummoned to a council at *Nottingham* in the feaſt of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, and there arreſted, and for divers faults laid to their charge, impriſoned, the king diſannulling their liberties made Sir *Edward Dalengrige* warden of *London*, anno regni 16°. who, becauſe men ſaid he favoured the *Londoners*, was removed the firſt of *July*, and *Baldwin Radington*, conſtituted in his place; the mayor was Sir *William Stondon*, grocer, and the ſheriffs *Gilbert Mansfield* and *Thomas Newington*. When the king ſaw that the *Londoners* ſore repented their treſpaſs, he took pity on them, and through the mediation of the duke of *Glouceſter* came from *Scheene* in *Surrey* to *London*, with queen *Anne* his wife, who were received at St. *George's* church in *Southwark*, with a proceſſion of *Robert Braybrooke* biſhop of *London*, and all his clergy of the city, who conveyed him through *London*, the citizens, men, women and children in order, meeting the king, and doing him honour, attended him to *Weſtminſter*; as he paſſed through the city, the ſtreets were hanged with cloth of gold, ſilver and ſilk, the conduit in *Cheapſide* ran with red and white wine, and by a child angelic, the king was preſented with a very coſtly crown of gold, and the queen with another; a table of the *Trinity* of gold, was given to the king valued 800 *l.* and another to the queen of St. *Anne*; by this means the king became more tractable to grant them their liberties again, and then the king's bench from *York*, and the chancery from *Nottingham*, were returned to *London*. *Rapin* ſays, from *Walſingham*, that the populace of *London* cut an *Italian* merchant to pieces who offered to lend the king the thouſand pounds.

(c) Knight. *Coll.* *Sir* Robert Belknap, *ſaid after he had ſigned:* "Now want I nothing but a ſhip, or a nimble horſe, or an halter, to bring me to that death I deſerve; if I had not done this I ſhould have been killed, (for it ſeems the duke of *Ireland*, and the earl of *Suffolk*, threaten'd to kill him if he refuſed to ſign) and now I have gratified the king's pleaſure I have well deſerved to die, for treaſon againſt the nobles of the land. *idem.*

Of theſe judges Sir Robert Treſilian, *was drawn through the midſt of* London *and hanged at* Tyburn; *the other five had their lives ſpared but were baniſhed and had their eſtates confiſcated.* Blake *the king's council at law, and* Usk *the under ſheriff of* Middleſex *were alſo hanged upon this account.* Triumph of juſtice over unjuſt judges. *p.* 9.

(d) Rapin *vol.* I.

(e) Stow's *ſum. p.* 311.

A. D. 1397. *Richard* II. ſummoned all the peers of the realm to *Nottingham*, *Auguſt* the 1ſt. (*a*)

A. D. 1461. *Edward* IV. after his landing at *Ravenſpur* in *Yorkſhire*, with 500 men, and having obtained of *Richard*, after duke of *York*, and the lord *Rivers*, about as many more, his little army in his march to *London* came to *Nottingham*, where he hoped to increaſe it; this ſucceeded to his wiſhes, for ſoon after his arrival here Sir *William Parr* and Sir *James Harrington* with 600 men well armed and appointed, and ſhortly after Sir *Thomas Burgh* and Sir *Thomas Montgomery* with another conſiderable body of men joined him, upon which he cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed by the name of K. *Edward* IV. and having been informed that the duke of *Exeter*, the earl of *Oxford*, and the lord *Bardolf* were lodged at *Newark*; he with his whole army marched againſt them, but the duke of *Exeter* hearing of his coming did not think fit to expect him but retired in the night; whereupon *Edward* having notice of it returned to *Nottingham*, and from hence began his march towards the earl of *Warwick*, who had left *London* and was gone into *Warwickſhire*, to levy forces for king *Henry*, which he did and came to *Leiceſter* with 3000 forces, able men, well armed, and extremely well affected to him, ſo as to reſolve to live and die in his quarrel. --- *Magna Britan antiq. et nov. vol.* IV. *p.* 11.

(*b*) A. D. 1470. When the earl of *Warwick* landed in *England* with the *French* auxiliaries, *Edward* IV. gave orders to levy troops and appointed the rendezvous about *Nottingham*, and marched towards that place attended by his brother the duke of *York*, the lord *Haſtings* his chamberlain, the lord *Scales*, &c.

(*c*) A. D. 1483. In this year *Richard* duke of *York*, brother to *Edward* IV. having got poſſeſſion of the crown of *England*, his nephews impriſoned, and their relations executed at *Pomfrete*, made his progreſs by *Windſor*, *Oxford* and *Coventry*, to *Nottingham*; (during this, the execrable murder of the two young princes was perpetrated in the tower) and thence he deſigned as far north as *York*, in order for a ſecond coronation in that city; from *Nottingham* (according to a record among the archieves of *York*) a letter was wrote by his ſecretary, to ſtir up a zeal in the citizens of *York* towards his better reception, in theſe words:

To the gude maſters, the Mair, Recorder, and Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the cite of York:

" I recommend me unto you as heartily as I can. Thanked be Jeſu the king's grace is " in good health as is likewiſe the queen's grace, and in all their progreſs have byn " worſhipfully reſeyved, with pageants and odyr, &c. and his lords and judges in every " place ſittyng, determinyng the compleynts of pore folkes, with due punicion of offen- " ders againſt his laws. The cauſe I writ to you now is, forſomuch as I verily know " the king's mind, and intire affection that his grace beareth towards you and your wor-

(*a*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 468. ----- (*b*) Rap. *vol.* I. *p.* 608. ---- (*c*) Drake's *Antiq. of* York. B. 1. *p.* 116.

" worſhipful cite, for many your kynd and lovyn deſignings to his grace, ſhew'd " heretofore, which his grace will never forget, and intendeth therefore ſoe to doe " unto you, that all the kings that ever reigned beſtow'd upon you, did they never " ſoe much. Doubt not hereof, ne make ne manner of petition or deſire of any " thing by his highneſs to you to be graunted. But this I adviſe you, as laudable as " your wiſdom can imagin, to receive him and the queen at their coming, diſpoſe " you to do as well with pageants, with ſuch gude ſpeeches as can gudely (this ſhort " warning conſidered) be deviſed, and under ſuch form as maſter *Lancaſter* of the " king's councel this brynger ſhall ſumwhat advertiſe you of my mind in that behalf, " as in hanging the ſtreets through which the king's grace ſhall come, with cloths " of arras, tappeſtry work and odyr, for there comen many ſothern lords and men of " worſhip with them, which will mark greatly your reſayving thar graces. Me ne- " ded not thus to adviſe you, howbeit many things I ſhew you thus of good heart, and " for the ſingular zele and love which I beer to you and your cite afore all other. " Ye ſhall well know, that I ſhall not forbeer calling on his grace for your weles, ne " remember it as Mr. *Lancaſter* ſhall ſhew you, which in part heard the king's grace " ſpeak hereon, to whom touching the premiſſes it may like you ------ ------- in " haſte the 23d day of *Auguſt* at *Nottingham* with the hand of your friend and " lover,

JOHN KENDAL, *Secretary.*

(*a*) A. D. 1485. When the duke of *Richmond*, (after king of *England*, by the title of *Henry* VII.) had landed in *Wales* and was marched to *Shrewsbury*, *Richard* III. was at *Nottingham*, and from that town he marched towards *Boſworth* to give battle to that duke.

A. D. 1487. *Henry* VII. before the battle of *Stoke* by *Newark*, was advanced to *Nottingham* and there held a council of war. Authors differ in the day of the month on which this battle was fought; my lord *Bacon*, ſays *June* the 6th, *Hall*, *Stow* and *Hollingſhed* affirm it to be the 16th, and Sir *John Ware*, will have it the 20th. This battle was fought at *Stoke*, againſt the earl of *Lincoln*, aſſiſted by *Flemiſh* and *Iriſh* forces, undes the conduct of that undaunted captain *Martin Swartz*. *Rapin*, [vol. I. p. 659.] like the reſt tells us, that the king being informed that the earl of *Lincoln* was advancing towards *Newark*, reſolved to prevent him; to that end he marched with ſuch expedition that he encamped between the enemy and *Newark*; the earl of *Lincoln* advanced that day to a little village called *Stoke*, where he encamped on the ſide of an hill.

BY this account it appears that none of the writers who have given an accoumt of this battle, did ever inform themſelves of the ſituation of the place where the engagement was. I ſhall therefore to clear up this matter, make uſe of my oft quoted anonymous author, who being a native of this country knew perfectly well the ſituation of *Newark* and *Stoke*, who ſays: " The truth is, the king did not put himſelf " between *Newark* and the enemies camp, for which purpoſe he muſt have been on " the north of *Newark*, and *Stoke* where the battle was fought is two long miles on the

(*a*) Rapin, *vol.* I. *p.* 645.

" the ſouth of *Newark*, and the battle itſelf was fought on the ſouth of *Stoke*, It is " rather thought that the night before the battle, the king lay entrench'd in *Elſton* " fields faſt by the place where the field was fought, there being to this day an ap- " parent ſign of a large trench there, and it is as truly conſtant and undoubtedly tra- " dition, yet freſh among the aged people in thoſe parts, that the night before the " battle the earl and his army lodged at *Newark*, who having marched through the " the north parts of *England* without affront or reſiſtance, and having now at *Newark* " paſſed the *Trent* and ſo ſet foot on the ſouth part of the kingdom, flattered them- " ſelves with the deceived hope of ſucceeding victory; in jollity whereof, like the " fooliſh *Trojans*, they ſo frolicked and drank all night, as the next morning great " numbers of them were unfit for the ſervice in hand, many of them following the " main army in ſcattered troops, and ſome ſcarce came out of *Newark* when the bat- " tle was joined at *Stoke*."

(*a*) IN this battle were ſlain on the ſpot, the earl of *Lincoln*, the earl of *Kildare*, (or as Sir *James Ware* ſays, *Thomas Fitzgerald*, who according to him is erroneouſly called earl of *Kildare*) and *Martin Swartz*, and moſt of the germans killed or wounded, the *Iriſh* took to flight not able alone to reſiſt the *Engliſh*; it is ſaid there were at leaſt four thouſand killed on the ſide of the rebels, and half of the king's firſt line, which ſhews with what obſtinacy it was fought on both ſides: Amongſt the priſoners were found the new king of *Ireland*, become again *Lambert Simnel*, and the prieſt his companion and inſtructor. *Henry* either out of generoſity or policy, was pleaſed to give *Simnel* his life, and to honour with the office of turn-ſpit in his kitchen, the perſon who had boldly aſpired to the throne and even worn a crown. Some time after he was preferred to be one of the king's faulconers, in which office he died. As for the prieſt he was immediately committed cloſe priſoner, and heard of no more.

A. D. 1641, *April* the 21ſt, a petition againſt the hierarchy was preſented to the parliament by *Nottinghamſhire* and *Lancaſhire*.

(*b*) A. D. 1642. King *Charles* I. came to *Nottingham July* the 10th and ſummoned and careſſed the freeholders of the county, and promiſed to act according to the proteſtation at *York*: The like he did at *Lincoln*.

THE proteſtation was: That he would not exerciſe any illegal authority, but defend them and all others againſt the votes of parliament, and not engage them in any war againſt the parliament. *July* the 11th, he ſent a meſſage of his intention to reduce *Hull* if it be not rend'red to him, which if they do, he will admit of their farther propoſitions, &c.

THIS ſame year *Auguſt* the 22d, he erected his ſtandard at *Nottingham*.

RA-

(*a*) Rap. *vol.* I. *p.* 659. ---- (*b*) Whitlock's *memorials p.* 57.

RAPIN (*vol.* II.) says from *Clarendon*, on the 25th, and that the ſtandard was erected by the king's order on a turret of *Nottingham* caſtle. *Nalſon* in his trial of king *Charles* I. mentions the evidence of one *Samuel Lawſon*, of *Nottingham*, malt-ſter, who depoſed that about *Auguſt* 1642, he ſaw the king's ſtandard brought forth of *Nottingham* caſtle born upon divers gentlemen's ſhoulders, (who as the report was) were noblemen, that he ſaw the ſame by them carried into the hill-cloſe adjoining to the caſtle, with an herald before it, and there the ſaid ſtandard was erected, with great ſhouting, acclamations and ſound of drums and trumpets, and that when the ſaid ſtandard was ſo erected, there was a proclamation made, and that he ſaw the king preſent at the erecting of it, &c.

THIS difference of time and place may eaſily be reconciled by the unqueſtionable tradition of perſons yet living, who heard their fathers ſay, that the ſtandard was firſt erected on the higheſt turret of the old tower, (which *Thoroton* atteſts as his own remembrance, to have been the 22d of *Auguſt*, in the caſtle,) but that after a few days, people not reſorting to it according to expectation, it was judged that upon the account of the caſtle being a garriſon, where every body had not ſo free acceſs to the ſtandard as if it was erected in an open place, it might be more proper to remove it out of the caſtle, which was accordingly done on the 25th of *Auguſt*, into the cloſe adjoining to the north ſide of the wall of the outer-ward of the caſtle, then called the *Hill-Cloſe*, and afterwards for many years *Standard-Cloſe*.

ONE remarkable accident happened at the firſt ſetting up of this ſtandard in the juſt mentioned cloſe, *viz.* That the weather grew ſo tempeſtuous that it was blown down ſoon after it was erected, and could not be fixed again in a day or two. This (as *Ruſhworth*, *Hooper*, and ſome others take notice,) was looked upon by many melancholy people as a fatal preſage of the war.

THE following other particulars remarkable, happened during the king's ſtay at *Nottingham*.

(*a*) THE day after his arrival at *Nottingham* he reviewed his horſe, which were 800, and no ſooner was this review over but the king received information that two regiments of foot were marching to *Coventry* by the earl of *Eſſex's* order; whereupon he haſted thither with his cavalry, in hopes of preventing the parliament's forces, and poſſeſſing himſelf of that city, before which he accordingly arrived a day before the two regiments, but the mayor of the city, tho' without a garriſon, ſhut the gates againſt him; and fired upon his men; the king was very ſenſibly touched with this indignity, but as there was no remedy he was forced to return to *Nottingham*, leaving the command of his cavalry to commiſſary-general *Wilmot*; *Rapin* adds from *Clarendon*: that on the 2d of *Auguſt* the king imagined that ſetting up his ſtandard at *Nottingham* would draw great numbers of people, thither, but was very much diſappointed; he had with him but 300 foot and ſome trained bands, drawn together by Sir *John Digby*, ſheriff of the county; his horſe (as has been ſaid) conſiſted only of 800; his artillery was ſtill at *York*, from whence it was difficult

(*a*) Rapin, *vol.* II.

difficult to bring it, many things being yet wanting to prepare and form it for marching; nevertheleſs he had given out many commiſſions and ordered his forces to repair to *Nottingham*; he expected them in that town, tho' not without danger, the parliament having at *Coventry* 5000 foot and 1500 horſe.

THE king was certainly in great danger at *Nottingham*, the town was not in a condition to reſiſt long, the king having ſcarce any forces and the parliament troops were not above twenty miles off, which had they marched directly to *Nottingham*, the king muſt either have retired with diſhonour to *York*, or elſe have hazarded his being made priſoner; this danger was evident, and yet quitting *Nottingham* could not but be very prejudicial to him: He was therefore adviſed to ſend a meſſage to both houſes with ſome overture to incline them to a treaty; the king refuſed it, was offended at it, and broke up the council; the next day the ſame motion was renewed, but under a different view, *i.e.* it was adviſed to ſend a meſſage to both houſes only to gain time, the king was ſtill reluctant, but upon it being repreſented to him that very likely both houſes would reject the offer, they would thereby render themſelves odious to the people, who were deſirous of peace, and who would be the more inclinable to ſerve his majeſty for his endeavours to procure it, that if the overture was accepted, the king would have an opportunity of demonſtrating that the war on his part was purely defenſive; in ſhort, that the bare offer of peace would of courſe retard the preparations of the parliament, becauſe men's minds would be in ſuſpence, whilſt the king's levies might be continued by virtue of the commiſſions already ſent out: The king yielded to theſe reaſons and on the 25th of *Auguſt* three days after the ſetting up of the ſtandard [*within the caſtle*] a meſſage was ſent by *Thomas Wriotheſley* earl of *Southampton*, Sir *John Culpepper*, the earl of *Dorſet* and Sir *William Uvedale*, knight.

THE king's deputies were but ill received, the earl of *Southampton* was called upon by the lords to withdraw, they being offended at his boldneſs, and ordered him to ſend his meſſage in writing, and wait for an anſwer out of *London*. The commons obliged *Culpepper* to deliver his meſſage at the bar, at which the king took great offence.

THE King's meſſage was:

"THAT ſome perſons might be by them enabled to treat with the like number authorized by him, in ſuch a manner and with ſuch freedom of debate, as "might beſt tend to the peace of the kingdom; and he aſſured them, that nothing "ſhould be wanting on his part, which might advance the proteſtant religion, oppoſe popery, ſecure the laws of the land, and confirm all juſt power and privileges "of parliament; if this propoſition ſhould be rejected he proteſted he had done his "duty ſo amply, that God would abſolve him from any of the guilt of that blood "which muſt be ſpilt."

THE Parliament's anſwer was to this effect:

"THAT notwithſtanding their endeavours to prevent the diſtracted ſtate of "of the kingdom, nothing had followed but proclamations and declarations againſt "both houſes of parliament, whereby their actions were declared treaſonable, and "their perſons traitors; ſo that until thoſe proclamations were recalled, and the "ſtandard

" ſtandard taken down, they could not by the fundamental priviledges of parliament,
" give his majeſty any other anſwer to his meſſage.

THE King's ſecond meſſage:

" THAT he never deſigned to declare both houſes of parliament traitors, or
" ſet up his ſtandard againſt them, and much leſs to put them and the kingdom out
" of his protection, he utterly profeſſed againſt it, before God and the world. But
" he promiſed that if a day was appointed by them for the revoking of their decla-
" ration againſt all perſons as traitors or otherwiſe for aſſiſting him, he would with
" all chearfulneſs upon the ſame day recall his proclamations and declarations, and
" take down his ſtandard."

THE Anſwer of both Houſes:

" THAT his majeſty not having taken down his ſtandard, recalled his procla-
" mations and declarations, whereby he had declared the actions of both houſes
" of parliament to be treaſonable, and their perſons traitors, and having publiſhed
" the ſame ſince his meſſage of the 25th of *Auguſt*, they could not recede from their
" former anſwer. That if his majeſty would recall his declarations and return to
" his parliament, he ſhould find ſuch expreſſions of their fidelities and duties, that
" his ſafety, honour and greatneſs, could only be found in the affections of his peo-
" ple, and the ſincere councils of his parliament, who deſerved better of his majeſty
" and could never allow themſelves (repreſenting the whole kingdom) to be bal-
" lanced with thoſe who gave evil councils to his majeſty."

IN the mean time both houſes perceiving that the king's aim was to keep the people in ſuſpence, by an uncertain expectation of peace, publiſhed a declaration proteſting they would never lay down their arms till his majeſty had left the delinquents to the juſtice of the parliament.

THE King on his part ſent this third meſſage:

" THAT all the world might judge who had uſed moſt endeavours to prevent
" the preſent diſtractions, either he who had condeſcended to deſire and preſs it, or
" the two houſes who had refuſed to enter into a negociation. That for the future if
" they deſired a treaty of him he ſhould remember that the blood which was to be ſpilt
" in this quarrel was that of his ſubjects, and therefore would return to his parlia-
" ment as ſoon as the cauſes which had made him abſent himſelf from it, ſhould be
" removed."

THE two houſes finding that the King's deſign was to render their refuſal to treat, odious to the people, they returned a more particular anſwer to this meſſage, the ſubſtance whereof was the following:

" THAT at the very time his majeſty propounded a treaty, his ſoldiers were com-
" mitting numberleſs oppreſſions and rapines. That they could not think that his majeſty
" had done all that in him lay to remove the preſent diſtractions, as long as he would
" admit of no peace without ſecuring the authors and inſtruments of theſe miſchiefs
" from juſtice. That they beſought his majeſty to conſider his expreſſions, *That God*

" *ſhould ſo deal with him and his poſterity as he deſired the preſervation of the juſt* " *rights of parliament*: That nevertheleſs his intention was to deny the parliament " the privilege of declaring to be delinquents, thoſe they deemed ſuch, a privilege " which belonged to the meaneſt court of juſtice in the kingdom. That his majeſ- " ty has no cauſe to complain he was denied a treaty, when they offered all that a " treaty could produce, ſecurity, honour, ſervice, obedience, ſupport, and ſought " nothing, but that their religion and liberty might be ſcreened from the open vio- " lence of a wicked party; that if there were any cauſe of treaty, *they knew no* " *competent perſon to treat betwixt the king and the parliament*; that beſides the " ſeaſon was altogether unfit, whilſt his majeſty's ſtandard was up, his proclamati- " ons and declarations unrecalled, whereby his parliament was charged with trea- " ſon. That indeed his majeſty had often proteſted his tenderneſs of the miſeries " of *Ireland*, and his reſolution to maintain the proteſtant religion and the laws of " this kingdom; but that theſe proteſtations could give no ſatisfaction to reaſonable " and indifferent men, when at the ſame time ſeveral of the *Iriſh* rebels and known " favourers and agents for them were admittedto his majeſty's preſence with grace " and favour, nay ſome of them employed in his ſervice, when the cloaths, munition, " and horſe, bought by the parliament for the ſupport of the *Iriſh* war were violently " taken away, and applyed to the maintainance of an unnatural war againſt his peo- " ple; that if his majeſty would be pleaſed to come back to his parliament they " ſhould be ready to ſecure his royal perſon, crown, and dignity, with their lives " and fortunes.

UPON this the king publiſhed the following declaration:

" IN the firſt place he alledged the laws in his favour; he denied that his ſol- " diers had committed any diſorder or violence, and affirmed he had never ſuffered " them to oppreſs any perſon whatſoever."

" HE recriminated upon the parliament; he denied that there were any *Iriſh* " about him, and maintained that it was notorious calumny, like that caſt upon him " heretofore by Mr. *Pym*.

" HE ſaid the artillery horſes he had taken at *Cheſter* were few in number and " of ſmall value, and for the cloaths, if the ſoldiers had taken any that were de- " ſigned for *Ireland*, it was done without his order, and tho' he might have ſeized " 3000 ſuits which were going thither, yet he refuſed to do it, and gave order for " their ſpeedy tranſportation."

" THAT the parliament made no ſcruple to employ an hundred thouſand " pounds particularly appointed for the relief of *Ireland*."

" THAT of near 500 members of which the lower houſe conſiſted, there re- " mained not above 300, the reſt having been driven away by tumults and threats, or " withdrawn themſelves out of conſcience from their deſperate conſultations; that " of above an hundred peers there remained but 15 or 16 of the upper houſe."

THAT

"THAT it was not the body of the parliament but the violent leading mem-
" bers were the authors of the war. (*a*)

AFTER this about the 16th of *September* the king perceiving he could no longer remain at *Nottingham* with safety, he marched to *Derby*, *Stafford*, *Leicester*, and so to *Shrewsbury*, where the king had (through the negligence of the parliament in sending instructions to their general) the good fortune to receive safely considerable sums of money, as had been procured by his friends in *London*, together with all the college plate, very considerable, which the university of *Oxford* affectionately delivered for the king's support, and there he set up a mint, in the latter end of *September* or beginning of *October*.

1642-3. THE 22d of *January* following the noted *Oxford* anti-parliament met, which advised the king to borrow an hundred thousand pounds of the richest men of his party; to that purpose the commons went into their respective counties to take the number of those who were reckoned money'd men, and make a list, wherein were set down the quality and ability of each.

THE commons being returned to *Oxford* with their lists, the taxes were proportioned, after which the king sent circular letters to every particular person, to borrow of one an hundred, of another two hundred pounds, &c. promising to repay the same as soon as he was able, and not forgeting to say in these letters, that this loan was by the advice of his parliament. (*b*)

THESE letters were printed bearing date *Oxford*, *February* the 14th, in the nineteenth year of his reign, 1643; on the top of each was writ with the king's own hand, *CHARLES R.* they were signed,

{ *Edward Lyttleton*, } the speakers of the two houses.
{ *Samuel Eure*, }

One of these letters fell accidentally into my hands, directed to *Willoughby Manley*, gent. at *Stafford*.

THE reader I hope will excuse this digression it being only designed to shew the difference of success and reception his majesty met with almost immediately after he had been so sorely disappointed at *Nottingham*, and what fund he had in the beginning of the war for the carrying on his military preparations.

(*c*) A. D. 1643. IN *July* captain *Hotham*, son to Sir *John Hotham*, governor of *Hull*, being suspected by the parliament was imprisoned in *Nottingham* castle, whence escaping he underhand treated with the earl of *Newcastle*, and coming to *Hull* he and his father stood upon their guard. (*d*)

(*a*) *All these messages &c. were taken from* Rushworth. ---- (*b*) *This parliament was prorogued* April 16*th* 1643. ---- (*c*) Whitlock, *p.* 62. ---- (*d*) *He was seized by Sir* John Meldrum. Rushworth.

(*a*) THE ſame year about *Chriſtmaſs*, colonel *Hutchinſon* governor of *Nottingham* caſtle, acquainted the parliament with an offer of the earl of *Newcaſtle* to pay him 10,000*l.* and to make him a lord and governor of the caſtle, to him and his heirs, if he would deliver it to him for the king, which *Hutchinſon* refuſed.

(*b*) A. D. 1644. IN *June* colonel *Hutchinſon* governor of *Nottingham* met with a party of *Newarkers*, ſlew captain *Thimbleby*, and took 50 of them; the ſame party from *Nottingham* the next day took more of the *Newarkers*, 20 gentlemen and officers and 60 of their horſe and furniture.

(*c*) THE latter end of this year colonel *Thorney* with a party from *Nottingham*, took a garriſon of the king's near *Newark*, and in it the maſter of the houſe, Sir *Roger Cooper* and his brother, and 50 others priſoners, with their arms.

(*d*) THE ſame year a party of the king's forces from *Newark* came forth to gather contribution, and took priſoners ſome countrymen that were in arrears; the committee of *Nottingham* having notice thereof ſent forth a party who purſuing thoſe of *Newark* they left their priſoners and five or ſix of their men behind, and haſted to their quarters; the *Nottingham* men followed them cloſe, and ſo far, that another party of *Newark* forces came forth upon them, routed them, recovered their priſoners, and took of the parliament party, major *Meldrum*, lieutenant *Smith* and about 28 ſoldiers with their arms and horſes.

(*e*) A. D. 1645. THE committee and the governor of *Nottingham* diſagreed ſo much, that the parliament referred the difference to a committee *April* the 17th, and on the 21ſt of *April* colonel *Hutchinſon*, governor of *Nottingham*, a member of the houſe, informed them that a party of horſe from *Newark* had ſtormed a fort upon *Trent-bridge* near his garriſon, and became maſters of it, and put about 40 to the ſword. It was referred to the committee of both houſes to compoſe the differences between the governor and the committee, and to take care of the ſafety of the place.

(*f*) THE 5th of *May* ſome *Leiceſter* and *Nottingham* forces marching to regain *Trent-bridge*, the king's forces in it fled away at night, carrying with them what they could and ſet fire to the reſt.

(*g*) THE 20th of *June* the *Scots* army being at *Nottingham* and Sir *Thomas Fairfax* at *Leiceſter*, it was referred to a committee of both kingdoms, to manage the armies to the beſt improvement of the public ſervice. (the *Scots* were afterwards ordered to ſit down before *Newark*.)

(*h*) THE 30th of *June* colonel *Hutchinſon* took 60 horſe and 48 priſoners, officers and arms.

THE

(*a*) Whitlock, *p.* 75. — (*b*) id. *p.* 85. — (*c*) id. *p.* 116. — (*d*) id. *p.* 121. — (*e*) id. *p.* 137. — (*f*) id *p.* 139. — (*g*) id. *p.* 147. — (*h*) ib.

(*a*) THE 4th of *October* 1000 *l.* was ordered to the *Nottingham* horſe who fought gallantly at the late fight at *Cheſter*, and other ſums for others of his forces.

(*b*) A. D. 1645. *March* the 18th. *Nottinghamſhire* having been highly oppreſſed by the armies lying before *Newark*, the houſe ordered to take it into conſideration.

(*c*) 1646. *July* 11th. Order for reducement of the forces of *Nottingham*, and for money for that work, and for the loſſes and damages of that county.

(*d*) A. D. 1646. *February* the 13th. The king was brought to *Nottingham*, having been the 3d of the ſame month delivered to the *Engliſh* commiſſioners at *Newcaſtle*. (*e*) Sir *Thomas Fairfax* went and met the king, who ſtopt his horſe, Sir *Thomas* alighted and kiſſed his majeſty's hand, and afterwards mounted and diſcourſed with the king as they paſſed towards *Nottingham*: The king ſaid to one of the commiſſioners: *That the general was a man of honour and kept his word with him.*

A. D. 1647. *July* the 15th. The forces in the north and the horſe quartered in *Nottingham* ſided with the army, and publiſhed a declaration of their adherence to the army commanded by general *Fairfax*. (*f*)

(*g*) A. D. 1648. *June* the 13th. The parliament was acquainted with a deſign to ſurprize *Nottingham* caſtle, but that the governor captain *Poulton* furprized and took priſoners the complotters, which were Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, with ten more gentlemen in diſguiſe.

THE 18th of *December* a ſheriff of *Nottinghamſhire* was choſen. *ibid.*

A. D. 1648. THE 27th of *January*, the garriſon of *Nottingham* caſtle was muſtered, by which it appears that then it conſiſted only of one company of foot, of 100 private men excluſive of drummers, commanded by captain *Poulton*, governor.

AT this time one *Lawrence Collin* was gunner of the caſtle, of whom 'tis remarkable, that after the garriſon was disbanded, he choſe to ſtay at *Nottingham*, in order to follow his former occupation, which was wool-combing, but the corporation offering to give him diſturbance he petitioned *Cromwell*, which occaſioned the following order to be ſent to the governor, which accidentally dropt into my hands, *viz.*

"SIR,

"HIS highneſs the lord *Protector* having heard the petition of *Laurence Collin*, which is here encloſed, is pleaſed to recommend it unto you to ſpeak to

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(*a*) Whitlock, *p.* 160. — (*b*) id. *p.* 203. — (*c*) id. *p.* 220. — (*d*) id. *p.* 235. — (*e*) *The commiſſioners were the earl of* Pembroke, *the earl of* Denbigh, *the lord* Montague, *named by the lords*: *And by the commons Sir* William Armine, *Sir* John Holland, *Sir* Walter Earl, *Sir* John Cook, *Mr.* John Crew, *and major general* Brown. id. *p.* 237.
— (*f*) Rap. *from* Ruſhw. *vol.* II. *p.* 533. — (*g*) id. *p.* 253.

" to the mayor and other magiſtrates of *Nottingham*, to know the reaſon why they will
" not ſuffer the petitioner to ſet up his trade in the town. And if there be no other cauſe
" of exception, but that he is not a freeman, in regard he has faithfully ſerved
" the commonwealth, his highneſs does think it fit that he ſhould continue in the town,
" and be admitted to follow his calling for the maintainance of himſelf and family.
" (*a*) Which is all I am commanded to communicate to you from his highneſs by the
" hands of

" SIR

Whitehall, this 17th of *July*. " your very humble

" and faithful ſervant,

" *LISLE LONG.*

AFTER this he lived in quiet and laid the foundation for a thriving family in *Nottingham*, which at this time is very conſiderable, being ſtrengthened by the intermarriage into the family of *George Langford*, Eſq; one who had not only been an eminent ſurgeon, but alſo bore a commiſſion in the parliament army, and was mayor of *Nottingham* at the revolution. *Laurence* lived to the 91ſt year of his age, as appears by his grave-ſtone in St. *Nicholas's* church.

(*b*) A. D. 1650. THE latter end of *May* or beginning of *June*, the general Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, his regiment, and the train of artillery were at *Nottingham*, in their march to the north.

(*c*) A. D. 1656. In *March* colonel **Hacker* had apprehended ſeveral of the conſpirators againſt *Cromwell* in *Nottinghamſhire* and *Leiceſterſhire*, and kept them all in awe. The conſpiracy againſt the protector began in march 1655; firſt at *Salisbury*, then *Exeter*, *Northumberland*, &c. a ſtrong declaration was publiſhed by the title of:

The Declaration of the free and well affected People of *England* now in Arms againſt the Tyrant *CROMWELL.*

IT will be needleſs to repeat here at large, that in the year 1682 after a ſurreptious ſurrender of the old charters of the town of *Nottingham*, a new charter was ſent down

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(*a*) *Theſe laſt lines were wrote by a different hand, I ſuppoſe, the hand of the ſubſcriber.* —— (*b*) Whitlock. —— (*c*) ib. *p.* 602.

(*) *Colonel* Hacker *was a gentleman, a native of the county of* Nottingham, *he attended the king with about* 30 *officers and gentlemen with halberts, to the bar of the court, he was afterwards commanding officer at the king's execution, and was on the ſcaffold with him, all which at the reſtoration coſt him his life.*

down by king *Charles* II. and what diſturbance it occaſioned; nor that king *James* II. by *quo waranto* took away the charter of this town, granted by his brother in *May* 1687, having already taken notice of it in ſection VI. but ſhall proceed to what paſſed ſome time before, and at the revolution, wherein *Nottingham* was particularly concerned.

A. D. 1687. King *James* having found by experience in the late reign, that the ſeverities exerciſed upon proteſtant diſſenters did not produce any advantageous effect, he reſolved to lay aſide the lion's skin and make uſe of the foxes tail. He therefore ſent emiſſaries into all parts, to let the diſſenters know, that he intended to take them into his peculiar protection, that he looked upon them as his very loyal and obedient ſubjects, that he would at all events procure to them a full liberty of conſcience, and in order to ſhew he was in earneſt, he publiſhed on the 4th of *April* 1687, his declaration for liberty of conſcience, forgetting how ill his brother's declaration for the ſame was taken by the parliament, (*a*) nay not thinking the firſt ſufficient he publiſhed a ſecond the 27th of *April* 1688, and ordered the biſhops to ſee it read in all churches and chapels; how that ſucceeded I ſhall not hear mention leaſt I ſhould be led too far from my purpoſe.

THE king having by his *quo warranto* taken away the late new charter of king *Charles* II. that he might have it in his power to make ſuch alterations and reſervations to himſelf, as might make this as well as other corporations, to be at his entire devotion. He ſent down his commiſſion to two perſons of this town, *viz. Timothy Tomlinſon* and *Caleb Wilkinſon*, by which they were ſtiled regulators, with power to diſplace ſuch members of the corporation as had not acted according to their truſt, or ſuch as would not anſwer the king's gracious deſign, in favour (as was pretended) of the diſſenters, in giving their vote for ſuch perſons to repreſent them in parliament as would be for ſettling liberty of conſcience by a law. King *James's* abovementioned intention in taking away the charters, plainly appears by the contents of a letter of Mr. *Nathan Wright*, deputy recorder of *Nottingham*, (who ſollicited for a new charter) to *George Langford*, Eſq; then mayor, dated *June* the 21ſt 1688, wherein he ſays:

"THAT his majeſty had referred their petition to the attorney-general."

"THAT he [Mr. *Wright*] had attended upon him almoſt every day ſince, and "that he thinks that the matter is almoſt come to a concluſion."

"THAT all the preſent members of the corporation are to ſtand, all the cor- "poration's deſires are granted, only in the buſineſs of the elections of officers of the "town, Mr. Attorney General, will not be perſwaded *to let the populace have any "vote, as being a matter contrary to his Majeſty's deſign*, and tending to a diſturbance "among

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(*a*) Charles II. *publiſhed his declaration for liberty of conſcience* March 15, 1672, *the commons not only addreſſed the King on* February *the 19th following, but brought a ſecond addreſs againſt it the 26th of the ſame month, inſomuch that the king in order to appeaſe them, not only recalled the ſame, but broke the ſeal with his own hands.*

" among themſelves (the corporation) and he will limit all elections of mayor, alder-
" men capital-counſellors, counſellors, coroners, ſheriffs, chamberlains, &c. to be
" choſen by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, and no others. This will
" be a new thing to you [ſays Mr. *Wright*] but it is not to be avoided, nor is it much
" material, for *his majeſty reſerves to himſelf a power of diſplacing any member of*
" *the corporation, and alſo to nominate and appoint others to ſucceed ſuch as ſhall be*
" *removed.*"

" THESE are the terms upon which all charters are granted at this day, and
" none are to paſs without them, &c."

AND here I ſhould be wanting in doing juſtice to Mr. *Langford* the mayor, (who was a diſſenter) if by ſuppreſſing his anſwer to the above letter, I ſhould give room to perſons of a different perſwaſion to paſs an unfair judgment upon his conduct. This anſwer dated *June* the 23d 1688, ſigned by himſelf and five aldermen, *viz. Thomas Smith*, *John Hawkins*, *Charles Harvey*, *Thomas Collin*, and *John Hides*, is as follows:

SIR,

" UPON the peruſal of your letter we called a hall and are troubled at nothing
" but the excluſion of the popularity or common burgeſſes in the election of
" the town officers which they have always voted for, (that is to ſay) in the electi-
" on of head-counſellors and counſellors, higher officers they have not been con-
" cerned in. They will without doubt look upon it as a great infringement of their
" priviledges and have a very ill eye upon us, ſuppoſing it is done by our means;
" or cauſe them to apprehend ill of the government, which we would by no means
" have them to do: Now dear ſir we would intreat you if poſſible to prevail with
" Mr Attorney General, that they may have their votes as formerly, ſo they will be
" exceedingly obliged, and we hope his majeſty's deſigns not in the leaſt hindered,
" for his majeſty having power to diſplace and place at his pleaſure, we humbly con-
" ceive they cannot be injurious. We muſt be thankful for any thing the king will
" allow us, but if we had this favour ſtill continued to us, we are very ſenſible it
" would be much for our peace, and make the government very acceptable to them,
" and much further his majeſty's ſervice. Therefore we entreat you once more to be
" very urgent on this point, but if it cannot be obtained we humbly ſubmit, it not be-
" coming us to diſpute it any longer, &c."

BOTH theſe letters as alſo the three following, are in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *John Nevil* of this town, found among the papers of *George Langford*, Eſq; his grandfather.

NOTWITHSTANDING the difficulties and delays which were made above with relation to the diſpatch of this new charter, frequent letters were ſent down to the mayor, alderman *Harvey*, and others, to keep the diſſenters in heart, and expectation of wonderful great things to be done for them, yet when the king had ſigned the calling of a parliament, upon the news of the prince of *Orange's* arrival, the charter had not paſſed the great-ſeal.

WHAT

WHAT I have juſt now ſaid concerning the pains that were taken by the government, to the very laſt, to keep the diſſenters ſteadily attached to king *James*, will ſufficiently appear by theſe letters: *viz.*

To Alderman *Harvey*.

SIR,

" I Think it requiſite to direct this to you, Mr. *Tomlinſon* declining any farther " correſpondence; the noiſe of the expected invaſion ſtill continues; I do pre- " ſume you are alarmed with the rumours of changes in other corporations as well as " *London*, which we have here no reaſon to expect, notwithſtanding what is publiſhed " in the gazette, neither can they indeed be ſo reſtored, any more then a dead man re- " vived again. The experiment at *London* has not anſwered the expectation of " ſome perſons, for they have this week choſen ſuch aldermen and ſheriffs as are " of the ſame principles with thoſe lately diſmiſſed, through the diſſenters not ap- " pearing; Sir *John Chapman*, the preſent mayor by commiſſion is choſen for the " year enſuing; I think it adviſeable for you to appoint ſome perſons to take care " of your corporation concerns, if you think me capable of it, I ſhall deſire it, I ſhall " uſe my endeavours to ſerve you. *The King is faſt to maintain liberty for the diſ-* " *ſenters, and lately ſaid, death itſelf could not work a change of his mind therein.* " I am &c.

London October 11, 1688. " EDWARD ROBERTS."

To *George Langford*, Eſq;

SIR,

" HIS Majeſty has taken into conſideration how ready the diſſenters have been " to ſerve him, and how ſubmiſſive to his commands in the late alteration " made in the corporations, &c. and that endeavours have and may be uſed to preju- " dice their minds in reference to the alterations of affairs, as if his majeſty was " changed in his kindneſs to them. I am therefore commanded by his majeſty, to " aſſure you from him, that he has the ſame value and eſteem for them he ever had, " and ſtill owns them for his friends, and will never depart from his declarations, " but will with his utmoſt endeavours purſue the ſame until liberty of conſcience is " eſtabliſhed by law; he has appointed a committee, from whom he expects to re- " ceive from time to time, an account of what grievances and hardſhips may befall " the diſſenters, in order to their relief; if therefore any ſuch thing ſhould happen, " you are deſired forthwith to ſignify the ſame to me. His majeſty expects that " the diſſenters continue the ſame affection and readineſs for his ſervice, they al- " ways profeſſed, and to afford him their utmoſt aſſiſtance on all occaſions, eſpeci- " ally now in a time of invaſion; and leaſt you or others may be ſurprized by falſe " news and repreſentations, which perhaps may be induſtriouſly ſpread forthat end, " you ſhall from time to time have a true account of ſuch public matters as ſhall be " neceſſary for your information; I deſire you likewiſe that as matters come to your " knowledge, or certain information, of any factious news, or of any projects carried on

" to promote ſedition, or ſecret liſtings of men, or rebellion, to give in writing from " time to time, a true account thereof. You are deſired to conſider that *there is* " *none that promote any ſuch thing, or wiſh well to this invaſion, but is an enemy to* " *his majeſty, as well as to your liberty and intereſt*; *and that they that are other-* " *wiſe minded, are for reviving a perſecuting ſpirit, and will thereby contract the* " *blood, miſchief, and guilt, that may be conſequent thereon*; it is not a time to halt " in theſe matters, therefore if you have any love to the king or your own liberty, " be not ſlack therein, but uſe your utmoſt endeavours to prevent ſuch miſchiefs, to " ſtrengthen the hands of his majeſty, who will be found firm to you, if you are not " wanting to yourſelves; this you may communicate to your friends of all ſorts; if " there be any with you, which you conceive more proper for what is propoſed than " yourſelf, let me know their names when you have received, and conſidered here- " of; let me as ſoon as may be, underſtand your ſenſe and acceptance hereof; di- " rect your letter according to former directions. I am

" your affectionate

London 20th of November 1688. " friend to ſerve you

EDWARD ROBERTS.

P. S. " By the account from *Salisbury* of this day's date, we are informed that upon " the muſter of the three regiments that were drawn towards the prince of *Orange*, " there wanted not above an hundred men; we hear likewiſe that the lord *De-la-* " *ware*, with ſeven other lords in confederacy are raiſing forces to join the prince " of *Orange*, and that they intend to rendezvous at *Nottingham*, of which I thought " fit to adviſe you, and to deſire you to uſe all your endeavours to prevent the diſ- " ſenters concurrence with them; they have hitherto kept themſelves free, and " 'tis certainly their duty and intereſt ſo to do; it may be of very ill conſequence " if the magiſtracy of your town countenance them; as any thing falls out worthy " of communication, let me hear from you, as you ſhall from me, how matters " go. I am

" yours as before

EDWARD ROBERTS.

THE day of the date of this letter, the earl of *Devonſhire* at the head of a great number of *Derbyſhire* gentlemen, had declared at *Derby* for a free parliament, agreeable to the prince of *Orange's* declaration, And

TWO days after, *viz.* on the 23d of *November*, the nobility, gentry and commonality, that rendezvouſed at *Nottingham*, ſubſcribed there the following declaration:

" WE the nobility, gentry and commonality, of theſe northern countries, aſſem- " bled at *Nottingham* for the defence of the laws, religion and properties, " according to the freeborn liberties and priviledges deſcended to us from our an- " ceſtors, as the undoubted birth-right of the ſubjects of this kingdom of *England*, " (not doubting but the infringers and invaders of our rights will repreſent us to the " reſt of the nation in the moſt malicious dreſs they can put upon us) do here una- nimouſly

(*a*) *Life of* William III. *p.* 145-6.

" nimouſly think it our duty to declare to the reſt of our proteſtant fellow ſubjects " the grounds of our preſent undertaking.

" WE by innumerable grievances made ſenſible that the very fundamentals of our " religion, liberties, and properties, are about to be rooted out by a jeſuitical privy-" council, as it has been of late too apparent. 1ſt. By the king's diſpenſing with all " the eſtabliſhed laws at his pleaſure. 2d. By diſplacing all officers out of all offices " of truſt and advantage, and placing others in their room that are known papiſts, " deſervedly made incapable by the eſtabliſhed laws of this land. 3d. By deſtroy-" ing the charters of moſt corporations in the land. 4th. By diſcouraging all per-" ſons that are not papiſts, and preferring ſuch as turn to popery. 5th. By diſpla-" cing all honeſt and conſcientious men judges, unleſs they would contrary to their " conſciences, declare that to be law which was meerly arbitrary. 6th. By brand-" ing all men with the name of rebels that but offered to juſtify the laws in a legal " courſe againſt the arbitrary proceedings of the king, or any of his corrupt mini-" ſters. 7th. By burthening the nation with an army, to maintain the violation " of the rights of the ſubject, and by diſcountenancing the eſtabliſhed " religion. 8th. By forbidding the ſubjects the benefit of petitioning, and con-" ſtruing them libellers, ſo rendering the laws a noſe of wax, to ſerve their arbitra-" ry ends, and many more ſuch like, too long here to enumerate.

" WE being thus made ſenſible of the arbitrary and tyrannical government, that " is by the influence of jeſuitical counſels coming upon us, do unanimouſly declare, " that not being willing, to deliver our poſterity over to ſuch a condition of popery " and ſlavery, as the aforeſaid oppreſſions do inevitably threaten; we will to the " utmoſt of our power, oppoſe the ſame, by joining with the prince of *Orange* (whom " we hope God Almighty has ſent to reſcue us from the oppreſſions aforeſaid) and " will uſe our utmoſt endeavours for the recovery of our almoſt ruined laws, liber-" ties and religion, and herein we hope all good proteſtant ſubjects, will with their " lives and fortunes be aſſiſtant to us, and not be bugbear'd with the opprobrious " terms of rebels, by which they would affright us to become perfect ſlaves to their " tyrannical inſolencies and uſurpations; for we aſſure ourſelves that no rational and " unbyaſſed perſon will judge it rebellion to defend our laws and religion, which " all our princes have at their coronation ſworn to do; which oath, how well it has " been obſerved of late, we deſire a free parliament may have the conſideration " of.

" WE own it rebellion to reſiſt a king that governs by law; and he was always " accounted a tyrant that made his will the law, and to reſiſt ſuch a one we juſtly " eſteem no rebellion, but a neceſſary defence; and on this conſideration we doubt " not of all honeſt men's aſſiſtance; and humbly hope for, and implore the great " God's protection, who turneth the hearts of his people as pleaſeth him beſt, it ha-" ving been obſerved that people can never be of one mind without his inſpiration, " which has in all ages confirmed that obſervation: *Vox populi vox dei.*

" THE preſent reſtoring the charters, and reverſing the oppreſſing and unjuſt " judgment given on the fellows of *Magdalen* college, is plain, are but to ſtill the " people, like plumbs to children, by deceiving them for a while; but if they ſhall " by this ſtratagem be fooled, till this preſent ſtorm that threatens the papiſts be " paſſed, as ſoon as they ſhall be reſettled, the former oppreſſion will be put on

" with greater vigour; but we hope, *in vain is the net ſpread in the ſight of the* " *birds*: For the papiſt old rule is, *that faith is not to be kept with hereticks*, as " they term proteſtants, tho' the popiſh religion is the greateſt hereſy: And queen " *Mary's* ſo ill obſerving her promiſes to the *Suffolk* men, that helped her to the " throne, and above all the pope's diſpenſing with the breach of oaths, treaties or " promiſes at his pleaſure, when it makes for the holy church, as they term; theſe " we ſay are ſuch convincing reaſons to hinder us from giving credit to the aforeſaid " mock-ſhews of redreſs, that we think ourſelves bound in conſcience to reſt on no " ſecurity that ſhall not be approved by a freely elected parliament, to whom " under God we refer our cauſe."

THERE are men ſtill living in this town who well remember, that above ten days before the foregoing declaration was made publick, the duke of *Devonſhire* the earl of *Stamford*, the lord *How*, and other noblemen, and abundance of gentry of the county of *Nottingham*, reſorted to this town and went to meet one another at their reſpective inns, daily increaſing in number, and continued at *Nottingham* till the arrival of lord *Delamere*, with between 4 and 500 horſe; this nobleman quartered at the *Feather's* inn, whither all the reſt of the noblemen and gentlemen came to meet him; and 'till this time the people of the town were unacquainted with the reſult of theſe frequent conſultations, when the abovementioned lord, after he had ſtaid a while in the town, having a mind to try the diſpoſition of the populace, on a ſudden ordered the trumpets to ſound to arms, giving out that the king's forces were within four miles of *Nottingham*, whereupon, the whole town was in alarm, multitudes who had horſes mounted and accoutred themſelves with ſuch arms as they had, whilſt others in vaſt numbers on foot appeared, ſome with fire-locks, ſome with ſwords, ſome with other weapons, even pitchforks not excepted; and being told of the neceſſity of ſecuring the paſſage over the *Trent*, they immediately drew all the boats that then were near at hand, to the north bank of that river, and with them, and ſome timber and boards on the wharf, with barrels, and all the frames of the market-ſtalls, barricaded the north ſide of the *Trent*. My lord *Delamere* and his party, well pleaſed with the readineſs of the people to give their aſſiſtance, his lordſhip ſent his men and ſome officers to the prince of *Orange*, but himſelf with a few officers ſtaid till the next day, being ſaturday, which is the principal market-day, when he, the duke of *Devonſhire*, the lord *How*, *&c.* appeared at the *Malt-croſs*, and in the face of a full market, the lord *Delamere* in a ſpeech declared to the people, the danger their religion and liberty were in under the arbitrary proceedings of the king, and that providence had ſent his highneſs the prince of *Orange*, under God, to deliver them from popery and ſlavery, for which reaſon according to the prince his declaration, they were for a free parliament and hoped their concurrence; this was ſeconded by a ſpeech of the duke of *Devonſhire*, and alſo of the lord *How*, which was followed by the ſhouts of the people, who cryed out *a free parliament! a free parliament!* This done lord *Delamere* departed to follow his troops, whilſt the duke and lord *How*, made it known that they were for raiſing horſe in defence of their liberty, and would liſt ſuch as were willing to be entertained, whereupon upwards of an hundred men who offered themſelves, were entered that ſame day.

IN this month of *November*, princeſs *Anne* privately withdrew from court, leaving a letter to the queen behind her, to ſhew the reaſons of her retreat, which if it had not been produced, the king's own guard would in all probability have joined the

the enraged mob, and have torn the popiſh party to pieces, upon a ſurmiſe that they had either made away with her or confined her to the tower. This (*a*) princeſs with the lady *Churchill* and the lady *Berkeley*, took coach privately at the biſhop of *London's* houſe and went directly to *Nottingham*, attended by that prelate, the earl of *Dorſet*, and about 40 horſemen; but there the earl of *Devonſhire* (after ſhe had ſtaid ſeveral days in *Nottingham*) gave her a guard of 200, from whence ſhe retired to *Oxford*, where prince *George* ſoon after met her, with a detachment of the prince of *Orange's* forces.

SOME days before her departure it was reported that the queen had treated her very rudely, and proceeded ſo far as to ſtrike her, which probably might cauſe that ſuſpicion in the mob, and excite them to go to *Whitehall*.

ON the 3d of *December* was ſent another letter, and the laſt (as I preſume) ſigned *Edward Roberts*, directed to *George Langford*, Eſq; which follows:

SIR,

"YOU cannot but underſtand the ſtate and condition the kingdom is now brought to, and that there is no way to eſcape or preſerve it from ruin and deſtruction, and ourſelves in particular from miſery and oppreſſion, but by ſome healing methods in parliament; if you have therefore any love for yourſelves, the king, or kingdom, let it now appear by an active and united heart among diſſenters, by endeavouring the election of men to repreſent them in the approaching parliament, who are moderate and men of principle, that will concur with his majeſty in ſettling an *equal* liberty of conſcience, as well as eſtabliſh the proteſtant religion. Pray therefore be not remiſs, but forthwith, with the utmoſt, endeavour to engage all ſorts of diſſenters, with others, to concur in chuſing ſuch perſons; and let not noiſe and rumour diſcourage you, wherein you will ſerve God, the king, and ſecure yourſelves, and preſerve your country. All parties now pretend that liberty of conſcience is both juſt and reaſonable, but it cannot be expected it ſhould be eſtabliſhed by law, but only by men of principle; therefore once more be mindful herein, and let me underſtand who you have in your thoughts to elect; this is the laſt effort, what is not obtained now, is loſt for ever, which I hope you will conſider." I am &c.

ABOUT this time aroſe a ſudden rumour that the *Iriſh* were coming to drive all before them, which threw this town and the whole county for a little while into great conſternation, as it had done other places till they were better informed. It ſeems

(*a*) *When queen* Anne (*then princeſs*) *did fly from* Whitehall, *the biſhop of* London *brought her ſecretly to my lord* Dorſet, *and my lady, who was the biſhop's niece, both who, furniſhed her royal highneſs with every thing neceſſary to it, attended her northward as far as* Northampton, *where he quickly brought a body of horſe to ſerve for her guard, and from thence went to* Nottingham *to confer with the duke of* Devonſhire. Collin's *peerage, vol.* I. *p.* 576.

ſeems this frightful report had for its foundation the lord *Feverſham's* abruptly disbanding the army in obedience to king *James's* orders, (for which he was greatly blamed) when ſome *Iriſh* ſoldiers of the disbanded troops, finding themſelves moneyleſs and incapable of ſubſiſting in a country where they were ſo generally hated, reſolved to keep themſelves from ſtarving by forcibly entering a country houſe, whereupon a man of the neighbourhood run directly to *London*, crying as he paſſed, that the *Iriſh* were up and marching to *London*, firing of houſes, and putting men, women and children to the ſword. This news immediately flew through the city, and cauſed a ſtrange pannick fear, and thence ſpread ſuddenly all over *England*, without any farther ill-conſequence.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

Ex Rotulo Paten. a' 27. HENRICI 6ti. p. 2. m. 6. Pro Burgenſibus Villæ de NOTTINGHAM de Confirmatione.

REX omnibus ad quos &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam domini *Henrici* nuper regis *Anglie* patris noſtri factam in hæc verba: *Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie & Francie & dominus Hibernie*, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, et vice comitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris et omnibus ballivis, et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem. Inſpeximus literas patentes domini *Richardi* nuper regis *Anglie* ſecundi poſt conqueſtum factas in hec verba: *Richardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie & Francie & dominus Hibernie*, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam domini *Edwardi* nuper regis *Anglie* avi noſtri in hec verba: *Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie & dux Aquitanie*, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vice comitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam celebris memorie domini *Edwardi* nuper regis *Anglie* patris noſtri in hec verba: *Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie*, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam confirmationis quam dominus *Henricus* quondam rex *Anglie* avus noſter fecit burgenſibus de *Nottyngham* in hec verba: *Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie, dux Normandie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie*, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam *Johannis* regis patris noſtri factam burgenſibus de *Nottyngham* in hec verba: *Johannes Dei gratia Rex Anglie dominus Hibernie dux Normandie et Aquitanie comes Andegavie*, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vice comitibus et omnibus ballivis, et fidelibus ſuis totius *Anglie* ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe et hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe burgenſibus noſtris de *Nottyngham* omnes illas liberas conſuetudines quas habuerunt tempore *Henrici* regis proavi noſtri et tempore *Henrici* regis patris noſtri ſicut carta ejuſdem *Henrici* patris noſtri teſtatur, ſcilicet *Thol* et *Theam* et *Infongethef* et *Theolonia* a *Thurmodeſton* uſque ad *Newark* et de omnibus *Trentham* tranſeuntibus ita plenarie ut in burgo de *Nottyngham* et ex alia parte a ducto ultra *Rempeſton* uſque ad aquam de *Radford* in le *North* et de *Bykeresdik*. Homines etiam de *Nottinghamſhire* et *Derbyſhire* venire debent ad burgum de *Nottingham* die

die veneris et ſabbati cum quadrigis et ſummagiis ſuis, nec aliquis infra decem leucas in circuitu de *Nottyngham* tinctos pannos operari debet, niſi in burgo de *Nottyngham*. Et ſi aliquis undecunque ſit in burgo de *Nottyngham* manſerit uno anno et uno die tempore pacis et abſque calumpnia nullus poſtea niſi rex in eum jus habebit. Et quicunque burgenſium terram vicini ſui emerit et poſſiderit per annum integrum et diem unum abſque calumpnia parentum venditoris ſi in *Anglia* fuerint, poſtea eam quiete poſſidebit neque prepoſito burgi de *Nottyngham* aliquem burgenſium, calumpnianti reſpondeatur, niſi aliquis fuerit accuſator in cauſa. Et quicunque in burgo manſerit cujuſcunque feodi ſit reddere debet ſimul cum burgenſibus *Tallagia* et defectus burgi adimplere. Omnes etiam qui ad forum de *Nottyngham* venerint a veſpere die veneris uſque ad veſperam ſabbati non namientur niſi pro firma noſtra et iter de *Trent* liberum eſſe debeat navigantibus, quantum partica una obtinebit ex utraque parte fili aquæ. Preterea *conceſſimus etiam de proprio dono noſtro* et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus eiſdem liberis burgenſibus noſtris *Guildam mercatoriam* cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus que ad guildam mercatoriam debent, vel ſolent pertinere et quod ipſi quieti ſint de theoloneo per totam terram noſtram intra nundinas et extra, et licet illis quem voluerint ex ſuis in fine anni prepoſitum ſuum facere qui de firma noſtra pro ipſis reſpondeat. Ita quod ſi idem prepoſitus nobis diſpliceat illum ad voluntatem noſtram removebimus et ipſi alium ad libitum noſtrum ſubſtituent, conceſſimus etiam eiſdem burgenſibus ut quicunque abeis ſubſtitutus fuerit prepoſitus ejuſdem burgi ſolvat firmam ejuſdem burgi ad dominicum ſcaccarium noſtrum ubicunque fuerit in *Anglia* ad duos terminos, medietatem ſcilicet ad clauſum paſche et medietatem in octabis ſancti michaelis. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti burgenſes habeant et teneant, predictas conſuetudines, bene et in pace libere et quiete honorifice et pacifice, plenarie et integre ſicut habuerunt tempore *Henrici* regis proavi noſtri et tempore *Henrici* regis patris noſtri cum augmentis que eis conceſſimus, et prohibemus ne quis contra hanc cartam noſtram predictos burgenſes vexare preſumat in aliquo, ſuper decem libras ſoris facti noſtri, ſicut eis conceſſimus et rationabili carta noſtra confirmavimus dum eſſemus comes *Moretonie* ; his teſtibus *G.* filio *Petri* comitis *Eſſexie* ; *W. Briwere* ; *Hugone Bard* : *B.* filio *Rogeri* ; *W. de Studevill* ; *Henrico de Nevill* ; *S. de Pater* ; *G. de Northfolk* ; data per manum *Simonis* archidiaconi *Wellenſis* et *J. de Gray* archidiacono *Cliveland* apud *Clypſton* die *Martii* regni noſtri anno primo. Nos igitur has donationes et conceſſiones ratas habentes et gratas, eis predictis burgenſibus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris concedimus et confirmamus. Preterea conceſſimus de proprio dono noſtro et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris eiſdem burgenſibus et eorum heredibus quod predictam firmam ejuſdem burgi videlicet quinquaginta et duas libras blanc reddant nobis per manum ſuam ad ſcaccarium noſtrum ad duos terminos ſcilicet viginti et ſex libras blanc ad clauſum paſche et viginti et ſex libras blanc in octabis ſancti *Michaelis* et quod ipſi et eorum heredes habeant et teneant predictam villam de *Nottyngham* per predictam firmam quinquaginta duarum librarum blanc, ſicut predictum eſt. Conceſſimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus noſtris eiſdem burgenſibus et heredibus ſuis quod capiant tronagium in villa de *Nottyngham* de mercandiſis que conſiſtunt in pondere ſicut capi conſuevit in aliis burgis noſtris et civitatibus per *Angliam*. Et quod habeant coronatores ex ſeipſis in eadem villa de *Nottyngham*. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti burgenſes et eorum heredes habeant et teneant de proprio dono noſtro libertates conſuetates, et conſuetudines predictas bene et in pace, libere quiete et integre videlicet quod reddant nobis per manum ſuam ſingulis annis ad ſcaccarium noſtrum ad duos terminos predictos, predictas quinquaginta et duas libras blanc, et

quod

quod ipſi et eorum heredes habeant et teneant predictam villam per predictam firmam quinquaginta duarum librarum blanc, et quod capiant tronagium predictum et habeant coronatores ex ſeipſis in eadem villa de *Nottyngham* ſicut predictum eſt; his teſtibus *J. Bathonieni, R. Dunelmenſi, W. Carliolenſi,* epiſcopis, *H. de Burgo,* comite *Kanc:* Juſticiario *Anglie. Hugone de Nevil, Galfredo de Lucy, Stephano de Segrave, Radulpho* filio *Nicholai, Henrico de Capella* et aliis, dat: per manum venerabilis patris *R. Ciceſtrenſis,* epiſcopi cancellarii noſtri apud *Weſtmonaſterium* viceſimo quarto die *Februarii,* anno regni noſtri quarto decimo. Inſpeximus etiam quandam aliam cartam quam idem avus noſter fecit eiſdem burgenſibus in hec verba: *Henricus* dei gratia rex *Anglie,* dominus *Hibernie,* dux *Normandie Aquitanie* et comes *Andegavie,* archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vice comitibus, prepoſetis, miniſtris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe et hac carta noſtra confirmaſſe burgenſibus noſtris *Nottyngham* quod ipſi et eorum heredes in perpetuum per totam terram et poteſtatem noſtram habeant hanc libertatem videlicet quod ipſi vel eorum bona quocunque locorum in poteſtate noſtra inventa non arreſtentur pro aliquo debito de quo fidejuſſores aut principales debitores non exſtiterint niſi forte ipſi debitores de eorum ſint communia et poteſtate habentes unde de debitis ſuis in toto vel in parte ſatisfacere poſſint et dicti burgenſes, creditoribus eorumdem debitorum in juſticia de fuerint et de hoc rationabiliter conſtare poſſit. Conceſſimus etiam et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus eiſdem burgenſibus, quod in perpetuum retornum brevium noſtrorum de ſummonitionibus ſcaccarii noſtri de omnibus ad burgum noſtrum *Nottyngham* pertinentibus, ita quod nullus vice comes aut alius, ballivus vel miniſter noſter de cetero intromittant ſe de hujuſmodi ſummonitionibus aut diſtrictionibus faciendis in predicto burgo niſi per defectum dictorum burgenſium aut ballivorum ejuſdem burgi. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod predicti burgenſes et eorum heredes in perpetuum habent libertates preſcriptas ſicut predictum eſt. Et prohibemus ſuper foris facturam noſtram decem librarum ne quis eos contra libertates illas in aliquo injuſte vexet, diſturbet vel inquietet. His teſtibus *Rogero le Picot* comite *Norfolkie* mareſcallo *Anglie, Radulpho* filio *Nicholai, Johanne de Leſſyngton, Richardo de Grey, Willielmo de Grey, Imberto Pu-----, Wankelino de Ardern, Petro Everard, Willielmo Germyn,* et aliis. Dat: per manum noſtram apud *Nottyngham* viceſſimo die julii anno regni noſtri triceſſimo nono. Inſpeximus inſuper cartam quam celebris memorie dominus *Edwardus* quondam rex *Anglie* pater noſter fecit eiſdem burgenſibus in hec verba: *Edwardus* dei gratia rex *Anglie* dominus *Hibernie* et dux *Aquitanie,* archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vice comitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem. Cum nos ob certas tranſgreſſiones quas burgenſes et communitas ville noſtre *Nottyngham* fecerunt ex fiducia libertatum ſuarum eandem villam cum omnibus libertatibus ad ipſam ſpectantibus ceperimus, et per triennium et amplius detinuerimus in manu noſtra volentes eiſdem burgenſibus et communitati gratiam facere ſpecialem, eandem villam cum omnibus libertatibus quas burgenſes et homines ipſius ville per cartas progenitorum noſtrorum regum *Anglie* prius habuerunt, reſtituimus eiſdem concedendo pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quod iidem burgenſes et communitas omnibus eiſdem libertatibus eodem modo de cetero gaudeant et utantur quo tempore captionis ville predicte in manum noſtram, eis juxta tenorem cartarum predictarum rationabiliter utebantur. Ita quod ipſi et eorum ſucceſſores reddant de eadem villa nobis et heredibus noſtris ſingulis annis ad ſcaccarium noſtrum quinquaginta duas libras in forma qua prius eas inde nobis reddere conſueverunt, et quod octo libras de incremento nobis et heredibus noſtris inde nihil

ominus

ominus reddant annuatim. Et ad revelationem ſtatus burgenſium et aliorum hominum ejuſdem ville conceſſimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod ipſi de cetero habeant in eadem villa unum majorem de ſeipſis quem congregatis burgenſibus utriuſque burgi ejuſdem ville ſingulis annis in feſto ſancti michaelis unanimi aſſenſu et voluntate eligant ut preſit ballivis et aliis de eadem villa in omnibus que pertinent ad utriuſque burgi ejuſdem ville regimen et juvamen, et quod ſtatim eadem electione facta eligant unum ballivum de uno burgo et alium de alio burgo pro diverſitate conſuetudinum in eiſdem burgis habitantium qui ea que pertinent ad officium ſuum exequantur, et quod ipſi et eorum ſucceſſores preter feriam ſuam per octo dies ad feſtum ſancti *Mathei* apoſtoli durantem habeant in perpetuum unam aliam feriam in eadem villa ſingulis annis per quindecim dies duraturam videlicet in vigilia in die et in craſtino feſti ſancti *Edmundi* regis et martyris et per duodecim dies ſequentes niſi feria illa ſit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quod predicti burgenſes et homines et eorum ſucceſſores preter feriam ſuam per octo dies ad feſtum ſancti *Mathei* apoſtoli durantem, habeant in perpetuum unam aliam feriam in eadem villa ſingulis annis per quindecim dies durantem, videlicet in vigilia in die et in craſtino feſti ſancti *Edmundi* regis et martyris et per duodecim dies ſequentes cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus ad hujuſmodi feriam pertinentibus niſi feria illa ſit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum ſicut predictum eſt. His teſtibus venerabilibus patribus *R. Bathonienſi* et *Wellenſi*; et *A. Dunelmenſi* epiſcopis; *Thoma de Clare*, *Otone de Grandiſone*, *Johanne de Veſcy*, *Roberto de Tibitot*, *Roberto* filio *Johannis*, et aliis. Dat. per manum noſtram apud *Lincolum* undecimo die *Februarii* anno regni noſtri duodecimo. Nos autem conceſſiones confirmationes et reſtitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt prefatis burgenſibus et eorum heredibus et ſucceſſoribus burgenſibus ejuſdem ville concedimus et confirmamus ſicut cartæ predicte rationabiliter teſtantur. Et inſuper conceſſimus eis pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod licet ipſi vel eorum anteceſſores burgenſes ejuſdem ville aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum predictarum hactenus uſi non fuerint, ipſi tamen et heredes ac ſucceſſores ſui libertatibus illis et earum qualibet et ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum, juſticiariorum, eſceatorum, vicecomitum aut aliorum ballivorum ſeu miniſtrorum quorumcunque de cetero plene gaudeant et utantur. Preterea volentes eiſdem burgenſibus gratiam facere ampliorem conceſſimus eis pro nobis et heredibus noſtris ad meliorationem predicte ville noſtre *Nottyngham* et commoditatem burgenſium noſtrorum ejuſdem ville ut eo tranquillius negotiationibus ſuis intendere poſſint, quod nullus eorum placitet aut implacitetur coram nobis vel heredibus noſtris aut aliquibus juſticiariis noſtris vel heredum noſtrorum extra burgum predictum de terris aut tenementis que ſunt in burgo predicto ſeu de tranſgreſſionibus aut contractibus vel aliis quibuſcunque in eodem burgo factis vel emergentibus ſed omnia hujuſmodi placita que coram nobis vel heredibus noſtris aut aliquibus juſticiariis noſtris de banco vel aliis ſummoneri contigerit vel attachiari extra burgum predictum placitanda, coram majore et ballivis burgi predicti qui pro tempore fuerint infra burgum predictum placitentur et terminentur niſi placita illa tangant nos, heredes noſtros, ſeu communitatem burgi predicti et quod non ponantur cum hominibus forinſecis in aſſiſis, juratis, aut inquiſitionibus aliquibus, que ratione tenementorum vel tranſgreſſionum aut aliorum negotiorum forinſecorum quorumcunque coram juſticiariis aut aliis miniſtris noſtris vel heredum noſtrorum emerſerint facienda nec quod homines forinſeci ponantur cum ipſis burgenſibus in aſſiſis juratis aut inquiſitionibus aliquibus ratione terre vel tenementorum in eodem burgo exiſtentium aut tranſgreſſionum contractuum aut aliorum negotiorum

tiorum intrinſicorum que in eodem burgo emerſerint capienda; ſed aſſiſe ille jurate et inquiſitiones de iis que in dicto burgo fuerint emergentes per burgenſes ejuſdem ville et in eodem burgo ſolummodo fiant niſi res ipſe tangant nos, heredes noſtros ſeu communitatem ejuſdem burgi. Et inſuper cum burgenſes illi per cartas predictas habeant retorna brevium noſtrorum et ſummonitionum de ſcaccario noſtro de omnibus dictum burgum tangentibus, et quidam miniſtri noſtri et progenitorum noſtrorum predictorum nihilominus burgum predictum hactenus pluries ſint ingreſſi ad diſtrictiones et attachiamenta ibidem facienda que per ballivos ejuſdem ville fieri deberent. Conceſſimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quod nullus vicecomes, ballivus, vel alii miniſtri noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum quicunque dictum burgum ingrediantur ad ſummonitiones attachiamenta ſeu diſtrictiones aut alia officia ibidem facienda niſi in defectu ballivorum ejuſdem ville qui pro tempore erunt. Concedimus etiam eiſdem burgenſibus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quod ipſi et eorum heredes et ſucceſſores predicti de *muragio*, *pavagio*, *ſtallagio*, *barragio*, *kaiagio*, *laſtagio*, et *paſſagio* per totum regnum noſtrum et poteſtatem noſtram in perpetuum ſint quieti. His teſtibus venerabilibus patribus *W.* archiepiſcopo *Cantuarienſi* totius *Anglie* primate, et *W. Coventrienſi* et *Lichfildienſi* epiſcopo, *Adamaro de Valentia* comite *Pembrokie*, *Humphredo de Bohun* comite *Herefordie* et *Eſſexie*, *Hugone de Diſpenſer*, *Willielmo le Latymer*, *Theobaldo de Verdon*, *Johanne Cromwell*, *Edmundo de Malo Lacu* ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri et aliis. Dat. per manum noſtram apud *Weſtmonaſterium* ſexto decimo die martii anno regni noſtri ſeptimo. Nos autem conceſſiones, confirmationes et reſtitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt, prefatis burgenſibus et eorum heredibus et ſucceſſoribus, burgenſibus ejuſdem ville concedimus et confirmamus ſicut carte predicte plenius teſtantur. Preterea cum dicta villa *Nottyngham* una cum libertatibus ejuſdem in inſtanti itinere dilectorum et fidelium noſtrorum *Willielmi de Herle*, et ſociorum ſuorum juſticiariorum noſtrorum itinerantium in comitatu *Nott.* quibuſdam certis de cauſis per conſiderationem ejuſdem curie capta ſit in manum noſtram. Nos volentes eiſdem majori et burgenſibus gratiam in hac parte facere ſpecialem reſtituimus eis villam predictam cum omnibus libertatibus predictis habendam et tenendam ſibi et heredibus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis burgenſibus ejuſdem ville in perpetuum adeo plene et integre ſicut eam per cartas predictas tenuerunt, et tenere debuerunt ante captionem ſupra dictam: Inſuper cum in carta predicti *Henrici* regis proavi noſtri contineatur quod predicti burgenſes et eorum heredes in perpetuum haberent retornum brevium ipſius proavi noſtri et heredum ſuorum de ſummonitione ſcaccarii ſui de omnibus ad dictum burgum *Nottyngham* ſpectantibus. Et quod nullus vicecomes aut alius ballivus ipſius proavi noſtri vel heredum ſuorum, quicunque dictum burgum ingrederetur ad ſummonitiones attachiamenta ſeu diſtrictiones aut alia officia ibidem facienda, niſi in defectu ballivorum ejuſdem ville et predicti burgenſes et anteceſſores ſui eo pretextu hucuſque habuerunt retorna omnium brevium progenitorum noſtrorum et noſtrorum tam de ſummonitionibus ſcaccarii quam aliorum brevium quorumcunque eundem burgum qualitercunque tangentium. Nos ſecuritati eorundem burgenſium ne ſuper hoc inquietari poſſint in futurum, providere volentes, conceſſimus eis et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus quod ipſi et eorum heredes et ſucceſſores predicti in perpetuum habeant retorna omnium brevium noſtrorum et heredum noſtrorum tam de ſummonitionibus ſcaccarii noſtri quam aliorum brevium quorumcunque predictum burgum qualitercunque tangentium. Ita quod nullus vicecomes, ballivus ſeu alius miniſter noſter vel heredum noſtrorum burgum illum ingrediatur ad ſummonitiones attachiamenta, diſtrictiones vel aliqua alia officia infra e-

undem burgum exercenda et facienda niſi in defectu ballivorum ville ſupra dicte ſicut predictum eſt, ad hec cum per quandam inquiſitionem per prefatum *Willielmum* et dilectum et fidelem noſtrum *Nicholaum Falſtolf* de mandato noſtro factam et in cancellaria noſtra retornatam compertum ſit, quod predicti burgenſes a tempore quo non extat memoria uſque ad tempus confectionis dicte carte predicti *Johannis* regis progenitoris noſtri eiſdem burgenſibus facte et etiam poſt modum goalam in dicta villa *Nottyngham* habuerunt pro cuſtodia eorum qui in eadem villa capti fuerunt vel attachiati, et quod goala illa fuit in cuſtodia eorum qui cuſtodiam ville predicte habuerunt tanquam ad eandem villam pertinens, tam dum villa illa fuit in manibus progenitorum noſtrorum predictorum; quam in manibus burgenſium ville ſupra dicte. Nos pro pleniore ſecuritate ipſorum volentes eis gratiam in hac parte facere ſpecialem, conceſſimus eis et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus quod iidem burgenſes, heredes, et ſucceſſores ſui predicti in perpetuum habeant goalam predictam in villa predicta pro cuſtodia illorum qui in eadem villa ex quacunque cauſa capi ſeu attachiari contigerit inſuper cum prefati burgenſes pretextu predictorum verborum in predictis cartis contentorum quod homines de *Nottyngbamſhire* et *Derbyſhire* venire debent ad predictum burgum de *Nottyngham* die veneris et ſabbati cum quadrigis et ſummagiis ſuis, habuerint in eodem burgo unum mercatum ſingulis ſeptimanis per diem ſabbati ſicut dicunt, nos ne predicti burgenſes ſuperdicto mercato ſuo occaſionentur in futurum, volentes eorum ſecuritati proſpicere gratioſe conceſſimus eis et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus, quod ipſi et heredes ac ſucceſſores ſui predicti in perpetuum habeant et teneant mercatum predictum ſingulis ſeptimanis per diem ſabbati, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus ad hujuſmodi mercatum pertinentibus. Nolentes quod ipſi vel eorum heredes vel ſucceſſores occaſione mercati illius pro tempore preterito vel futuro per nos vel heredes noſtros ſeu miniſtros noſtros quoſcunque occaſionentur, moleſtentur in aliquo ſeu graventur. Conceſſimus etiam eiſdem burgenſibus et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus, quod ipſi, heredes, et ſucceſſores ſui de *pontagio* per totum regnum et poteſtatem noſtram in perpetuum ſint quieti, quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quod iidem burgenſes et eorum heredes et ſucceſſores in perpetuum habeant et teneant predictam villam cum omnibus libertatibus, et etiam in perpetuum habeant retorna omnium brevium noſtrorum et heredum noſtrorum, tam de ſummonitionibus ſcaccarii noſtri quam aliorum brevium quorumcunque et etiam goalam in eadem villa et mercatum per dictum diem ſabbati cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinibus ad hujuſmodi mercatum pertinentibus et quod quieti ſint de hujusmodi *pontagio* per totum regnum et poteſtatem noſtram ſicut predictum eſt. His teſtibus venerabilibus patribus *H.* epiſcopo *Lincolnienſi* cancellario noſtro, *Johanne Wyntonienſi* et *R. Coventrienſi* et *Lichfildienſi* epiſcopis, *Johanne de Eltham*, comite *Cornubie* fratre noſtro cariſſimo, *Rogero* de *MortuoMari* comite *March*, *Willielmo de Monte Acuto*, *Johanne Mautravers* ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri et aliis, dat. per manum noſtram apud *Woodſtock* primo die *Maji* anno regni noſtri quarto.

NOS autem omnes et ſingulas conceſſiones, confirmationes et reſtitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt prefatis burgenſibus ville de *Nottyngham* heredibus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis burgenſibus ejuſdem ville concedimus et confirmamus ſicut carte predicte rationabiliter teſtantur et prout iidem burgenſes et ſucceſſores ſui libertatibus et quietantiis predictis rationabiliter uſi ſunt et gauviſi. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri

fecimus

fecimus patentes teſte me ipſo apud *Weſtmonaſterium* octavo die *Aprilis* anno regni noſtri primo.

NOS autem omnes et ſingulas conceſſiones, confirmationes et reſtitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis, et heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt acceptamus approbamus ratificamus ac dilectis nobis burgenſibus ville predicte heredibus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis burgenſibus ejuſdem ville concedimus, et confirmamus ſicut carte predicte rationabiliter teſtantur; preterea volentes eiſdem burgenſibus gratiam facere ampliorem, de gratia ſpeciali conceſſimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt eiſdem burgenſibus, quod licet ipſi vel anteceſſores ſui aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum vel quietantiarum in cartis predictis contentarum aliquo caſu emergente plene uſi non fuerint, ipſi tamen et eorum heredes et ſucceſſores libertatibus et quietantiis predictis et earum qualibet de cetero plene gaudeant et utantur ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum, juſticiariorum, eſceatorum, vicecomitum, aut aliorum ballivorum et miniſtrorum noſtrorum et heredum noſtrorum quorumcunque. Nos inſuper volentes nunc majorem et ballivos ac burgenſes ville predicte nec non eorum heredes et ſucceſſores, ſuis multimodis exigentibus meritis favore proſequi uberiori, de gratia ſpeciali ex certa ſcientia noſtra et aſſenſu conſilii noſtri conceſſimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris et hac carta noſtra confirmavimus prefatis majori, ballivis et burgenſibus quod ipſi et eorum heredes ac ſucceſſores in perpetuum habeant infra villam predictam cognitiones omnium placitorum per majorem et ballivos ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſtentes ſeu alios quos ad hoc deputaverint tenend: videlicet tam de terris, tenementis, reditibus infra libertatem ville predicte exiſtentibus; quam de trangreſſionibus, conventionibus, contractibus, negotiis, et querelis quibuſcunque infra libertatem predictam et precinctus ejuſdem ville emergentibus ſive factis, de quibuſcunque tenentibus et reſidentibus infra feodum ville predicte ac etiam placitorum, aſſiſarum de tenuris infra eandem libertatem quas coram juſticiariis noſtris vel heredum noſtrorum ad aſſiſas in comitatu *Nottyngham* capiend: aſſignand: arrainand: contigerit et quod juſticiiari ipſi cum cognitiones placitorum earundem aſſiſarum ex parte dictorum majoris ballivorum et burgenſium debito modo petite fuerint hoc eis ſine difficultate allocent et brevia originalia et proceſſus ſi qui inde habiti fuerint prefatis majori et ballivis aut aliis ad dicta placita tenenda ut premittitur deputatis faciant liberari, et quod predicti major ballivi et burgenſes ac heredes et ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum habeant catalla felonum et fugitivorum de tenentibus et reſidentibus infra libertatem predictam. Ita quod ſi quis eorum pro delicto ſuo vitam vel membrum debeat amittere vel fugerit et judicio ſtare noluerit vel aliud quodcunque delictum fecerit pro quo catalla ſua perdere debeat ubicunque juſticia de eo fieri debeat ſive in curia noſtra vel heredum noſtrorum ſive in alia curia, ipſa catalla ſint predictorum majoris ballivorum et burgenſium ac heredum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum et quod liceat eis ſeu miniſtris ſuis ſine impedimento noſtris vel heredum noſtrorum vicecomitum, aut aliorum, ballivorum ſeu miniſtrorum noſtrorum quorumcunque, ponere ſe in ſeiſinam de catallis predictis et ea ad uſum predictorum majoris ballivorum et burgenſium heredum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum retinere, et quod habeant in perpetuum omnes fines pro tranſgreſſionibus et aliis delictis quibuſcunque ac etiam fines pro licentia concordandi ac omnia amerciamenta redemptiones et exitus forisfactos, foris facturas, annum diem et vaſtum et ſtreppum ac omnia que ad nos et heredes noſtros pertinere poterunt de hujuſmodi anno, die et vaſto et murdris de omnibus hominibus et tenentibus ville predicte in quibuſcunque curiis noſtris et heredum noſtrorum de ſcaccario, et coram juſticiariis noſtris et he-

redum noſtrorum de *Banco*, et coram ſeneſcallo et mareſcallo ſeu clerico mercati hoſpitii noſtri et heredum noſtrorum qui pro tempore fuerint et in aliis curiis et heredum noſtrorum quam coram juſticiariis itinerantibus ad communia placita et ad placita foreſte et quibuſcunqne aliis juſticiariis et miniſtris noſtris et heredum noſtrorum tam in preſentia noſtra et heredum noſtrorum quam in abſentia noſtra et heredum noſtrorum fines facere vel amerciari exitus forisfacere annum diem et vaſtum ſeu forisfacturas et murdra adjudicare contigerit que fines amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, annus, dies, vaſtum ſive ſtreppum forisfacture et murdra ad nos vel heredes noſtros poſſent pertinere ſi prefatis majori ballivis et burgenſibus conceſſa non fuiſſent. Ita quod ipſi per ſe vel per ballivos et miniſtros ſuos, fines, amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus et forisfacturas hujusmodi hominum et tenentium predictorum, et omnia que ad nos et heredes noſtros pertinere poſſint, de anno, die, vaſto ſive ſtreppo et murdris predictis, levare, recipere et habere poſſint ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum juſticiorum, eſceatorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum, ballivorum ſeu miniſtrorum quorumcunque. Et etiam quod predicti major, ballivi, et burgenſes ac heredes et ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum habeant retorna omnium brevium noſtrorum ac ſummonitionum de ſcaccario noſtro et heredum noſtrorum attachiamenta tam de placitis corone quam de aliis quibuſcunque in terris et feodis ville predicte ac executiones eorundem brevium et ſummonitionum de omnibus que infra libertatem predictam emergent. Ita quod nullus vicecomes aut alius ballivus ſeu miniſter noſter, vel heredum noſtrorum libertatem predictam ingrediatur ad executiones eorundem brevium et ſummonitionum ſeu attachiamentorum de placitis corone vel aliis predictis aut aliquod aliud officium ibidem faciendi niſi in defectu ipſorum majoris, ballivorum, et burgenſium, heredum et ſucceſſorum ſuorum. Conceſſimus etiam pro nobis et heredibus noſtris ex certa ſcientia noſtra et de aſſenſu predicta eiſdem, majori ballivis et burgenſibus ac eorum heredibus et ſucceſſoribus quod ipſi ſe appruare et commodum ſuum facere poſſint de omnibus purpreſturis tam in terris quam in aquis factis vel faciendis et de omnibus vaſtis infra limites et bundas ville predicte in ſupportationem onerum infra villam predictam indies emergentium. Ac etiam quod ipſi et heredes ac ſucceſſores ſui predicti habeant in perpetuum plenam correctionem punitionem authoritatem et poteſtatem ad inquirendum audiendum et determinandum per majorem et recordatorem ville predicte ac alios quatuor probos et legales homines ville predicte per majorem ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſtentem eligendos et ſucceſſores ſuos in perpetuum, omnes materias, querelas, defectus, cauſas, et articulos, qui ad officium juſticiarii pacis, laboratorum et artificum pertinent ac alias res quaſcunque infra dictam villam et ſuburbia ejuſdem emergentes vel contingentes et qui aliquo modo coram juſticiariis pacis laboratorum et artificum inquiri poterunt et terminari, adeo plene et integre ſicut juſticiarii pacis laboratorum et artificum in comitatu *Nottyngham* ante hec tempora habuerunt vel exercuerunt abſque eo quod juſticiarii pacis laboratorum et artificum noſtri et heredum noſtrorum in comitatu predicto in poſterum aliqualiter de aliquibus rebus, cauſis, querelis, materiis defectibus ſeu aliis articulis quibuſcunque ad juſticiarios pacis laboratorum et artificum ſpectantibus ſive pertinentibus infra villam predictam et ſuburb. ejuſdem ex quacunque cauſa emergentibus ſive contingentibus ita quod predicti major et recordator ac predicti quatuor probi et legales homines ejuſdem ville qui pro tempore fuerint ad determinationem alicujus felonie abſque aliquo ſpeciali mandato noſtro vel heredum noſtrorum quoquomodo non procedant. Et quod dicti major ballivi et burgenſes ac heredes et ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum habeant omnes fines et amerciamenta, exitus, et proficua ----------

juſticiarii

juſticiarii provenientia adeo integre ſicut major ballivi et burgenſes ville de *Coventre*, hujuſmodi fines amerciamenta, exitus et proficua ante ſextum diem *Aprilis* anno regni predicti *Richardi* nuper regis viceſimo ſecundo virtute cartarum regum *Anglie* eis inde confectarum et per ipſum nuper regem confirmatarum obtinuerunt. Et inſuper quod quandocunque aliqua arraiatio hominum ad arma armatorum hobelariorum, aut ſagittariorum fiet ex nunc in dicta villa de *Nottyngham* virtute commiſſionis ſeu aliorum mandatorum noſtrorum vel heredum noſtrorum ſub aliquo ſigillorum noſtrorum vel heredum noſtrorum, major ville predicte pro tempore exiſtens ipſis qui per nos et heredes noſtros ad hoc aſſignati fuerint ad arraiationem illam faciendam per commiſſiones et mandata hujuſmodi ſit adjunctus, et quod ſine adjunctione illa nulla arraiatio hominum armatorum hobelariorum aut ſagittariorum in eadem villa fiat quoquomodo. Volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, de aſſenſu predicto per aliquam cauſam aut colorem aliquæ vel aliqua de franchefiis, libertatibus, privilegiis, immunitatibus, quietantiis, ſeu commoditatibus, prefatis majori, ballivis et burgenſibus de *Nottyngham* et ſucceſſoribus per progenitores noſtros ante hec tempora conceſſis et per nos confirmatis erga nunc majorem, ballivos vel burgenſes ejuſdem ville de *Nottyngham* ſeu heredes et ſucceſſores ſuos nullo modo denegentur, reſtringantur, minuantur, nec abbrevientur, et quod iidem major ballivi et burgenſes dicte ville de *Nottyngham* ac eorum heredes et ſucceſſores, habeant teneant et exerceant omnia alia et ſingula franchefias, libertates, privilegia, immunitates, quietancias et commoditates, ac conſuetudines et eis et eorum quolibet plene gaudeant et utantur de articulo in articulum ac de verbo in verbum et prout major, ballivi et burgenſes predicte ville de *Nottyngham* ac anteceſſores et predeceſſores ſui habuerunt et exercuerunt ex conceſſione et confirmatione dictorum progenitorum noſtrorum ante hec tempora in perpetuum. His teſtibus venerabilibus patribus *Th. Cantuarienſi* totius *Anglie* primate, *R. Eboracenſi Anglie* primate, archiepiſcopis, *R. Londinenſi*, *W. Wyntonienſi*, *J. Elienſi*, *H. Lincolnienſi*, epiſcopis, *Edmundo* duce *Eboracenſi*, avunculo noſtro cariſſimo, *Thoma Warwickie*, *Henrico Northumbrie*, *R —— de Weſtmorlandie* comitibus *Johanne de Scarle* cancellario, *Johanne Norbury* theſaurario noſtro, *Willielmo de Roos de Hamelak*, *Wellielmo de Willoughby*, *Johanne de Cobham*, *Thoma Erpingham* camerario noſtro, *Thoma Rempſton*, ſeneſcallo hoſpitii noſtri magiſtro *Richardo de Clyfford* cuſtode privati ſigilli noſtri et aliis datum per manum noſtram apud *Weſtmonaſterium* decimo octavo die *Novembris* anno regni noſtri primo.

NOS autem omnes et ſingulas conceſſiones confirmationes et reſtitutiones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt acceptamus, approbamus ratificamus ac dilectis nobis nunc majori, ballivis, et burgenſibus ville predicte heredibus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis tenore preſentium concedimus et confirmamus ſicut charte predicte rationabiliter teſtantur et prout iidem major ballivi et burgenſes ville predicte libertatibus et quietanciis predictis uti et gaudere debent ipſique et anteceſſores ſui majores ballivi et burgenſes ejuſdem ville libertatibus et quietanciis illis a tempore confectionis cartarum predictarum rationabiliter uti et gaudere conſueverunt. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes teſte me ipſo apud *Leiceſtriam* viceſimo quarto die *Maji* anno regni noſtri ſecundo.

NOS autem omnia et ſingula franchefias, libertates, privilegia, quietancias, immunitates, conceſſiones, confirmationes et reſtitutiones predictas, rata habentes et

grata, ea pro nobis heredibus, et ſucceſſoribus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt acceptamus approbamus et ratificamus ac omnia et ſingula franchefias, libertates, privilegia, quietantias et immunitates predicta dilectis nobis nunc majori ballivis et burgenſibus ville predicte, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis tenore preſentium concedimus et confirmamus ſicut carte predicte rationabiliter teſtantur et prout iidem major, ballivi et burgenſes ejuſdem ville *Nottyngham* vel predeceſſores ſui unquam franchefiis, libertatibus, privilegiis, quietantiis et immunitatibus predictis uti et gaudere debent, potuerunt ſeu debuerunt ipſique vel predeceſſores ſui franchefiis, libertatibus, privilegiis, quietantiis et immunitatibus illis unquam poſt confectionem cartarum predictarum rationabiliter uti et gaudere conſueverunt potuerunt vel debuerunt licet dicti nunc major, ballivi et burgenſes ejuſdem ville vel predeceſſores ſui franchefiis libertatibus, privilegiis, quietantiis et immunitatibus predictis ſeu eorum aliquo abuſi vel non uſi fuerint. *Et ulterius de uberiori gratia noſtra ex mero motu et certa ſcientia noſtris, conceſſimus et per preſentes confirmamus pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, nunc burgenſibus ejuſdem ville* Nottyngham *que eſt et diu extitit villa ſub certa forma corporata ac eorundem burgenſium, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus burgenſibus ipſius ville in perpetuum* quod villa illa de majore et burgenſibus ex nunc in perpetuum ſit corporata et quod iidem major et burgenſes et ſucceſſores ſui majores et burgenſes ville illius ſic corporate ſint una communitas perpetua corporata in re et nomine per nomen *majoris et burgenſium ville Nottyngham* habeantque ſucceſſionem perpetuam, et quod major et burgenſes ville illius et ſucceſſores ſui predicti per idem nomen ſint habiles et capaces in lege ad omni moda, placita, ſectas, querelas et demandas nec non actiones reales perſonales et mixtas quaſcunque per ipſos ſeu contra ipſos motas ſeu movendas in quibuſcunque curiis noſtris, heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorm aut aliorum quorumcunque tam coram nobis, heredibus vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris ubicunque fuerimus, et coram nobis, heredibus ſucceſſoribus noſtris in cancellaria noſtra heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum; quam coram quibuſcunque juſticiariis et judicibus ſpiritualibus et ſecularibus, proſequenda et defendenda et quod in eiſdem placitare poſſint et placitari, reſpondere et reſponderi et quod major et burgenſes ejuſdem ville et ſucceſſores ſui per idem nomen terras tenementa, poſſeſſiones et hereditamenta quecunque adquirere poſſint, tenere ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum. Et inſuper de abundantiori gratia noſtra ex mero motu et certa ſcientia noſtris conceſſimus pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, predictis nunc majori et burgenſibus ville illius et ſucceſſoribus ſuis burgenſibus ejuſdem ville in perpetuum *quod eadem villa Nottyngham ac precinctus ejuſdem prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur qui infra corpus comitatus Nottyngham jam exiſtunt et continentur ab eodem comitatu a quinto decimo die menſis ſeptembris proxime futuro ſeparati, diſtincti, diviſi, et in omnibus penitus exempti exiſtant in perpetuum tam per terram quam per aquam* caſtro noſtro *Nottyngham* et meſſuagio noſtro vocato le *Kyngeſhall* in quo eſt goala noſtra comitatuum noſtrorum *Nottyngham* et *Derby* tantummodo exceptis. Et quod eadem villa *Nottyngham* et precinctus ejuſdem prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis, ſint ab eodem die comitatus per ſe et non parcella dicti comitatus *Nottyngham* et quod eadem villa *Nott.* et precinctus ejuſdem prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis, *comitatus ville Nottyngham per ſe in perpetuum nuncupentur teneantur et habeantur.* Et quod dicti nunc burgenſes ejuſdem ville et ſucceſſores ſui burgenſes ville illius in perpetuum loco duorum ballivorum ejuſdem ville habeant duos vicecomites in eiſdem villa et precinctu *de ſeipſis eligendos* nec non vicecomitatum ejuſdem ville et precinctuum ejuſdem ville prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur, exceptis preexceptis uſque diem ſancti

Michaelis

Michaelis archangeli tunc proxime futurum, et per eundem diem quousque in eodem die *alii duo burgenses* ejusdem ville in vicecomites ville illius et precinctuum ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis pro anno tunc proxime futuro per tunc majorem et burgenses ville illius eligantur et quod ex tunc vice-comites ville illius et precinctuum ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis annuatim in perpetuum in festo sancti *Michaelis* archangeli eligentur et perficientur in forma subscripta videlicet: Major et burgenses ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* pro tempore existentes quolibet anno in loco duorum ballivorum ville illius eligent *de seipsis duas personas idoneas* in vice-comites ejusdem ville et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis eodem modo quo burgenses ville illius in ballivos ejusdem ville ante hec tempora eligi consueverunt et quod burgenses ejusdem ville in vice-comites illius et precinctuum ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis in forma predicta eligendi statim post electionem de se factam sacramenta sua coram majore ville illius qui pro tempore fuerit, ad officium vice-comitum comitatus illius debite et legitime exequendum prestabunt et quod extra eandem villam ad sacramenta sua prestanda non transibunt quorum quidem vicecomitum nomina sub sigillo majoratus illius ville *Nottyngham* in cancellariam nostram heredum et successorum nostrorum annuatim infra duodecim dies electionem hujusmodi proxime sequentes mittentur, et quod tam quilibet burgensis ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* in majorem ville illius in posterum eligendus, eo ipso et quam citius in majorem ville illius electus fuerit quam nunc major ejusdem ville, sit ex tunc escaetor noster heredum et successorum nostrorum in villa et precinctibus illius durante toto tempore quo aliquis hujusmodi burgensis in officio majoratus ville illius steterit et quod nullo tempore futuro aliquis alius escaetor aut vice-comites in, seu de eadem villa *Nottyngham* et precinctibus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis quam de burgensibus ejusdem ville ut predicitur fiend: quovis modo fiant seu existant et quod escaetor et vice-comites ejusdem ville et eorum successores in perpetuum in eadem villa et precinctibus ejusdem prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis easdem habeant potestatem, jurisdictionem, auctoritatem, et libertatem, ac quecunque alia ad officia escaetoris et vice-comitum pertinentia quas et que ceteri escaetores et vice-comites nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum alibi infra regnum nostrum *Anglie* habent vel habebunt aut habere debent, seu debebunt, et quod omnia et singula talia brevia precepta et mandata qualia per vice-comites *Nottyngham* seu per ballivos ejusdem ville, infra eandem villam seu precinctus ejusdem ante hec tempora quovismodo serviri seu exequi consueverunt aut debuerunt vice-comitibus ejusdem ville *Nottyngham* ex nunc in futurum pro tempore existentibus a dicto quinto decimo die septembris immediate in perpetuum dirigantur, demandentur, liberentur et quod vice-comites ejusdem ville et precinctuum ejusdem ex nunc in futurum pro tempore existentes comitatum suum comitatus illius ville *Nottyngham* infra eandem villam et precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis per diem lune de mense in mensem continue teneant in futurum eisdem modo et forma prout alii vicecomites nostri alibi infra regnum nostrum predictum comitatus suos tenent seu prout alii vice-comites nostri heredum et successorum nostrorum alibi in eodem regno comitatus suos tenebunt seu tenere deberent et quod iidem nunc burgenses ville illius et successores sui in perpetuum habeant curiam ibidem ad eorum libitum de omnibus et singulis contractibus, conventionibus et transgressionibus, tam contra pacem quam aliter factis ac aliis rebus, causis et materiis quibuscunque infra eandem villam, seu precinctus ejusdem ville prout se extendunt vel utuntur exceptis pre-exceptis quovis modo emergentibus seu contingentibus de die in diem in guyhalda ejusdem ville coram majore illius

lius ville ſeu ejus locum tenente ac vicecomitibus ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſtentibus tenendam. Et quod major ville illius pro tempore exiſtens aut ejus locum tenens et vicecomites ville illius pro tempore exiſtentes a dicto quinto decimo die menſis ſeptembris habeant poteſtatem et authoritatem ad audiendum et terminandum in curia illa omnimoda placita, ſectas, querelas, cauſas, et demandas, nec non actiones reales, perſonales et mixtas quaſcunque infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejuſdem ville prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis, motas vel movendas tam in preſentia noſtra heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quam in abſentia noſtra heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum cum omnimodis proficuis curie illius ex nunc in futurum qualitercunque contingentibus ſeu provenientibus vicecomitibus ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſtentibus ad uſum ſuum proprium ſolvendis, ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum aut juſticiariorum noſtrorum heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quorumcunque ſeu ſeneſcalli vel mareſcalli hoſpitii noſtri, heredum ſeu ſucceſſorum noſtrorum ſive eſcaetorum vicecomitum aut aliorum ballivorum vel miniſtorum noſtrorum heredum ſeu ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quorumcunque. Et quod iidem ſeneſcallus et mareſcallus de cognitione placitorum de hujuſmodi contractibus, conventionibus, tranſgreſſionibus, rebus, cauſis aut materiis quibuſcunque infra eandem villam ſeu libertatem vel precinctus ejuſdem prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis emergentibus vel contingentibus, ſe ex nunc in futurum nullatenus intromittant, nec nullus eorum ullo modo ſe intromittat. Et quod dicti eſcaetor et vicecomites ejuſdem ville *Nottyngham* pro tempore exiſtentes quolibet anno ſeparatim proficua ſua facere et computare poſſint coram theſaurario et baronibus de ſcaccario noſtro et heredum ac ſucceſſorum noſtrorum per attornatos eorundem, eſcaetoris et vicecomitum illius ville ad hoc ſeparatim deputatos et deputandos per literas patentes ſub ſigillis officiorum eorundem eſcaetoris et vicecomitum ejuſdem ville tangen: unde computabiles fuerint et quod attornati illi ad proficua et computa hujuſmodi facienda et reddenda loco ipſorum eſcaetoris et vicecomitum per eoſdem theſaurarium et barones juxta vim et effectum iſtarum noſtrarum literarum admittantur, abſque hoc quod dicti eſcaetor et vicecomites ejuſdem ville *Nottyngham* ſeu eorum ſucceſſores aut aliquis eorum extra eandem villam ad computandum de aliquibus ad officia ſua ſeu officium alicujus eorum ſpectantibus perſonaliter venire compellantur ſeu teneantur aut eorum aliquis compellatur ſeu teneatur quovis modo. Et quod quilibet eſcaetor illius ville *Nottyngham* qui pro tempore erit ſtatim poſt prefectionem ſuam preſtet ſingulis annis in perpetuum in eadem villa et non alibi ſacramentum ſuum de officio illo bene et fideliter faciendo coram coronatoribus vel uno coronatorum ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſtentibus, abſque eo quod idem eſcaetor illius ville *Nottyngham* vel ſucceſſores ſui ad ſacramenta ſua hujuſmodi facienda extra eandem villam alibi coram aliquibus aliis ſeu aliquo alio venire compellatur ſeu compellantur. Ita ſemper quod infra duodecim dies proxime poſt electionem majoris ville illius ſequentes, de nomine eſcaetoris illius ville ſingulis annis ad ſcaccarium noſtrum heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum ſub ſigillo majoratus ipſius ville *Nottyngham* certificetur. Conceſſimus etiam ex mero motu et certa ſcientia noſtris pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris predictis, prefatis nunc burgenſibus dicte ville *Nottyngham* et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum catalla quarumcunque perſonarum tam ad ſectam noſtram heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quam aliorum quorumcunque pro aliquibus feloniis murdris aut aliis offenſis damnatarum, convictarum aut aliquo modo attinctarum ac aliarum perſonarum quarumcunque ex quacunque cauſa ut legatarum tam ad ſectam noſtram heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quam aliorum quorumcunque nec non catalladis advocata felonum de ſe et deodanda

infra

infra eandem villam *Nottyngham* et precinctus ejuſdem ville prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis reperta et inventa et quod iidem nunc burgenſes illius ville et ſucceſſores ſui habeant in perpetuum omnia amerciamenta, redemptiones et exitus, forisfactos vel forisfaciendos ac omnes fines pro tranſgreſſionibus et aliis delictis, negligentiis, miſpriſionibus et contemptibus quibuſcunque ac etiam fines pro licentia concordandi et omnia que ad nos, et heredes noſtros quovis modo pertinere poterunt de hominibus vel aliquibus tenentibus ſeu habitantibus ville illius nec non omnia exitus, fines et amerciamenta de quibuſcunque plegiis et manu captoribus alicujus perſonæ infra eandem villam *Nottyngham* commorantis ſeu ibidem integre vel non integre tenentis exiſtentis licet perſona illa ſeu plegii vel manucaptores ille de nobis, heredibus vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris ſeu de aliis tenuerit vel tenuerint, nec non de omnibus et ſingulis burgenſibus ejuſdem ville tam reſidentibus quam non reſidentibus licet illi integre tenentes ibidem non fuerint ſeu ibidem vel alibi de nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris ſeu de aliis tenuerint in quibuſcunque curiis noſtris heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum tam coram nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris ubicunque fuerimus, quam coram nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris in cancellaria noſtra heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum ac etiam coram theſaurario et baronibus noſtris heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum de ſcaccario et coram juſticiariis noſtris heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum de banco et coram ſeneſcallo et mareſcallo ſeu clerico mercati hoſpitii noſtri heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum qui pro tempore fuerint et in aliis curiis noſtris heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quibuſcunque, et coram juſticiariis itinerantibus ad communia placita ſeu ad placita foreſte et quibuſcunque aliis juſticiariis et miniſtris noſtris heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, tam in preſentia noſtra heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quam in abſentia noſtra heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum et quod ipſi per ſe vel per miniſtros ſuos omnia fines, amerciamenta, redemptiones, exitus, forisfacturoſque hujuſmodi et omnia que ad nos heredes vel ſucceſſores noſtros pertinere deberent ſi preſens conceſſio noſtra facta non fuiſſet levare, percipere et habere poſſint ſine occaſione vel impedimento noſtri heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum juſticiariorum, eſcaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum aut aliorum ballivorum ſeu miniſtrorum noſtrorum quorumcunque. Et ulterius ex mero motu et certa ſcientia noſtris predictis, conceſſimus pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris predictis, prefatis nunc burgenſibus dicte ville *Nottyngham* ac eorum heredibus et ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum quod iidem burgenſes ac eorum heredes et ſucceſſores de tempore in tempus eligere poſſint de ſeipſis ſeptem aldermannos quorum quidem aldermannorum unus ſemper in majorem ville illius eligatur ac major ejuſdem ville exiſtat. Qui quidem aldermanni ſic electi in hujuſmodi officiis aldermannorum ejuſdem ville durante vita ſua permaneant et exiſtant, et quilibet eorum permaneat et exiſtat niſi ipſi vel eorum aliquis per ſuam ſpecialem requiſitionem reſiduis burgenſibus ville illius pro tempore exiſtentibus faciendam ſeu propter aliquam notabilem cauſam ab aldermannis ſuis ſeu aldermannia ſua per majorem et burgenſes ville illius pro tempore exiſtentibus amoti fuerint ſeu amotus erit, et quod obiente ſeu qualitercunque decedente vel amoto hujuſmodi aldermanno ab officio ſuo aldermanie habeant major et burgenſes ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſtentes ac eorum heredes et ſucceſſores in perpetuum plenam poteſtatem et authoritatem tenore preſentium eligendi unum alium burgenſem de ſeipſis in aldermannum ville illius loco ipſius aldermanni ſic obientis, decedentis vel amoti et ſic de tempore in tempus in perpetuum obiente decidente vel amoto aliquo hujuſmodi aldermanno ville illius in forma ſupradicta. Et quod aldermanni ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſtentes ſint juſticiarii noſtri, heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum ad pacem

infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejuſdem ville prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis conſervandam in perpetuum, et quod ſeptem aldermanni illi ſex, quinque, quatuor et tres eorum quorum majorem ville illius pro tempore exiſtentem unum preſentem eſſe volumus, plenam habeant proteſtatem et auctoritatem ad inquirendum audiendum et terminandum tam omnimodas felonias, murdra, trangreſſiones et miſpriſſiones, quam omnimoda alia cauſas, querelas, contemptus et malefacta ac cetera quecunque que ad aliquos juſticiarios infra regnum noſtrum *Anglie* pertinent ſeu pertinere poterunt ſeu debebunt in futurum, ad audiendum inquirendum et terminandum vel quovis modo corrigendum infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejuſdem prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis qualitercunque contingentia ſeu emergentia nec non correctionem et punitionem eorundem adeo plene et integre ſicut cuſtodes pacis et juſticiarii ad felonias tranſgreſſiones et alia malefacta audienda, determinanda aſſignati et aſſignandi ac juſticiarii ſervientium, laboratorum et aliorum artificiorum in comitatu *Nottyngham* ſeu alibi infra regnum noſtrum *Anglie* extra villam et libertatem predictam habent vel habebunt qualitercunque in futurum. Conceſſimus inſuper ex mero motu et certa ſcientia noſtris predictis, pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris predictis eiſdem burgenſibus ville predicte ac heredibus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, quod ipſi in perpetuum habeant omnimoda fines, exitus, forisfacturas et amerciamenta coram aliquibus aldermannis et majore ejuſdem ville et cuſtodibus pacis ſeu ratione juſticiarie pacis ibidem facta vel facienda, forisfacta vel forisfacienda aut ratione hujuſmodi juſticiarie pacis ibidem infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejuſdem ville prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis, qualitercunque provenientia per miniſtros ſuos proprios levanda et percipienda in auxilium et ſupportationem grandium onerum eidem ville indies incumbentium aut in eadem contingentium et emergentium. Et quod predicti nunc burgenſes ejuſdem ville *Nottyngham* eorumque heredes et ſucceſſores in perpetuum habeant forisfacturam omnium victualium infra eandem villam et precinctus illos per legem *Anglie* qualitercunque forisfaciendorum videlicet panis, vini, et ſerviſie ac aliorum victualium quorumcunque que ad mercandiſas non pertinent. Et inſuper ex mero motu et certa ſcientia noſtris predictis, conceſſimus et per preſentes confirmamus pro nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris predictis, prefatis nunc burgenſibus dicte ville *Nottyngham* ac eorum heredibus et ſucceſſoribus predictis in perpetuum quod ſeneſcallus et mareſcallus hoſpitii noſtri heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum ac clericus mercati hoſpitii noſtri heredum ſeu ſucceſſorum noſtrorum de cetero nec in preſentia noſtra nec in abſentia noſtra heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum non ingrediantur, nec ſedeant nec eorum aliquis ingrediatur nec ſedeat infra eandem villam aut libertatem et precinctus ejuſdem ville prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis ad officia ſua ſeu officium alicujus eorum ibidem in aliquo excercendum ſeu quovismodo exequendum vel faciendum, nec in placitum trahant vel trahat aliquos burgenſes ejuſdem ville aut aliquas perſonas infra eandem villam ſeu libertatem et precinctus ejuſdem ville prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur exceptis preexceptis reſidentes, pro aliquibus materiis, cauſis, placitis, querelis, aut rebus quibuſcunque coram eis ſeu eorum aliquo emergentibus ſeu exiſtentibus quoquo modo in futurum. Conceſſimus etiam ex mero motu et certa ſcientia noſtris predictis, et licentiam dedimus pro nobis, heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris predictis, prefatis nunc burgenſibus predicte ville *Nottyngham* et ſucceſſoribus ſuis et cuicunque alii burgenſi ejuſdem ville pro tempore exiſtentibus qui aldermannus ville illius exiſtet quod aldermanni ejuſdem ville in perpetuum pro tempore exiſtentes uti valeant togis capiciis et collobiis de una ſecta et una liberata,

berata, ſimul cum furruris et linaturis et collobiis illis convenientibus eiſdem modo et forma prout major et aldermanni civitatis noſtre *Londini* utuntur ſtatuto de liberatis pannorum et capiciorum aut aliquo alio ſtatuto ſive ordinatione ante hec tempora edito non obſtante. Volumus tamen quod quilibet predictorum eſcaetorum et vicecomitum ville illius pro tempore exiſtentium prout ad ſuum ſpectat officium de omni eo infra eandem villam ac libertatem et precinctus ejuſdem ville exceptis omnimodis finibus exitibus et amerciamentis predictis coram juſticiariis pacis infra eandem villam et precinctus ejuſdem ville prout ſe extendunt vel utuntur, exceptis preexceptis ratione juſticiarie pacis ibidem factis ſeu faciendis, forisfactis ſeu forisfaciendis qualitercunque provenientibus et exceptis ceteris premiſſis, prefatis nunc burgenſibus ville illius et ſucceſſoribus ſuis per nos virtute preſentium ut premittitur conceſſis, quod ad nos et heredes ac ſucceſſores noſtros de jure pertinere et de quo eſcaetores, et vicecomites noſtri dicti comitatus *Nottyngham* ſeu eorum alter coram theſaurario et baronibus de ſcaccario noſtro heredum et ſucceſſorum noſtrorum ſi preſens carta noſtra eiſdem nunc burgenſibus facta non exiſteret, computare deberent ſeu deberet coram eiſdem theſaurario et baronibus computum ſuum per attornatos ſuos ut predictum eſt reddere teneantur ac nobis et prefatis heredibus ac ſucceſſoribus noſtris inde prout juſtum fuerit reſpondere teneantur proviſo ſemper quod predicti nunc major et burgenſes dicte ville *Nottyngham* nec eorum ſucceſſores ad aliqua, libertates, franchefias ſeu privilegia burgenſibus ville illius ſeu ballivis et burgenſibus ejuſdem ville per antea quovis modo ſpectantia ſeu pertinentia licet eadem libertates, franchefie ſeu privilegia aut eorum aliquod per preſentes dictis nunc burgenſibus ville illius et ſucceſſoribus ſuis concedantur vel concedatur quoquomodo clamandi et habendi in jure et titulo ſuis per antea pertinentibus ſeu ſpectantibus aliquo modo per acceptationem preſentium excludantur, barrentur, aut eſtoppentur ſed quod bene licet dictis nunc majori et burgenſibus ejuſdem ville et ſucceſſoribus ſuis omnia et ſingula hujuſmodi libertates, franchefias et privilegia burgenſibus ville illius aut ballivis et burgenſibus ville illius per antea pertinentia vel de jure pertinere debentia in jure et titulo ſuis, ſibi inde ante datum preſentium pertinentia vel ſpectantia, clamare, gaudere et habere aliqua conceſſione de aliquo eorundem libertatum franchefiarum ſeu privilegiorum in preſentibus factorum, ſeu acceptatione preſentium per eoſdem majorem et burgenſes vel ſucceſſores ſuos non obſtante. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris predictis, quod prefati burgenſes ville noſtre predicte ac eorum heredes et ſucceſſores omnia et ſingula hujuſmodi cognitiones, franchefias, libertates et immunitates ac omnia alia premiſſa prout ſuperius ſpecialiter expreſſantur, habeant teneant et exerceant ac eis et eorum ſingulis plene, libere, integre, pacifice, et quiete, in perpetuum gaudeant et utantur abſque impedimento perturbatione moleſtatione ſeu impedimento noſtri heredum, vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum aut aliquorum officiariorum ſeu miniſtrorum noſtrorum, heredum, vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quorumcunque ſicut predictum eſt modo et forma ſuperius declaratis, aliquo dono ſive conceſſione per nos aut per aliquem progenitorum noſtrorum burgenſibus ejuſdem ville *Nottyngham* vel predeceſſoribus ſuis ante hec tempora factis, et quod inde ſeu de valore catallorum, amerciamentorum, exituum, finium, ſeu ceterorum premiſſorum expreſſa mentio facta non exiſtit, non obſtante.

IN cujus &c teſte rege apud *Wynton xxviij junii* per breve de privato ſigillo et pro quinque marcis ſolutis in hanaperio.

THIS is a true copy of the record:

George Holmes.

deputy keeper of the records in the tower of *London. October* 16 1735.

The caſe of the Corporation of *Nottingham*, as it was truly ſtated by *William Sacheverel* of *Barton*, Eſq;

THE town of *Nottingham* has always claimed to have been a borough by preſcription: And it cannot well be doubted that it has been ſo; for it appears by *Doomſday-Book*, in the time of king *William* I. that the burgeſſes of *Nottingham* then had divers houſes and parcels of land in *Nottingham*; and the burgeſſes of that town were one hundred and ſeventy three in number, in the time of *Edward* the confeſſor.

THAT town has alſo always claimed to have been a corporation by preſcription: And it is hard to believe it otherwiſe, becauſe no charter of its firſt incorporating could yet be found; and the charters granted to the burgeſſes of that town by king *Henry* the 2d. and king *John*, do imply them as a body corporate before thoſe times.

YET it appears by the charter of king *Edward* I. that there was no mayor of that town before his reign; for that he then was pleaſed to grant to the burgeſſes of that town a privilege, that they then after ſhould chuſe a mayor out of themſelves annually; and ſome of their former charters as well as that, ſhew that for ſome time before they had only bailiffs of that town. From the time of *Edward* I. under mayor and bailiffs the town continued till the time of *Henry* VI. who was pleaſed to make it a county, and grant them ſheriffs inſtead of bailiffs, and the privilege of chuſing out of themſelves, ſeven aldermen, and one of them annually to be mayor; and that the aldermen (as long as they ſo continued) ſhould be juſtices of the peace within that town; and moreover, that the burgeſſes of the town of *Nottingham* ſhould for ever be a body corporate, by the name of mayor and burgeſſes. Nor has any charter ſince, nor any bye-law that can be heard of, given the aldermen any more power than they had by that charter, which was then, nothing more, than every burgeſs of that town had, except being juſtices of the peace and wearing gowns and hoods; ſo that the aldermen, (tho' of late they have taken upon them to ſit as members of the council of that town) can neither preſcribe to that power, becauſe there were no aldermen in that town before king *Henry* the 6th's days; nor can they claim to be of the council of that town by

by force of any charter, for no charter either in *Henry* the 6th's time, or ſince, has granted them any ſuch authority, nor did they pretend to ſit in that council by virtue of any bye-law, tho' their right of ſitting and voting there, has been denied in the council by the members thereof.

THE aldermen indeed in king *James's* time began, (tho' they had no right ſo to do) to take upon them to be part of the council, and to intermeddle in the town's concerns, and to encroach ſo far upon the burgeſſes, without their conſent, as to pretend to have a right in the ſetting and diſpoſing of the corporation lands, and of the bridge lands and ſchool lands; but the burgeſſes were ſo far from conſenting to their having any ſuch power or authority, that they in the year 1605, by their petition to the lords of the council table, complained of the encroachments of the aldermen and prayed redreſs; upon which the lords of the council referred the examination of the matter in controverſy to the judges of aſſize that went that circuit, to the end that they might be certified and better informed by the ſaid juſtices, of ſuch courſe as upon good advice and deliberation they ſhould find in their judgment agreeable to law, and meet to be ſet down and ordered in that behalf; who accordingly entered into conſideration of the complaints on both ſides and adviſed with the reſt of the judges touching the charter granted to that corporation, and all other matters meet to be conſidered of, concerning the matters in controverſy, and returned certificates of their opinions of ſuch order of agreement as they thought fit and convenient to be obſerved and eſtabliſhed, according to law and juſtice for the public good and government of the ſaid town. Wherefore the mayor and parties indifferently ſent up to ſollicit a peaceful end of thoſe controverſies, having taken knowledge did conſent thereto; and thereupon by conſent of the ſaid parties, it was among other things ordered; That there ſhould be a council in that town of twenty four perſons only, out of which the aldermen for the time being, ſhould always be excepted; and that the ſaid council, with the mayor, or the greater part of them, being at ſuch aſſembly, without any other of the ſaid corporation, ſhould ſet and let the town's-lands, bridge-lands, and ſchool-lands, taking unto them the chamberlains, bridge-maſters and ſchool-wardens, reſpectively, as their places for the lands within their ſeveral offices ſhould require, as by the ſaid order and agreement, which the burgeſſes have ready to produce when occaſion ſhall require, will plainly appear. So that now all pretences of the aldermen being of the council, or having any thing to do with the corporation-lands, ſchool-lands, or the bridge-lands, was adjudged againſt, both by the judges, and the lords of the privy-council, and accordingly was wholly laid aſide, till of late.

THE caſe ſtanding thus, and the mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes of that corporation being by their burgeſs oath particularly obliged *that the franchiſes of the ſaid town they will maintain, ſuſtain with their bodies, their goods and their chattels to their power, and them not let neither for love nor dread, without regard of any man, but maintain the laws, good cuſtoms, and franchiſes of that town*: And divers burgeſſes of that town being informed, about the beginning of *Eaſter-Term* laſt, that the mayor and ſome of the aldermen of that town had a deſign to ſurrender the charters of that corporation; it was ſcarce credited by any of the burgeſſes, that the mayor, or almoſt any of the aldermen, would conſent to do any thing ſo directly contrary to their burgeſs oath; yet divers burgeſſes of the ſaid town conſidering they had taken the ſaid oath for preſerving the rights of the town, thought it but convenient

nient for the prevention of the ill conſequences which they well knew muſt befal that town if their charters ſhould be delivered up, and a new charter taken without the privity, conſent, or hearing of the burgeſſes of that town, to order four caveats to be entered; and accordingly in *Eaſter-Term*, ordered two to be entered at the lord *Chancellor's*, and two at the *Attorney-General's*, one of which caveats in each place was againſt paſſing any new charter to the town of *Nottingham*, without the privity, conſent, or hearing, of the burgeſſes of that town; the other againſt the accepting of anyſurrender of any charter of that town without the like privity, conſent, and hearing. Which ſaid caveats were entered accordingly.

AND ſo the matter reſted till the 25th of *July* laſt; but upon that day the mayor called a council without giving notice what the buſineſs would be, unleſs it was to thoſe of his own party and confederacy. But that he had thoughts of ſurrendering when he came to the hall, will be pretty manifeſt from what he did after the queſtion was put to the vote and the poll taken: There appeared at the hall the mayor and five aldermen and two and twenty of the council, and Mr. *William Toplady*, (who the laſt year by order of *Gervas Rippon*, the then mayor, was ſworn in as alderman, tho' Mr. *Sherwin*, who ſtood in competition with Mr. *Toplady*, had near twice as many votes; upon which Mr. *Sherwin* brought his *Mandamus*, and the cauſe is yet undecided in the court of *King's-Bench*) after ſome buſineſs in the hall was diſpatched, the mayor cauſed a queſtion to be put for ſurrendering the charters of that town; and tho' it was declared by ſome of the council that the aldermen had no right to vote therein, yet the mayor cauſed a poll to be taken and admitted them and Mr. *Toplady* as voters, ſave only that Mr. alderman *Edge* ſuſpended his vote and gave it neither way. The reſt voted as followeth: *viz.*

For ſurrendering the Charter.	Againſt ſurrendering the charter.
Gervas Wild, mayor,	*William Greaves*, alderman,
Chriſtopher Hall, *John Parker*, *Gervas Rippon*, aldermen,	*John Greaves*, *Samuel Richards*, coroners,
William Toplady, alderman *de facto*,	*Robert Green*, ſheriff,
William Mabbot,	*Huntingdon Eyre*,
Edward Mabbot,	*Roger Riley*,
William Petty,	*Thomas Walker*,
Robert Wortley,	*Richard Smith*,
Hugh Walker,	*Francis Salmon*,
William Woolhouſe,	*Ralph Bennet*,
John Whitby,	*John Sherwin*,
Thomas Lee,	*Samuel Smith*,
John Unwin.	*Thomas Trigg*,
	William Smith.

SO that if the aldermen ſhould be admitted to have a right to vote in the council, yet there was no majority for the ſurrender; but on the contrary, the aldermen having no colour of right either by preſcription, or charter, or otherwiſe, for the reaſons aforeſaid, to be of the council; it is plain there was only the mayor and nine of the council for the ſurrender, and thirteen of the council againſt it; and conſequently that the greater part of the council voted againſt the ſurrender: Nor can

can it be imagined that the council of that corporation, (being neither ſeated by preſcription, nor veſted in by charter, but only brought in by conſent and choice of all the burgeſſes, only for the better managery of the revenues of the corporation, and diſpatch of ſome ordinary affairs, and not intruſted with many rights of that town) can pretend to any power of ſurrendering the charters and liberties of that town more than any ſmall number of burgeſſes. So that how the ſurrender of fourteen men againſt the vote of the greater number of the council, and will of almoſt all the burgeſſes, ſhould be good in law, is not yet well underſtood. And if the putting of the town-ſeal to an inſtrument without the conſent of the body corporate, ſhould be ſaid to be ſufficient in law to give away the lands and rights of any body corporate, than any thief that can but ſteal the corporation ſeal, will have it in his power, tho' he be no member of the corporation, to give up the lands and liberties thereof; which indeed would be a ſtrange piece of law and juſtice to be owned in any nation that pretends to ſenſe and honeſty. Yet Mr. *Mayor*, all this notwithſtanding, did as ſoon as the ſaid vote was over, pull out of his pocket an inſtrument in writing, purporting a ſurrender of their charters, and cauſed the town-ſeal to be affixed thereto without any further vote. The draught of the inſtrument as it is commonly ſaid, was firſt made at *London*, and thence tranſmitted to an *honourable perſon in Nottinghamſhire*, and by his order conveyed to Mr. *Mayor*. But this report if it were not for one thing, which it's believed will be proved if there be occaſion, might ſeem not to be well grounded, becauſe as it afterwards will appear, this ſurrender was not thought ſufficient, and ſo another was ſealed; which yet one of the aldermen would have to be the very ſame, word for word, with that which was firſt ſent up ſealed to *London*; as if twice ſealing would make that effectual which was not ſo by being once ſealed. But it is likely he had not heard what is commonly reported, and perhaps will be proved when time ſerves, that the firſt inſtrument for ſurrendering that was ſealed, was drawn ſo as to make a ſurrender, by the *right honourable the earl of Halifax*, and Sir *Leoline Jenkins*.

AFTER the ſaid vote touching the intended ſurrender was over, many of the burgeſſes of *Nottingham* conſidering their oath, and that there were many cuſtoms and privileges, in reference to trade, which the burgeſſes of the corporation held only by cuſtom and preſcription; and that as ſome lands which that corporation held, was by grant from ſome of his majeſty's royal predeceſſors, ſo moſt of their town-lands, (which are of great annual value) were given by private perſons; thought fit to ask advice of counſel in ſeveral points.

THE firſt queſtion propoſed to counſel was: "Whether if the charters were "ſurrendered, and a new one taken, the new grant would not preſerve the lands of "the corporation?

TO which the counſel replyed: "That if the charters of any body corporate, "were lawfully ſurrendered, then the corporation that held by ſuch charters, was "diſſolved; and that if they had any lands which had been given to that corporation, the heirs of thoſe who gave thoſe lands, would, as ſoon as ſuch ſurrender was "compleated, be intituled to the lands, and recover the ſame. — And they ſaid, "Thoſe lands which had been given to ſuch corporation by any of his majeſty's predeceſſors, his majeſty might if he pleaſed grant them again to the corporation, but "no new charter of his could, as they conceived, give the corporation any title to

" thoſe lands which had been given by private perſons, or enable the corporation " to keep them from the heirs of thoſe that gave them, in caſe ſuch ſurrender " ſhould be. — And ſo they ſay, it was reſolved by the judges when the monaſte- " ries were ſurrendered or diſſolved; and that therefore a ſpecial act of parliament " was adviſed to be made, and accordingly was made, to veſtthoſe lands in the king, " there being no other way to hinder them from going to the heirs of thoſe that gave " them, when by ſurrender they had diſſolved thoſe corporations."

THE ſecond queſtion propoſed was: " Whether if the mayor and burgeſſes of " a corporation, claim any right of common, by cuſtom or preſcription upon other " men's lands, as is the caſe of *Stafford*, *Derby*, *Coventry*, and many other corpo- " rations, they can ſurrender their charters, and yet by any new charter to be ob- " tained from his majeſty, or by any means, preſerve their right of common?"

TO which it was anſwered: " That if the mayor and burgeſſes of any corpora- " tion, claim ſuch common, and afterwards make ſuch ſurrender, and ſo diſſolve the " body corporate, their preſcription for common is deſtroyed, and tho' his majeſty " ſhould pleaſe to incorporate them a-new, yet their title to the common will, as " they conceive, be totally loſt."

THE third queſtion was: " Whether the town of *Nottingham*, being one of the " ancienteſt corporations of *England*, and free of tolls in moſt places, ſhould have " the ſame privilege if they ſurrendered their charters?

TO which it was anſwered: " That if the town of *Nottingham* ſurrendered " their charters, and ſo diſſolved their corporation, then in all other places that had " formerly tolls granted them and kept their old charters they ſhould have toll of " *Nottingham* men, and all ſuch corporations as ſhall ſo ſurrender, notwithſtanding " any new charter that can be granted them.

THE laſt queſtion propounded was: " Whether if the mayor, or any other " members of a corporation do, without the major part of the body corporate, occa- " ſion the ſurrender of the charters of that corporation, the particular perſons that " received damage by that ſurrender, may not have an action at law for recovery of " their damages?"

TO which it was anſwered: " That it was no queſtion but that every particular " perſon that ſhould be any ways damaged by ſuch ſurrender, might by actions at " common-law recover all his damages of thoſe perſons that occaſioned the ſurren- " der."

YET it was thought adviſeable, as the moſt proper way for preventing the ſurrendering of the charters, and of thoſe inconveniencies and ſuits which might be occaſioned thereby, or by taking of a new charter, if obtained by the mayor and a few burgeſſes, without the privity, conſent or hearing of the reſt; that the major part of the burgeſſes ſhould preſent Mr. *Mayor* with their ſenſe of his proceedings, and declare their *diſſent from any ſurrender*. And accordingly a writing was drawn and ſigned by betwixt three and four hundred of the burgeſſes; and then a fair copy made and examined with the original, and ſo with all the burgeſſes names to it that had

had ſubſcribed, was by ſeveral of the burgeſſes, and in the preſence of ſeveral gentlemen of quality that were no burgeſſes, preſented to the mayor on the 4th day of *Auguſt*, as the ſenſe of moſt of the burgeſſes of that town. The writing ſo preſented was as followeth, *viz*:

To Mr. *Gervas Wild*, Mayor of *Nottingham*.

SIR,

" WE whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being burgeſſes of the town of " *Nottingham*, and knowing or underſtanding, that you and thirteen more of " the corporation, have without the conſent of the burgeſſes of this town, and againſt " their will, taken upon you to agree to the ſurrender of the charters, liberties, and " franchiſes, of this corporation, and to cauſe the corporation ſeal to be affixed to an " inſtrument for making ſuch ſurrender; and being by our burgeſs-oath obliged to " preſerve as far as in us lies, all the rights and privileges of this corporation; and " conſidering what great damage it muſt neceſſarily be to the corporation in general, " and to us and every other particular burgeſs of the corporation, if the charters, li- " berties and franchiſes ſhould be ſo ſurrendered, have thought ourſelves obliged, " in order to prevent ſo great an evil, to ſignify theſe our thoughts on what you have " done or are about to do; and that many of your liberties and franchiſes, which are " only held by cuſtom and not by charter, will certainly be loſt, if you make ſuch " ſurrender as you have agreed to. We do therefore, hereby declare our diſſent " from thoſe your proceedings; and that we neither do nor ſhall conſent, or have " conſented, that any ſurrender of any charter, liberty, franchiſe, or privilege of " the corporation of *Nottingham*, ſhould be made either by you or any other member " of this corporation or other perſon or perſons whatſoever; and that we will by " all lawful ways and means oppoſe and hinder the ſurrendering or vacating of any " of the charters, rights, liberties, or privileges of this corporation; and that in " caſe you occaſion the ſurrender of any of the charters, rights, liberties, or privi- " leges of this corporation, we ſhall expect from you ſuch ſatisfaction as the law " will allow us."

THE burgeſſes were alſo adviſed, to order, and accordingly did order caveats in the names of ſome particular burgeſſes, on behalf of themſelves and moſt of the burgeſſes in the town, to be entered at the lord *Chancellor's*, the lord *Privy-Seal's*, and the *Signet-Office* againſt ſurrendering of any of the charters of that town, without the privity, conſent, and hearing of the ſaid burgeſſes, and againſt paſſing of any new charter to that town, without the like privity, conſent, and hearing. And the burgeſſes have had an account from their agent at *London*, that he had entered ſuch caveats, at the lord *Chancellor's*, and in the office of lord *Conway*, and Sir *Leolin Jenkins*, it being commonly reported that the lord *Privy-Seal* had delivered up the privy-ſeal to the ſaid Sir *Leolin*.

THE burgeſſes were farther adviſed to petition the lord *Chancellor* to be heard before any ſurrender of the charters ſhould be accepted, or any new charter to that town ſhould paſs the broad-ſeal; and accordingly a petition was drawn and ſigned by above

three hundred and ſixty burgeſſes, and a copy thereof fairly engroſſed, with the names of the burgeſſes that had ſubſcribed, was ſent and preſented to the lord *Chancellor* at *Bath*, on thurſday the 10th of this inſtant *Auguſt*, which petition was in theſe words following, *viz*:

To the Right Honourable the Lord High *Chancellor* of *England*.

The humble petition of the Burgeſſes of the town of NOTTINGHAM, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves and moſt of the Burgeſſes of that Town.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH,

" THAT the town of *Nottingham* being a borough by preſcription, and an " ancient corporation; and the burgeſſes of that town, (who are a body-cor- " porate by the name of mayor and burgeſſes) having many liberties, privi- " leges, rights and franchiſes, which they hold by grant and confirmation from his " majeſty and his royal predeceſſors, and many other rights, liberties, and privi- " leges which they hold by cuſtom or preſcription; and divers perſons having gi- " ven lands to that corporation of a very great annual value: The preſent mayor " with three or four of the aldermen, and nine other burgeſſes of that corporation, " have declared that they deſign to take a new charter, and have taken upon them, " without the conſent of your petitioners, and moſt of the burgeſſes of that town, to agree " to the ſurrender of the charters of that corporation; and have taken the town-ſeal, " and affixed to an inſtrument, deſigning thereby to make an actual and abſolute ſurren- " der of all the ſaid charters, which if they have power to effect, it will (as your " petitioners are adviſed) not only diſſolve the corporation, deprive your petitioners " and other burgeſſes of that town, of many rights, liberties, and privileges which " they held by cuſtom and preſcription, cauſe all the lands given to that corporation, " to revert to the heirs of the donors, and diſinherit your petitioners and other bur- " geſſes of that town, of all the ſaid lands, liberties, and privileges which both they " and their predeceſſors, as burgeſſes of that town have inherited and ought to en- " joy, but alſo ſubject your petitioners and their freeholds, againſt their will, to ſuch " ſervices, damages, and great inconveniencies, as may be brought upon them by " the contrivance of the ſaid mayor and aldermen, in caſe they can obtain a new " charter to paſs the broad-ſeal, without the privity, conſent, or hearing, of your pe- " titioners.

" Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Lord- " ſhip to take into conſideration the aforeſaid mis- " chiefs, damages, and inconveniences that are like " to befall your Petitioners and other burgeſſes of " that town, in caſe ſuch ſurrender ſhould be made " and accepted and a new charter taken by the ſaid " mayor and aldermen: And that your lordſhip " would

" would pleaſe, before ſuch ſurrender be accepted
" or any new charter for that town be paſſed the
" broad-ſeal, to grant your petitioners a day of hear-
" ing, and to order thereupon as ſhall be agreeable
" to equity and juſtice.

" *And your petitioners ſhall ever pray.*

THE petition being delivered as aforeſaid, and Mr. *Mayor* having been acquainted in manner aforeſaid, by the generality of the burgeſſes, that they neither had conſented nor ſhould conſent to a ſurrender, of any of the charters, rights or liberties of the town, and the burgeſſes having been adviſed by council that no inſtrument for making a ſurrender of the charters to the earl of *Hallifax* and Sir *Leoline Jenkins* could be effectual in law; it was hoped that there would not have been any farther progreſs in the buſineſs, at leaſt before the burgeſſes were heard upon their caveats and petition. And it was taken for granted, that no new inſtrument in order to any ſurrender, could be made and ſealed without calling together the council of that town; becauſe by cuſtom of that town, the town-ſeal has always uſed to be kept under the cuſtody of three locks and keys, and not taken out but in council, and thoſe three keys kept by three ſeveral perſons, for better preventing any indirect uſe of the ſeal: But contrary to the burgeſſes expectaion, it was ſignified in the public prints that came down to *Nottingham* on the 19th of *Auguſt*, *viz. That upon the 14th of Auguſt a ſurrender of Nottingham charters was made to his majeſty.* It will ſcarce be a queſtion, by what means, or how lawfully Mr. *Mayor* came by the ſeal, or how valid ſuch ſurrender is like to be.

THIS is the true caſe of the burgeſſes of *Nottingham*, who are ready to make good every matter of fact, as herein ſtated, whenever there ſhall be occaſion, and doubt not, but to prove, if they may either be heard upon their petition or caveats; and however queſtion not, but by the aſſiſtance of the courts of juſtice, they ſhall ſtill preſerve their rights, notwithſtanding all the endeavours that have been uſed to give up their charters and liberties.

Some

Some remarks of a learned Gentleman relating to the opinion of Dr. GALE, that *Nottingham* has been a Roman Station, occaſioned by his peruſal of my INTRODUCTION.

CONCERNING *Roman* remains, I have never yet met with any thing to induce me to believe there are any. And Dr. *Gale's* endeavours to fix *Antoninus's Cauſennæ* at *Nottingham* have not at all been agreed to by later writers, *viz. Baxter, Stukeley, Salmon, Horſeley.* His ſubterraneous cavities you juſtly diſallow to have any of the roman taſte in them; and there are no appearances of a roman road leading from the ſouthward to *Nottingham*, or from *Lindum* (*Lincoln*) northward. Nor perhaps has the doctor any advantage over Mr. *Baxter*, from the number of miles in the *Iter*: If I underſtand you right, the miles you ſet down from Mr. *Baxter* are the preſent computed miles; and antiquaries by comparing theſe with miles in the itinerary in places about which there are no doubts, have found that the itinerary miles are to be computed moſt commonly at 4 to 3, but ſometimes at 5 to 4, and according to this laſt reckoning 105 in the itinerary make 84 computed miles, which is within one of your number from *Baxter*.

IF by the arguments which have been brought againſt Dr. *Gale, Nottingham* be thrown out of the *Iter*, they will hold equally ſtrong againſt *Bridgeford's* being in the *Iter*. And as to its having been a ſtation, if ever it was one, it muſt have been only a *ſtatio æſtiva*, as it lies a conſiderable diſtance from any military way; but as there are no indications remaining of any ſtation thereabouts, except the pot of money found at *Wilford*; the evidence ſeems too ſlight to prove one; and eſpecially conſidering that Dr. *Stukeley* is a man extremely liable to miſtakes. I have not his book here in the country, but I remember three from amongſt ſeveral, that have fallen accidentally under my obſervation. In ſpeaking of the garden in *Stoney-ſtreet*, he mentions it as belonging to one *Hurſt*, a name never heard of there; he ſays that at *Cheſter* there are but four churches, when I was there, I had ten named to me, excluſive (I think) of St. *Oſwald's*, which is in a croſs-iſle of the cathedral, ſeparated from the reſt by a ſlight partition; and in ſome editions of *Camden's Britannia* it is expreſly ſaid that *Cheſter* has eleven pariſhes. In deſcribing the famous inſcription on *Julius Vitallis's* tomb-ſtone at *Bath*, the doctor gives a reading of one part of it, which is not only different from what plainly appears there, but inconſiſtent with any ſenſe or grammatical conſtruction.

THESE inſtances ſhew how ſuperficial an obſerver he was; and therefore in this account of the pot of money, I ſhould be glad of a little farther ſatisfaction, as whether the old man who told him of it, was one who could diſtinguiſh roman from any other ancient coin, and indeed whether he named any ſort of coin at all, but upon its being found in a pot, the doctor's own ſtrong imagination, full of antiquarian ideas might preſently convert the pot into an urn, and the money into roman coin.

UPON which I took the liberty with all due ſubmiſſion to offer to that moſt judicious gentleman's farther conſideration, —— This Reply:

I readily agree that Dr, *Stukeley* commits many errors, where he has only caſt a tranſitory eye upon places and things, or not maturely weighed every circumſtance. I could mention a number of miſtakes, beſides thoſe you have pointed out, one only ſhall ſuffice at this time, which if it is not a wilful one, ſhews the utmoſt degree of indolence. He ſays p. 113. That below *Rocheſter*-bridge there lie about 50 of our biggeſt firſt rate men of war: when by asking any common ſailor he might have been informed, that we have but ſeven of that rate: Yet in other places where he has beſtowed due attention, his obſervations are not to be ſlighted, which I take to be likewiſe your opinion of the doctor, ſince among other late writers you are pleaſed to make uſe of his name againſt the dean.

FOR my part I always read him with caution, as appears by ſome of my notes, which probably may have eſcaped your notice. *So much of the doctor.*

I frankly confeſs I never yet could find any roman remains at *Nottingham*, (tho' I have ſeen a conſiderable number of roman coins, ſaid to be found in the pariſh of *Plumtre*) but I may notwithſtanding be allowed with ſome eminent antiquaries, Dr. *Plot*, *Somner*, and others, to be of opinion that diſtances, and the neighbourhood of military ways are not very ſlight proofs All antiquaries agree that *Eaſt-Bridgeford* was a roman ſtation; they alſo allow that the diſtance from one ſtation to another is commonly obſerved to have been 8, 9 to 10 miles, this being granted, would not one reaſonably conjecture our *Bridgeford* conveniently ſituated near the river *Trent* and not quite 5 itinerary miles N. W. of the *Foſſe-way*, and between 8 and 9 itinerary miles diſtant from the other *Bridgeford*, to have alſo been a ſtation? The diſtance from the *Foſſe-way* ought not to be looked upon as a great one, for the romans did not always place their ſtations near their roads as is plainly apparent in *Littleburgh*, which lies upwards of 9 computed miles N. W. of the roman highway, and would perhaps not have been made a ſtation had it not been ſituated ſo near the river *Trent*, which ſame reaſon favours our *Bridgeford*, and if beſides the pot of coin Dr. *Stukeley* ſpeaksof, ſhould prove to have been roman, our title will not be ſo weak as it may at firſt appear; nor is it very improbable, if we conſider that the roman coins found about *Eaſt-Bridgeford* and elſewhere are moſt of them braſs, pretty large, and thick, and the britiſh and ſaxon coins generally ſmaller and thinner, and moſt of the latter ſilver or mixed metal, and that they are commonly found ſcattered and in ſmall quantities, and ſeldom in pots or urns; to which if we add, that upon finding this pot, doubtleſs divers people were acquainted with it, and the clergyman of the pariſh, or ſome perſon more knowing than the old man, might have told him that that coin was roman.

AS to what relates to the miles, you will find upon examination that *Gale* and *Baxter* uſe much the ſame meaſure, be they therefore itinerary or computed ones, the dean in this particular holds the ſame advantage over *Baxter* as before, and conſequently it does not clearly appear that *Nottingham* is fairly thrown out of the *Iter*.

IN order to be the better ſatisfied, which of theſe two learned gentlemen's conjecture is the beſt founded, it will not be amiſs to let Mr. *Baxter* ſpeak for himſelf: *p.* 65. he ſays:

Cantenſis:

Cantennis: Ita enim ausus sum reponere in Antonino pro vitioso Causennis vel Gausennis ut edidit similerus, quod nihil esse necesse est. Solute quis scripserit cant en (vel an) isc, sive ambitus vel flexura aquæ. Hæc urbs hodie Grantham est in majoribus icenis sive Lindensi conventu. Siquidem idem sonat Britannis Grant quod & Cant sicuti supra docuimus in voce ad Tavum: Et Grantham etiam ibrida compositione profertur pro Grant avon. Amnis scilicet curvatura.

NOW having set down the opinions of these two authors in their own words, the case stands thus:

Dr. *Gale* with a very small and allowable alteration, changes *Causennas* into *Causennas*, and without straining makes the etymology suit *Nottingham*, he supports this opinion by making his distances agree with the Itinerary, besides which it may be said in favour of him, that the station, *East-Bridgeford*, is at a proper distance for *Nottingham* or *West Bridgeford* either, to be likewise one, and that the *Fosse-way* coming from *Lindum* (*Lincoln*) runs at an inconsiderable distance on the left hand of it, not to say one word of the pot of coin.

Mr. *Baxter*, assumes an authority, hardly (if at all) allowable, to make a very considerable alteration in the name, when in favour of his *Grantham* he turns *Causennas* into *Cantennas*, and from the turning of the river near *Grantham* and no other concurring circumstance, he positively affirms *Cantennas* to be *Grantham*, tho' there be no roman road from *Gormanchester* to *Grantham*, at the same time that, using the same measure of miles with doctor *Gale*, he is no less than 20 miles short of the Itinerary.

YOU mention that later writers have not at all agreed with Dr. *Gale*, this (with humble submission) is pleading authority. I would willingly read these modern gentlemen with as little prejudice in their favour as I do those who have gone before them, especially when I find some of them commit grosser errors then their predecessors. I cannot help wondering to see such a palpable mistake as a certain dignified author in his additions to *Camden* makes, about the situation of *Flawford* church; speaking of *Lenton* he says: "At a little distance from hence there stands in a large "field, a church with a spire-steeple, called *Flawford* church, the burying place "of *Reddington* a *great country town* above half a mile west from it, &c." whereas *Lenton* lies on the north side of *Trent*, and the church he speaks of stands near three miles south of that river, and that large country town is but a village: Besides talking of *Stanford*, he immediately mentions its neighbour *Clifton*, which neighbour is at least between five and six statute miles distant from it. Another antiquary would fain make *Lenton* (a village a mile distant from *Nottingham*, known only for a priory of *Cluniac* monks) the noted *Lindum* of the romans; I wave bringing any more instances of this kind, tho' it were easy for me to produce a many. Some of the late writers of antiquities are strangely carried away by the fertility of their own imagination, all are highly beholden to the old ones for the solid foundation of their inquiries, and it is too frequently seen that when a new antiquary is at a loss for new discoveries in certain places, rather than be thought a meer transcriber of the labours of others, he racks his brain to advance something contradictory to what has been said by other men.

THAT

THAT you have obſerved this in the courſe of your reading of authors of this claſs, I dare not doubt. What I have ſaid upon this ſubject will I hope not draw upon me the imputation of being tenacious of my own opinion, for far from deſiring that any one ſhould acquieſce with what I offer unleſs upon good grounds; I am ſo fond of the beauty of truth in any reſpect, that I would at all times gladly embrace it, tho' it ſhould lay open to me the vanity and fruitleſſneſs of my application for ſeven years paſt, and that I do not only fancy myſelf ſo, but am really of that mind, I conclude from theſe ſigns: In the firſt place, that I can look upon things as yet with an unaltered eye, and take in objects as they really appear to the ſenſes; and in the ſecond place, that my imagination hitherto is not over-ſtock'd with antiquarian ideas, and that I ſee myſelf ſtill at a vaſt diſtance from the enthuſiaſm of that ſtudy, which I look upon to be a great happineſs.

I am &c.

Exemplification of Doomſday-Book concerning the town of NOTTINGHAM.

Inter recorda domini regis Caroli *in theſaur. recepta ſcaccarii ſui ſub cuſtodia duorum commiſſariorum pro executione officii theſaurarii et cancellarii ibidem remanentia*, viz. *in libro vocato* Doomſdaie *inter alia ſic continentur ut ſequitur.*

Snotingham-ſcire.

IN burgo *Snotingeham* fuere T. R. *Edwardi* CLXXIII. burgenſes, & XIX. villani, adhunc burgum adjacent VI. carucatæ terræ ad gildam regis et unum pratum, et ſilvæ minutæ VI. quarentenas longæ et quinque latæ. Hæc terra partita fuit inter XXXVIII. burgenſes, et de cenſu terræ et operibus burgenſium reddit LXXV. ſolidos et VII. denarios, et de duobus monetariis XL. ſolidos. Inibi habuit comes *Toſti* unam carucatam terræ de cujus terræ ſoca habebat rex duos denarios et ipſe comes tertium. *Hugo* vice-comes filius *Baldrici* invenit CXXXVI. homines manentes modo ſunt ſedecim minus. Ipſe tamen *Hugo* in terra comitis in novo burgo ſtatuit XIII. domus quæ antea non fuerant apponens eas in cenſu veteris burgi.

IN *Snotingeham* eſt una eccleſia in dominio regis, in qua jacent III. manſiones burgi et quinque bovatæ terræ de ſupra dictis ſex carucatis cum ſaca et ſoca et ad eandem eccleſiam pertinent V. acræ terræ et dimidia, de qua rex habet ſacam et ſocam. Burgenſes habent VI. carucatas terræ ad arandum et XX. bordarios et XIII. carucas. In aqua trentæ ſoliti erant piſcari, et modo querelam faciunt eo quod piſcari prohibentur. Tempore regis *Edwardi* reddebat *Snotingeham* XVIII. libras, modo XXX. libras et X. de moneta.

ROGERUS de BUSLY habet in *Snotingeham* III manſiones in quibus ſedent XI domus reddentes IIII ſolidos et VII denarios.

WILLIELMUS PEVEREL, habet XLVIII domus mercatorum reddentes XXXVI. ſolidos et XII domus equitum, et octo bordarios.

RADULPHUS de BURUN, habet XIII domus equitum in una harum manet unus mercator.

GULBERTUS IIII domus.

RADULPHUS filius *HUBERTI*, habet XI domus, in his manent tres mercatores.

GOISFREDUS ALSELYN, habet XXI domus et *Arcardus Preſbyter* duas domus.

IN crofta *Presbyteri* ſunt LXV domus et in his habet Rex ſacam et ſocam, Eccleſia cum omnibus quæ ad eam pertinent valet per annum centum ſolidos.

RICHARDUS FRELLE, habet IIII domus.

IN foſſato burgi ſunt XVII domus, et aliæ ſex domus.

WILLIELMO PEVEREL, conceſſit rex X acras terræ ad faciendum pomerium.

IN *Snotingeham* habuit Rex *Edwardus* unam carucatam terræ cumgilda terræ II caru. ibi habet modo rex XI villanos habentes IIII carucatas XII acras terræ prati, in dominio nihil. T. R. *Edwardi* valuit III libras modo ſim.

IN *Snotingeham* aqua trentæ et foſſa et via verſus *Eboracum* cuſtodiuntur, ita ut ſiquis impedierit tranſitum navium, et ſiquis araverit, vel foſſam fecerit in via regis infra duas perticas emendare habet p. VIII libras.

Exemplificat. p. *Scipionem le Squyre* pro comiſs.
Scaccarii XV *junii* 1635.

Exemplification of the King's ancient poſſeſſions in NOTTINGHAM *in the time of the Civil War.*

Parcell poſſeſs. antiq. Coron. Angl.

Villa Nott. increment infraſcrip } *val.* } *in* { INCREM. reddit. reſervat pro fœda firma vill. *Nott.* et pro diverſis franchesiis et libertatibus p. litteras patentes *Henrici* quondam regis *Anglie* ſexti anno regni ſui XXIX. maiori, hominibus et burgenſibus ville predicte XIII *ſ.* IIII *d.* conceſſis ſive confirmatis p. ann.

1

I find the aboveſaid rent of XIII *s.* IIII *d.* per annum upon the mayor, men and burgeſſes of the town of *Nottingham*; became firſt charged in the annual roll of the exchequer, the 33d year of *Henry* VI. ſince which time the ſame rent has continued ſo charged in the ſubſequent annual rolls, but the date of the letters patents or the days, time and place when and where the ſame rent is reſerved payable, I cannot certify for that I have not ſeen the letters patents or any copy or inrollment thereof. (*a*)

vill. Nott. redit. infra ſcript. } *val. in* } ANNUAL. redit. de cenſu domorum plurimorum in vill. *Nott.* per annum XXIII *ſh.* VI *d.* ſolubit et de *Toſtis* monetariorum cum incremento p. annum IX *ſh.* ſolubit. p. homines vill. *Nott.* prout p. magnum rotulum ſcaccarii de anno VII *Johannis* quondam regis *Angl.* et annual. rotul. ſcaccarii ſubſequend. *viz.* XXXII *ſh.* VI *d.*

I find that the laſt aboveſaid premiſſes became firſt charged in the annual roll of the exchequer of the 6th year of *Richard* I.

BUT cannot further explain or ſet forth the particulars out of which the ſaid XXXII *ſh.* VI *d.* p. ann. do ariſe, neither can I find any grant or further improvement made thereof or therefore.

BUT I find by the annual roll of the 20th year of *Henry* III. that the men of *Nottingham* were diſcharged of VI *ſh.* VIII *d.* p. ann. by the king's writ, for the houſe of one *William Jourdan*, which the king had aſſigned to *Reginald* of *Mendec* and *Eſolot* his wife in recompence of their houſe by the ditch of the barbican of the caſtle of *Nottingham*, and that VI *ſh.* VIII *d.* p. ann. ſhould be every year computed to the bailiffs of *Nottingham* out of the XXXII *ſh.* VI *d.* p. ann. *de cenſu domorum*, which has been allowed yearly unto the men of *Nottingham* ever ſince. But I have not ſeen the ſaid writ. Whether the ſame ought to be allowed ſo hereafter, is offered to conſideration.

Ex. Hen. Croke.

Vill. Nott. redit infra ſcript. } *val in* } ANNUAL. redit. reſervat. de tenemento illo quod fuit *Moſei de Suabur*, *Judei* et de tenemento illo in eadem villa quod fuit *Peytengu* quondam *Judei Nott.* et *Eliæ* filii ejus et de domo illa que fuit ſchola judeorum in eadem villa, p. literas patentes *Eduardi* quondam regis *Anglie* Imi. gerent. datum quinto die maij anno regni ſui XX. *Hugoni Putrell de Thurmeſton* et heredibus ſuis imperpetuum conceſs. reddend. eidem ſummam die ſancti *Michaelis* p. manus ballivorum *Nott.* qui pro tempore fuer. p. ann. —— —— 1 *d.*

(*a*) *The letters patents are dated the* 28*th of* June *in the* 27*th of* Henry VI.

I have made theſe five particulars by order from the honourable truſtees according to an act of parliament of *March* 1649, for the ſale of *Feofarm* rents, &c. belonging to the late King, Queen and Prince.

27th of April 1650. *Ex. p. Hen. Croke. Cl. Pipe.*

An Account of the Family and Anceſtors of the Right Honourable WILLIAM *Lord BYRON.*

IT is evident from *Doomſday-book* that this family had large poſſeſſions in the time of *William* the *Conqueror*, as in the weſt-ridings and ſouth ridings in the county of *Lincoln*.

RALPH de BURON, held divers manours in *Nottinghamſhire* and *Derbyſhire*; this *Ralph* is the direct anceſtor of the preſent lord *Byron*. In *Nottingham* town (ſee *introduction*). In the county the manours of *Oſcentune*, *Calun*, *Hochdale*, *Rampeſtune*, *Laudecote*, *Godegrave*. In *Derbyſhire* he held the manours of *Weſtune*, *Horſley*, *Deneby*, *Halun* and *Hereby*.

IN the park of *Horſley* there was a caſtle, ſome of the ruins are ſtill viſible, called *Horeſtan* caſtle, which was the chief manſion of his ſucceſſors. *Hugh* ſucceeded *Ralph* lord of the caſtle of *Horeſtan*. —— *William Byron*, was in the king's army in *Scotland* in the reign of *Edward* I. — *John de Byron*, received a præcipe the 8th of *Edward* the 1ſt. to meet the king with horſe and arms, together with the ſheriff of *Yorkſhire*, *William de Latimer* the elder, and *Ralph Fitz-William*, at *Carliſle*, on *Midſummer-day*, to march againſt the *Scots*. In the 25th of the ſame reign he had another ſummons, (as holding 20 *l.* per ann. land in *Northamptonſhire*) to be at *London* the ſunday following the octave of St. *John the Baptiſt*, with horſe and arms, to go on an expedition with the king beyond the ſea: And on the 28th of his reign, he was commanded (holding 40 *l.* in the county) to come to *Carliſle* with horſe and arms on the feaſt of the nativity of *John the Baptiſt*, in order to go againſt the *Scots*: This *John* was cuſtos or governor of the city of *York*, the 24th of *Edward* I. as he had been for five or ſix years before of the caſtle of *Dover*. Sir *John Byron* his ſon ſucceeded him, and this Sir *Richard Byron* his ſon, who died the 21ſt year of *Edward* III. he left Sir *James Byron* his ſucceſſor, this left iſſue Sir *John Byron* and Sir *Richard Byron*, the firſt ſerved in the war of *France* under king *Edward* III. and was knighted for his valour at the ſiege of *Calais*, dying without iſſue, his brother Sir *Richard* ſucceeded in the eſtate the 4th of *Richard* II. This Sir *Richard* married the ſecond daughter of Sir *William Colewick*, he died the 21ſt of *Richard* II. leaving behind his only ſon Sir *John Byron*; he had three ſons *Richard*, *Nicholas* and *Ralph*; his eldeſt *Richard*, died in his father's life time; he left a ſon *James Tyron*, who died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his uncle *Nicholas*, whoſe eldeſt ſon was Sir *John Byron*, who taking part with *Henry* earl of *Richmond*, who knighted him ſoon after his landing at *Milford-haven*, and was with him at the battle of *Boſworth* where king *Richard* was ſlain; when he aſcended

cended the throne by the name of *Henry* VII. he was much in his favour and made conſtable of *Nottingham* caſtle, &c. as appears from the inſcription on a monument erected to his memory in *Colwick* church in the county of *Nottingham*: *viz.*

> Here lies Sir *John Byron*, knt. late conſtable of *Nottingham* caſtle, maſter of *Shirwood* foreſt, cuſtos or lieutenant of the iſle of *Man*, ſteward of *Mancheſter*-college. Which *John* died the 3d of *May* in the year 1488.
>
> On whoſe ſoul god have mercy. *Amen.*

He dyed without iſſue the 14th of *Henry* VII. leaving his brother *Nicholas* his heir, this was made one of the knights of the *Bath*, at the marriage of prince *Arthur*, 17th of *November* 1501.

This memorial of him is at *Colwick*:

> Pray for the ſoul of the worthy man *Nicholas Byron*, Eſq; and of *Joan* his conſort, who made this window in the year 1496, and the 12th of *Henry* the 7th.

He dyed the 13th of *January* the 19th of *Henry* VII. leaving *John* his heir 16 years old; Sir *John* was knighted by king *Henry* VIII. he had *May* the 28th the 32d of *Henry* VIII. a grant of the priory of *Newſtede* with the manour of *Papilwick*, and rectory of the ſame and all the cloſes of the priory, and commons in *Ravenſhede*, and *Kygell* in the foreſt, and all in *Newſtede*, *Papilwick*, and *Lindby*, which has ever ſince been the ſeat of this noble family, having before reſided at *Clayton*. He was ſteward of *Mancheſter* and *Rochdall*, as alſo lieutenant of the foreſt of *Shirwood*; he had iſſue by his ſecond lady four ſons, *Nicholas*, *John*, and *Anthony*, all which died without iſſue; but the 4th Sir *John Byron*, knighted by queen *Elizabeth*, 1579, married *Margaret* daughter of *William Fitz-Williams*, lord deputy of *Ireland*, had iſſue two ſons, Sir *John* and Sir *Nicholas Byron*.

Sir *NICHOLAS* diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars of the *Low-Countries*, as alſo in the time of the rebellion againſt king *Charles* the 1ſt. in the battle of *Edgehill*, and as colonel general of *Cheſhire* and *Shropſhire* and governor of *Cheſter*; and my lord *Clarendon* gives him the character of a perſon of great affability and dexterity, as well as martial knowledge, which gave great life to the deſigns of the well affected there, and with the encouragement of ſome gentlemen of *North-Wales*, in a ſhort time raiſed ſuch a power of horſe and foot as made often ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, ſometimes with notable advantage, never with any ſignal loſs.

Sir *JOHN*, the eldeſt brother was made knight of the *Bath*, at the coronation of king *James* the 1ſt. he had by his lady, *Anne*, daughter to Sir *Richard Molineux*, bart. and ſiſter to *Richard* lord viſcount *Molineux*, eleven ſons and one daughter, *Mary*.

1ſt. *JOHN*, created lord *Byron*.

2d. *RICHARD*, who ſucceeded his brother as lord *Byron*.

3d.

3d. *THOMAS*, died unmarried.

4th. *WILLIAM*, was drowned coming from *Ireland*.

5th. Sir *ROBERT BYRON*, colonel of foot in the civil war in the ſervice of king *Charles* the 1ſt. died unmarried.

6th. *GILBERT*, died alſo unmarried.

7th. Sir *PHILIP BYRON*, who after many ſingular ſervices in *Yorkſhire*, was killed at the head of his regiment in the general ſtorm made by the parliament forces on *York*; he never went out with his regiment but he would tell them: "That never brave men came to any thing that reſolved not to conquer or periſh."

THE other ſons, *Thomas*, *George*, *Charles*, and *Francis*, all died ſingle except *Thomas*, who was knighted, and as my lord *Clarendon* writes of him was a gentleman of great courage and very good conduct; he commanded the prince of *Wales's* regiment under the earl of *Northampton* in the fight near *Stafford*, (where the earl was killed) and charging with good execution on the enemy, received a ſhot in the thigh, whereby he was not able to keep the field.

TO return to Sir *John*, created lord *Byron* the 21ſt of K. *James* I. he was returned knight of the town of *Nottingham*, as alſo in the firſt parliament called by king *Charles* I. at whoſe coronation he was made knight of the *Bath*; the third of king *Charles* I. he was choſen one of the knights of the county of *Nottingham*, and being one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his majeſty, and giving proofs of his courage and fidelity was made lieutenant of the tower of *London* in the year 1641, in the room of *Thomas Lunsford*, removed on a complaint of the Houſe of Commons, but the Commons not ſatisfied with this change, deſiring a creature of their own, uſed all their arts to remove Sir *John Byron*, they even carryed it ſo far, after the king was removed to *Hampton-Court*, as to cauſe Sir *John* to appear at the bar of their houſe, but his anſwers were ſo full to all that was ask'd him that they could not but diſmiſs them, however, they ſent again to the king and propoſed Sir *John Coniers*, as a man in whom they could confide; at laſt, notwithſtanding the lords diſagreeing with them, "as well for that the diſpoſal of the cuſtody thereof was the king's peculiar "right and prerogative, as likewiſe that his majeſty had committed the charge there-"of to Sir *John Byron* a perſon of a very ancient family, honourable extraction, "good fortune, and as unblemiſhed a reputation as any gentleman in *England*." Notwithſtanding the king's repeated refuſal, he was ſurprized, and Sir *John* himſelf deſiring to be freed from the agony and vexation of that place, *&c.* and conſented to place in his ſtead Sir *John Coniers*. Sir *John Byron* had ſerved in the *Low-Country* war and the ſtates committed to him the care of their ordinance and ammunition; he was a very uſeful officer to his majeſty, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he repaired with a good body of men with arms and ammunition to the ſtandard at *Nottingham*, and brought a large ſum of money to the king for ſupply at *Shrewsbury*; from *Nottinghamſhire* he paſſed with ſome troops to countenance the commiſſion of array, and eſpecially in *Oxfordſhire*, to ſecure the univerſity from the rebels, when aſſaulted by the forces from *Northampton*, whither marching to their

their relief with the utmoſt expedition, he loſt his carriages and cabinet; he afterwards commanded the body of reſerve at the battle of *Edge-hill*, and the victory of *Roundway-Down* was chiefly owing to the bravery and conduct of Sir *John Byron*, who at the head of his regiment charged Sir *Arthur Hazlerig's* cuiraſſiers, and after a ſharp conflict in which Sir *Arthur* received many wounds, that impenetrable regiment (as *Clarendon* has it) was routed and chaſed on their other horſe, which in half an hour were ſo totally diſperſed, that were not one of them to be ſeen upon that large and ſpacious *Down*, every man ſhifting for himſelf, with greater danger by the precipices of the hill than he could have undergone by oppoſing his purſuers.

HE was 1642, the 1ſt of *November* with other loyaliſts, made doctor of the civil law at *Oxford*; 1642 *September* 19, in the firſt *Newberry* fight, he warily and valiantly led on the king's horſe, which were ſo far too hard for the troops on the other ſide that they routed them in moſt places, till they had left the major part of their foot without any guard at all of horſe.

THE lord *Byron* having given ſuch proof of his courage and military conduct, and being otherwiſe a perſon of great ability, and his ſix valiant brothers alſo at that time following his loyal example, he was in conſideration thereof, advanced to the degree and dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord *Byron* of *Rochdale*, *in comitatu Lancaſtriæ* with limitation of that honour, in default of iſſue male of his own body lawfully begotten, to every his brothers, and the iſſue of their reſpective bodies, *viz. Richard*, *William*, *Thomas*, *Robert*, *Gilbert*, and *Philip*, by letters patent bearing date at *Oxford* 24th of *October* 1643, *anno* 19 *Caroli primi*; he was afterwards made field marſhal general of all his majeſty's forces in the counties of *Worceſter*, *Cheſhire*, and *North-Wales*, and on his uncle's, (governor of *Cheſter*) Sir *Nicholas Byron's* being taken priſoner, he was governor of *Cheſter*, where upon the declining of the king's cauſe he was beſieged, the which he held out to the utmoſt extremity, and then obtained the moſt honourable terms of ſurrender, for himſelf and the whole garriſon that were given in *England*, except thoſe he afterwards obtained at *Caernarvon*, after which he retired beyond ſea.

THE king made him governor of the duke of *York*, and being at *Paris* when his majeſty was under confinement, he was ſent on importunities from *Scotland*, to get as many to declare in *England* in ſeveral places, as might diſtract the army and keep it from an entire engagement againſt them, alſo to diſpoſe his old friends about *Cheſter* and *North-Wales* to appear as ſoon as might be, thereupon with the help of colonel *Robinſon*, he preſently poſſeſs'd himſelf of the iſland of *Angleſey* and diſpoſ[ed] all *North-Wales* to be ready to declare as ſoon as the *Scots* ſhould enter the kingdom; my lord *Byron* waited on the duke to *Bruſſels* to viſit the duke of *Lorrain*, as alſo when the duke viſited his ſiſter at the *Hague*, and from thence returned with him to *Paris*; after this he accompanied the duke when he made a campaign under marſhal *Turenne*, and returning to *Paris* he died there in the year 1652 without iſſue.

RICHARD lord *BYRON* his brother ſucceeded him, he was knighted by King *Charles* I. was one of thoſe valiant colonels at the fight of *Edge-hill*, who on the firſt of *November* 1642 was created maſter of arts at *Oxford*; he was governor of *Appleby* caſtle in the county of *Weſtmorland*.—*Loyd* in his lives of the loyaliſts, ſays

ſays, he deſerves to be chronicled, for his government of *Newark*, and many ſurprizes of the enemy about it; he died 1679, and left by his firſt lady, *Elizabeth* daughter of *George Roſſel*, Eſq; of *Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, in comitatu Nottinghamiæ*, and widow of *Nicholas Strelley*, in the ſame county, Eſq;

WILLIAM lord *BYRON*, married *Elizabeth* daughter of *John* lord viſcount *Chaworth* in *Ireland*, by whom he had five ſons, 1ſt. *William*, 2d. *Richard*, 3d. *John*, 4th. *William* lord *Byron*, 5th. *Erneſtus*, who all died young excepting *William* the late lord *Byron*, born 1669; he was one of the lords of the bedchamber to *George* prince of *Denmark*, married firſt, lady *Mary* daughter to *John* earl of *Bridgewater*, and ſiſter to *Scroop* preſent duke of *Bridgewater*, died in *April* 1703; ſecond, lady *Frances Williamina*, third daughter of *William Bentinck* earl of *Portland*, by whom he had iſſue three ſons: 1ſt. *George*, born the 15th of *October* 1707, died *July* the 6th 1720; 2d. *William*, born the 6th of *July* 1709, died in a few days; 3d. *William Henry*, born the 23d of *October* 1710, died ſoon after; 1 daughter, *Frances*, born *Auguſt* the 10th 1711, died *September* the 21ſt 1724; which *Frances* lady *Byron*, died *March* the 31ſt 1712, at *Kenſington*; his third lady, *Frances*, ſecond daughter of *William* lord *Berkley*, of *Stratton*, he married in 1720, by whom he had a daughter, *Iſſabella*, born *November* the 10th 1721, and five ſons.

1ſt. *WILLIAM* lord *BYRON*, born *November* the 5th, 1722.

2d. *JOHN*, born *November* the 8th, 1723.

3d. *RICHARD*, born *October* the 28th, 1724.

4th. *CHARLES*, born *April* the 6th, 1726, died *May* the 16th, 1731.

5th. *GEORGE*, born *April* 22d 1730.

THE late lord died *Auguſt* the 8th 1736.

Dr. CALAMY'S *Account of* Mr. WHITLOCK, REYNOLDS, and BARRET.

MR. *John Whitlock*, M. A. ſon of Mr. *Richard Whitlock*, merchant of *London*, of an ancient family, ſtudied at *Cambridge* in *Emanuel* college, under *Ralph Cudworth*. He was beſides his learning, remarkable for an unparallel'd example of intimacy and friendſhip between him and Mr. *Reynolds*, which begun at the univerſity, where they were chums and laſted upwards of 50 years.

THEY travelled together they ſtudied together, they lived together, they preached together, until death ſeparated them. They fixed together at *Nottingham* 1651; Mr. *Whitlock* had the preſentation of the place from the then marquis of *Dorcheſter*, and Mr. *Reynolds* was joined with him as lecturer: He had a good eſtate of his own, and was ready to do good with it; he was very charitable to poor ſcholars; he had one ſon who ſucceeded him in the diſſenting meeting-houſe, and a daughter; he died *December* the 4th 1708, aged 83. His funeral ſermon was preached by Mr. *Barret*.

HE publiſhed a diſcourſe of keeping ourſelves from our iniquities; two farewell ſermons printed anno 1663, on *Rev.* 3. 3. he alſo publiſhed a ſermon which he preached at the funeral of *Francis Pierepont*, Eſq; and a ſhort account of the life of his endeared friend.

Mr. *William Reynolds*, M. A. born in *Eſſex*, *October* 28, 1625. went to *Cambridge* was under the tuition of Dr. *Whitchcot* in *Emanuel* college: Mr. *Whitlock* and he were chamber-fellows, both deſigned for the miniſtry, where they contracted ſuch a friendſhip that they ſeemed but one ſoul in two bodies. However Mr. *Reynolds* in compliance with his father who ſent him to *Ruſſia* upon buſineſs, was with regret for ſome time diverted from the miniſtry; he left *England* 1644, and in 1646 upon his father's death he returned again, he expected a good eſtate but was diſappointed and diſcouraged; thereupon he was going to ſea to purſue merchandiſe, but ſtopped by a falſe arreſt, which was a happy providence, for the ſhip he had agreed to go in, was never heard of more nor any of the paſſengers.

HE reſumed his former ſtudies and thoughts of the miniſtry. At the latter end of that year, Mr. *Whitlock* ſettling at *Leighton* in *Bedfordſhire*, perſuaded Mr. *Reynolds* to come and live with him, which he did. From this time they never lived aſunder till death, being ſtill under the ſame roof (tho' keeping diſtinct houſes while both were married) ſtudying in the ſame room and writing at the ſame table. Not long after their living together, there was a vacancy at *Okingham* in *Berkſhire*, they two undertook to ſupply both *Leighton* and that place by turns; when *Okingham* was ſupplied at the end of half a year, they afterwards did the ſame between *Leighton* and *Aylsbury*, Anno 1649, they jointly refuſed to take the engagement, altho' they thereby loſt the augmentation at *Leighton*, which was the only maintenance there, and expoſed themſelves to the diſpleaſure of thoſe through whoſe hands the allow-

ance was to paſs that came out of the impropriation of *Aylsbury*, at laſt by a means unthought of, they removed both to *Nottingham*: The *Nottingham* carrier Mr. *Adrian Cook*, was uſed to go in his way to *London* through *Stony-Stratford*; but the way being bad in *February* 1650, he left that road to go by *Leighton*, where he lodged, (which he never did before or after.) Hearing in the town that two miniſters lived there, who were under diſcouragement, becauſe they had refuſed the engagement, he viſited them and diſcourſed with them, told them that St. *Mary's* in *Nottingham* wanted a fixed miniſter, and preſſed them to come and preach there occaſionally; which they told him they ſome time or other in the approaching ſummer might probably do. When Mr. *Cook* came home to *Nottingham*, he gave an account of what had paſſed, and all in general that were told of it, were very deſirous to hear the two miniſters preach; and thereupon drew up an invitation to them to come and ſpend ſome time in their town, in order to mutual tryal and acquaintance; it was ſigned by *Francis Pierepont*, Eſq; member of parliament for the town, and ſeveral Aldermen and principal inhabitants, and carried to *Leighton* by Mr. *Spencer*, one of the churchwardens of St. *Mary*. At *Nottingham* they were unanimouſly approved of and fixed. In 1651 they went up to *London* and were ordained at the claſſis in *Andrew-Underſhaft* church, Dr. *Manton* being moderator. After which they returned to *Nottingham* and continued there in peace till 1662. In the latter end of 1660, they we diſturbed by indictments for not reading the Common-Prayer, and from the ſpiritual-court, and Mr. *Reynolds* was excommunicated and put to great expence in journies to *York* and *London* upon that occaſion. At laſt he procured a prohibition, the proceedings againſt him being directly contrary to the act of indemnity. In *October* 1662, after being ſilenced, they and their families removed from *Nottingham* to *Colwick-hall*, about a mile off, there they were ſeized at their meeting in *September* 1663; they were again ſeized in *Auguſt* 1665 and impriſoned for about three months at the marſhal's without any cauſe aſſigned. When the 5 mile act took place they removed together to *Therbrook* in *Derbyſhire*, where they lived 2 years, but frequently viſited their friends at *Nottingham*. In 1668 they removed to *Mansfield*, where they continued 19 years, in which time they were often at *Nottingham*, by turns officiating among their people. In *March* 1684-5, going as freeholders to *Newark* to an election of parliament men for the county, they were ſeized and ſent priſoners to *Nottingham* by eight juſtices upon the 5 mile act, there they continued 'till *July* 1685, when upon the duke of *Monmouth's* landing they with many others were ſent priſoners to *Hull*. Upon the liberty given in 1687, they returned with their families to *Nottingham* in peace, there they continued fellow-labourers 'till by a fever Mr. *Reynolds* was removed out of this life *February* 26, 1697-8 aged 73. Mr. *Barret* miniſter of St. *Peter's* preached his funeral ſermon. He has printed nothing that is known but a funeral ſermon for the honourable *Francis Pierepont*, Eſq; preached at St. *Mary's* in *Nottingham*, 4to. 1658.

Mr. *Barret*, M. A. was invited to St. *Peter's* in *Nottingham*, upon the death of Mr. *Richard Whitchurch*, 1656, he met with much oppoſition but was marvellouſly ſcreened by a ſpecial providence, (*a*) he died ——.

HE

(*a*) *This ſpecial providence was, that once after the ſervice of the meeting was over he*

HE publiſhed two farewell ſermons of his, one, on *Phil.* 2. 12. and the other, on I *Kings.* 18. 21. He publiſhed and printed a treatiſe on the *Covenant of Grace*, 8vo. Two controverſial treatiſes againſt Dr. *Stillingfleet* in defence of the *Nonconformiſts* 4to. 50 Queries about *Infant Baptiſm* collected out of Mr. *Baxter's* books, 8vo. A diſcourſe of *Pardon of Sin. Of Secret Prayer.* And two funeral ſermons for Mr. *Reynolds* and Mr. *Whitlock.*

The Income and Value of all the Priories and other Religious Houſes in NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE *taken from* STEPHENS'S *Hiſtory of Abbies.*

The priory of *Lenton.* — — —	*Summa inde*	417 *l.*	19 *ſh.*	3 *d.*
	Summa clara	329	15	10.
The priory of *Thurgarton.* — —	*Summa inde*	359	15	10
	Summa clara	259	9	4
The priory of *Newſted.* — —	*Summa inde*	219	18	8
	Summa clara	167	16	11
The priory of *Felley.* — — —	*Summa inde*	61	4	8
	Summa clara	40	19	1
The priory of *Beauval.* — — —	*Summa inde*	227	8	0
	Summa clara	196	6	0
The priory of *Shelford.* — — —	*Summa inde*	151	14	1
	Summa clara	116	1	1
The Monaſtery of *Welbeck.* — —	*Summa inde*	298	4	8
	Summa clara	249	6	3
The Monaſtery of *Rufford.* — —	*Summa inde*	254	6	8
	Summa clara	176	11	6

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he being in danger of being ſeized and put in priſon, he eſcaped by putting on the cloaths of one Mr. Bartley, *a gentleman one of his hearers, who was very like him both in ſtature and features, and who lived over againſt the place where Mr.* Barret *preached, which was in ſome malt-rooms on the* long row.

The priory of *Worksop.* — —	*Summa inde*	302 *l.*	6 *ſh.*	10 *d.*
	Summa clara	239	15	5
The priory of *Blythe.* — — —	*Summa inde*	126	8	2
	Summa clara	113	0	8
The priory of *Matterſey.* — —	*Summa inde*	61	17	7
	Summa clara	55	2	5
The priory of *Walling-Wells.* — —	*Summa inde*	87	11	6
	Summa clara	58	9	10
Cella in Mariſco. — — — —	*Summa inde* / *Summa clara*	—	6	7 2
The priory of *Brodham.* — —	*Summa inde* / *Summa clara*	16	5	2

Sum of the Value of all *per Annum.*	Total — —	2591	8	4
	Clear — —	2025	6	10

John Sutton Esq. Nott.

JOHN POOL, p. ultimam voluntatem datam 27. Aprilis 1479.

ITEM do et lego major. vic. burg. et hominibus villæ *Nottingham*, unum vacuum, ſoliam, ſive petiam terræ vaſtat. jacentem in *Nott.* prædict. juxta *Guildhall* villæ ſupradictæ inter viam regiam ex parte boreali - - - Ro : *Engliſh* ex parte auſtrali et abutt. ſuper meſſ: ejuſdem Ro : juxta portas ſuas verſus orientem et ſuper *Guildhall* prædict. verſus occidentem. Long. 55 pedes a meſſ. dicti Ro : uſque *Guildhall*, tenend. predict. major. vic. burg. et hominibus *Nottinghamiæ* et ſucceſſoribus &c.

ex autograph. Johannis Town.

An

An ADDRESS or PETITION to the Protector CROMWELL, of the *Framework-Knitters.*

To his Highneſs the Lord PROTECTOR *of the Commonwealth of* England, Scotland *and* Ireland, &c.

The humble repreſentation of the promoters and inventers of the art and myſtery or trade of Frame-work-knitting, *or making of* Silk-Stockings, *or other work in a frame or engine; Petitioners to your Highneſs, that they may be united and incorporated by Charter under the Great-ſeal of England, whereby their juſt right to the Invention may be preſerved from Foreigners, the Trade advanced, Abuſes therein ſuppreſſed, the benefit of the Commonwealth by importation and exportation, and otherwiſe increaſed, and hundreds of poor Families comfortably relieved by their ſeveral Imployments about the ſame, who will otherwiſe be expoſed to Ruin, having no other calling to live of.*

May it pleaſe your Highneſs.

AMONG all the civil ways of improvement of a Common-wealth (next to agriculture) merchandiſe and manufactury (where and whenſoever orderly regulated) in all ages and times, have been, and are moſt ſecurely beneficial and proſperous during their cheriſhment and retention: But they are apt to become volant, as ſoon as ſlighted, or diſordered, into neighbouring (*a*) places and regions, always hoſpitable to ſo welcome gueſts as bring with them not only their own entertainment, but alſo profitable advantages to their protectors. Leaving behind them unto the place of their former reſidence an over-late and remedyleſs repentance of ſuch improvidence, and moſt commonly an irrevocable conſumption; the experience whereof has anciently and generally made it a principal maxim in ſtate, to encourage by all favourable means requiſite, the erectors and practiſers of trading; and has notified for one of the greateſt errors in ſtate-government, the diſcountenancing and diſordering thereof.

WHENCE in ſucceſſion of time (from the antiquity of all records) the great variety and multitude of incorporations, overſpreading the face of all eminent parts of the civilly governed world, flouriſhing under the favour and protection of the ſeveral princes and eſtates thereof, each province ſtriving to exceed its neighbours in numeroſity

(*a*) *Many places have had their viciſſitudes of proſperity and decay, occaſioned by acceſs or receding of trade, as witneſſes (among many other)* Gaunt *in* Flanders, *and thoſe towns from whence the Engliſh Staple has removed.*

merosity of them, and enlargement of all convenient privileges, and powers grantable unto them, and reaping innumerable benefits at the cheap rate of countenance, encouragement, and protection of the industrious labours of the natives; who in retribution unto the state for licence and priviledge to earn their own subsistancies, do disburthen the common-wealth (by employment or maintenance) of many poor, keep themselves in closer order and less circumference then others in ready ability for publick service, pay all publick charges and impositions; draw commerce into their country with profit unto the state by importation and exportation, and furnish their own and all others necessities with useful commodities. So (and many ways much more) profitable is encouraged and well governed industry, which if discouraged, and denied order in the practice, prosecution and exercise thereof; it sometimes has (and ever will) most certainly become a disadvantage, weakening, and impoverishment to the common-wealth, and an advancement, strength, and enrichment of the neighbours who are, or may prove enemies.

IN prevention whereof, all nations who live not in absolute slavery to their sovereigns, but enjoy a propriety in their estates and goods, by claiming also a right of propriety in the fruits of their own endeavours (which was never yet denied but to the great prejudice of the contradictors) have provided and do allow, that as they severally and successively arrive to any assured profit, they are included within their own territories and appropriated unto the particular deservers, with grants in perpetuity of the regulation of affairs in trade, meerly as matter of power, or the immediate ministers thereof, unless for justice against infringers and invaders of such establishments as have been to that purpose obtained. And it has been (and remaineth) a great part of the felicity of *England*, that by the grave advice and appropriation of the state, it abounds with indulgend presidents and provisions of this kind, to the great encouragement and comfort both of present and future industries.

WHEREBY the petitioners are emboldened (now at length) to offer to your Highnesses consideration and grave judgement, the fulness of capacity they humbly conceive themselves to have been in, to receive the like grant of favour, trust, and protection, which many other companies have (upon fewer and less weighty inducements) obtained; and whereof there is apparent necessity, their trade being no longer manageable by them, nor securable unto the profit of this common-wealth, without it.

WHICH trade is properly stiled framework-knitting, because it is direct and absolute knitwork in the stitches thereof, nothing different therein from the common way of knitting (not much more anciently for publick use practised in this nation than this) but only in the numbers of needles, at an instant working in this, more than in the other by an hundred for one, set in an engine or frame composed of above 2000 pieces of smith, joyners and turners work, after so artificial and exact a manner, that by the judgement of all beholders, it far excels in the ingenuity, curiosity and subtilty of the invention and contexture, all other frames or instruments of manufacture in use in any known part of the world. And for the skill requisite to the use and manage thereof, it well deserves (without usurpation as some others impertinently have) the titles of mystery and art, by reason of the great difficulty of learning, and length of time necessary, to attain a dextrous habit of right, true and exquisite workmanship therein, which has preserved it hitherto (from the hands of foreigners) peculiar

culiar to the *Engliſh* nation, from whence it has extraction, growth, and breeding unto that perfection it is now arrived at. Not only able to ſerve your Highneſſes dominions with the commodities it mercantably workes, but alſo the neighbouring countries round about, where it has gained ſo good repute, that the vent thereof is now more foreign than domeſtick, and has drawn covetous eyes upon it, to undermine it here and to tranſport it beyond the Seas. Of whoſe ſiniſter workings to that pernicious end, theſe petitioners (as moſt intereſted) ſtanding in the neareſt ſent, think themſelves in the common duty of well-affected perſons to your Highneſs and their country, (beſides their own caſe of neceſſity) bound to make addreſs unto the wiſdom, protection and care of your Highneſs (as their predeceſſors in former times have done to the rulers of this nation) ſpeedily to reſtrain and ſuppreſs all attempts, to bring ſo great a detriment and inconveniency upon the common-wealth.

Now ſo it is, and may it pleaſe your Highneſs.

THAT the trade of frame-work-knitting was never known or practiſed either here in *England*, or in any other place in the world, before it was (above 50 years paſt) invented and found out by one *William Lea* of *Calverton* in the county of *Nottingham*, gent. who by himſelf and ſuch of his kindred and countrymen as he took unto him for ſervants, practiſed the ſame many years, ſomewhat imperfectly in compariſon of the exactneſs it is ſithence brought unto, by the endeavours of ſome of theſe petitioners. Yet even in the infancy thereof, it gathered ſufficient eſtimation of a buſineſs of ſo extraordinary a national profit and advantage, as to be invited over into *France*, upon allurements of great rewards, privilege and honour; not long before the ſuddain murther of the late *French* King *Henry* IV. unſucceſsfully accepted by the ſaid Mr. *Lea*, (at that time wanting due encouragement at home). And tranſporting himſelf with nine workmen his ſervants (with ſome frames) unto *Roan*; there wrought to ſo great applauſe of the *French*, that the trade was in all likelihood to have been ſettled in that country for ever, had not the deceaſe of the ſaid King diſappointed Mr. *Lea* of his expected grant of privilege, and the ſucceeding troubles of that kingdom, delay'd his renew'd ſuit to that purpoſe, into diſcontentment and death at *Paris*, leaving his workmen at *Roan* to provide for themſelves, ſeven of which returned back again into *England* with their frames, and here practiſed and improved their trade; under whom, (or the maſter-workmen ſince riſen under them) moſt of theſe petitioners had their breeding and ſerved their apprentiſhips. Of the other two which remained in *France* only one is yet ſurviving: but ſo far ſhort of the perfection of his trade (as it is uſed here) that of him, or what can be done by him, or his means, theſe petitioners are in no apprehenſion of fear, nor have not been (ſince then) endangered in foreign countries by any that have ſerved out their full time of apprentiſhip here.

BUT near about that time a venetian embaſſador gave 500*l.* for a remnant of time of one *Henry Mead*, then an apprentice to this trade, and convey'd him with his frame from *London* to *Venice*, where altho' his work and the manner of it was for a while admired, and endeavoured to be imitated; yet as ſoon as neceſſity of reparation of his frame and inſtruments happened, for want of artificers experienced in ſuch work

work there, and of ability in him to direct them, the work proſpered not in his managing; ſo that (his bought time of ſervice being expired) affection to his native country brought him home again into *England*. After his departure the *Venetians* grew diſheartened, and impatient of making vain trials, they ſent his diſordered frame and ſome of their own imitation to be ſold in *London* at very low valuation.

AND within a few years afterwards the trade was greatly endangered by one *Abraham Jones*, who having by underhand courſes and inſinuations (and not by ſervitude as an apprentice) gotten both the myſtery and skillful practice thereof, did (contrary to the articles with the reſt of the company that had taken ſome jealous notice of him) paſs himſelf with ſome more unto *Amſterdam*, and there taking ſome *Dutch* unto him as ſervants, erected frames, and wrought for the ſpace of two or three years, until the infection of the plague ſeized on him and his whole family and carried them all to the grave. His frames alſo (as things unprofitable to them that could not find out their right uſe without an able teacher) were ſent to *London* for ſale at ſlight rates.

THESE preſervations and eſcapes of this trade from tranſplantation into foreign countries, theſe petitioners do with thankfulneſs acknowledge, and aſcribe to have been brought to paſs by the divine providence, limiting his bounties and adminiſtration whither he has been pleaſed to direct them. For it may well ſeem marvellous in human judgement, how otherwiſe this trade ſhould remain (notwithſtanding all the covetous and envious attempts to the contrary practiſed for the ſpace of 40 years, paſt) an art peculiar to only this our nation: And to the nimble ſpirits of the *French*, the fertile wits of the *Italian*, and the induſtrious inclination of the *Dutch*, a concealed myſtery unto this day.

YET a continued negligence in preſumption thereupon, would ill beſeem the receivers of ſo many damageleſs warnings, and may ſoon prove of hard conſequence unto theſe petitioners who without intermiſſion are environed with the like or greater dangers. For there are by other means than the way of apprenticeſhip, ſo many intruders crept into this trade, that ill work and ill ware is every where offered to ſale; and the ignominy and diſparagement thereof, commonly imputed to the whole manufactury, not without much loſs, hinderance and interruption of the true and allowable artiſans, and tending to their utter impoveriſhment who in continual workmanſhip produce the beſt, fineſt, and moſt approvedly merchantable and uſeful wares ever ſold and bought in the memory of men, otherwiſe the petitioners could not have driven their trade through many oppoſitions and difficulties, up unto the height it is now brought, and into fair expectation and open way of large increaſe, if intruſion were barred, and tranſportation and teaching of the myſtery unto foreigners reſtrained, and none of this our nation, either artiſan, apprentice or intruder, be permitted ſo miſchiviouſly to ſeek for gain.

AS one here in *London* makes his profeſſion and cuſtom to do; expoſing himſelf a teacher of this art and trade for any inconſiderable parcel of money, unto all manner of people without diſtinction, whether native or not, hitherto uncontroulably; nor to inveigle and corrupt apprentices from their maſters, to diſcover and teach unto them the whole trade; (and having gotten it) pretend upon ſcruple of conſcience in matters of religion, or ſome other occaſion, to depart your Highneſſes dominions, and

ſet

ſet it up in practice in a foreign country; as one not long ſince has done, whom theſe petitioners are labouring all they may to reduce, and are not hopeleſs to find prevalent means to recover him back again time enough, if theyreceive encouragement in this their humble ſuit. Wherein they farther ſhew:

THAT altho' this manufacture may be wrought in any other materials that are uſually made up (or can poſſibly be made up) into the form of knit-work: Yet has it choſen to be practiſed in Silk, the beſt and richeſt of all others in uſe and wearing, and moſt crediting the artiſans, and of greateſt advantage unto this State and Commonwealth, yielding ſeveral payments to the uſe of the ſtate before it paſſes out of the hands of the traders therein, and increaſing merchandiſe by both the ways of importation and exportation of the ſelf-ſame material, imported raw at cheap rates, exported ready wrought at the utmoſt extent of value; ſo that the diſtance of thoſe valuations is totally clear gain to this Commonwealth, and eſteemed upwards of ſix parts in ſeven of the whole quantity of this material in the higheſt value thereof, wrought up by this manufacture; which has vindicated that old proverbial aſperſion: —— *The ſtranger buys of the* Engliſhman *the caſe of the Foxfor a groat, and ſells him the tail againfor a ſhilling.* And may now invert and retort upon them: — *The* Engliſhman *buys ſilk of the ſtranger for twenty marks, and ſells him the ſame again for one hundred pounds.*

THAT this trade encourages and ſets on work other artificers alſo; as ſmiths, joyners and turners, for the making erecting and repairing of frames, and other neceſſary inſtruments thereunto belonging, and has bred up many excellent workmen among them for farther publick ſervice.

THAT the artiſans of this trade, do moreover employ a multitude of hands beſides their own about the preparation and finiſhing of the materials and ware they work: On which do compleatly ſubſiſt and thrive: The winders, throwers, ſizers, ſeamers and trimmers thereof: And alſo the needlemakers totally depend thereon.

THAT altho' theſe petitioners ſeem in the eyes of the world, to be at preſent under a cloud and every moment ready to be undone by intruders and foreigners, ſo that many people fear and forbear to bind their children apprentices unto a trade of ſuch inſtant hazard and irregularity, until a ſettlement thereof, under a corporation to the great retarding an increaſe of able artiſans, who are therefore but few in number, in compariſon of the knitters the way common to other nations; yet do they ſubſiſt by the labours in a more ſubſtantial and ſerviceable degree to the Commonwealth disburthening it of many poor of both ſexes. Whereas that common tedious way multiplies needy perſons here, rather becauſe the people of other nations, outwork thoſe of this therein, than by any hinderance they receive from the beſt artiſans of this manufactury that bend their endeavours all they can to the foreign vent in general, as well as, in their own particulars moſt profitable to this nation, leaving the home ſale in great part to the common knitters, uninterupted, unleſs by the intruders into this art, whoſe multiplications (if not reſtrained) will be equally as pernicious and deſtructive unto them as unto the petitioners; who only (and not the common-knitters) have ſhewed unto this Commonwealth, that it is able abundantly to ſerve itſelf and *ultra* with all commodities of knit-work, as ſtockings, calceoons: waiſtcoats, and

many other things, without the help, or rather inconveniency it formerly had of importation of the ſame in quantities ready wrought from foreign parts.

THAT this trade is in no kind impertinent or damageable to the Commonwealth, nor driven in trifling, baſe and unneceſſary ſtuff or ware, ſeeing all the world (where habits are worn) is in general and permanent uſe thereof: But to the contrary, it works on the principal of ſtuffs, and makes commodious and decent ware for the cover of the whole body of men, perpetually unchangeable in the faſhion, endeavouring (as much as in the artiſan lies) to found an unexhauſtible mine within this nation already prepared to become, (if it ſhall pleaſe your Highneſs to eſtabliſh it) henceforth the place of ſole reſort, as to a ſpecial mart, of the rich and ſtaple commodities wrought by this manufacture, for the general ſervice of all the great, honourable and better ſorts of inhabitants of the whole communicable world.

THAT the petitioners have made a large and competent probation of the worth of this manufacture in itſelf, and merit thereof to the Common-wealth, (for the proportion of its growth) far exceeding any other that trades with foreigners in their own materials, extracting from them (to the uſe of this Commonwealth, and the maintainance of the people of this land, at foreign charge) upwards of fourſcore in every hundred *de claro* of the whole value now, or that may be hereafter, upon a regular way of trading, dealt in, and defraying out of the other parcel of the hundred, being leſs then twenty current, all cuſtoms, impoſts, and freights, both homeward and outwards, and alſo reſerving the remainder of the twenty, to the manage of the merchant for as much unwrought material. Which eighty, in quick paſſages and returns of home trade, (by the way twice accounted for unto the officers of exciſe) ſuddenly and inſenſibly diffuſes and diſperſes itſelf through very many hands, either totally maintaining, or otherwiſe adding to the ſubſiſtences of many other ſeverally (in part) before enumerated trades and profeſſions, beſides this manufacture, the prime wheel, gathering only thereby an ordinary ability, to make the reſt move: *viz.* merchants, owners of ſhips, hoſiers, dyers, winders, throwſters, fizers, ſeamers, trimmers, wire-drawers, needle-makers, ſmiths, joyners, turners, with many other aſſiſtants, all having their ſufficient contents and inablements to live out of the clear product of the foreign vent, raiſed and furniſhed by the labours of the petitioners and their ſervants; who have voluntarily among themſelves kept order in their trading, according to the duty of probationers (hitherto) without making any requeſt unto the ſtate for particular countenance and protection, until they found themſelves now riſen into a number not incapable of incorporation; and their trade into foreign parts of ſo great and growing increaſe (were the momentary dangers of utter ruin, for want of regulating power diverted) that it may well be eſteemed the moſt improveable way of benefit and advantage of this kind, apparent to this preſent age, and (within ſome late hundreds of years paſt) offered unto this nation, and preſented unto the ſtate, (as this now is unto your Highneſs) for an incloſure within the boundary of its native ſoil, where it may receive its proper husbandry.

THAT if theſe petitioners had no other inducement to offer, but what every other trade which is (common alſo to foreigners) in fear to be over-wrought and outſold by them, has heretofore preſented, as motives, and means to obtain charters and privileges, and conſequent proviſions by ſtatute, upon reaſons drawn from conveniencies accrewing by civil education of ſome youth of the land, employment of idle perſons

perſons, ſerving this Commonwealth with commodities better wrought here, than thoſe tranſported hither from beyond the ſeas, and maintaining many of our people at home with the ſame money which foreigners did get away from hence for the maintenance of theirs: Yet might the petitioners (in confidence of the right of ſubjects) ſue for power ſubordinately (according to the laws and conſtitutions of this land) to regulate their own endeavours in a company and fraternity among themſelves. But theſe petitioners ſtand not in the ſame ſole capacity, that the pin-makers, and others did, at the times of their incorporations. For theſe have (additionally thereunto) an higher merit towards the Common-wealth, who's intereſt in all the fore mentioned extraordinary advantages and benefits, and in the further uſes of them is annexed unto the proſperity of this manufacture, and wholly depending thereon. Inſomuch that the petitioners (in their humble ſuit) do plead unto your Highneſs, a general cauſe of the Commonwealth in groſs, for an ineſtimable concernment to all poſterity, and crave in their own to be but barely to be preſerved, as their lawful endeavours have qualified them, the temporary inſtruments and ſervitours to that public uſe. Which they may reaſonably hope, ſhall not now (firſt of all ſorts of men, ever petitioning ſemblable favour) begin to be refuſed unto them, who have not been wanting to the Common-wealth in the main ſervice thereof, during its late extremities of danger, but have all been faithful to their country in every thing according to their utmoſt abilities, and have many of them undergone much loſs of worldly goods, and peril of life, by and againſt the common enemy, and ſome of them continue in military office to this day.

AND ſeeing the miſtreſs of knowlege, experience, has taught that the ſole proprietary of a generally deſired commodity, has a maſter key to command the lock of trading; which whoſoever can prudently manage, has no ſmall maſtery over the wealth of the univerſe; and ſeeing that this art of frame-work-knitting here in *England* (as *Printing* formerly in *Germany* out-wrought all the manual writers in the world) is likewiſe able to out-work all the common-knitters among all nations, and make the commodity (without divulging of the myſtery) generally deſirable and entertained (as that other was here) with grace and privilege of importation (by proviſion of ſtatute, 1ſt of *Richard* III. *cap.* 9.) and ſeeing this is much more capable of ſecreting, than that, by reaſon of the great difficulty to attain this with long practice, and the facility of the other to be conceived at firſt ſight. This ariſing in an entire dominion, and that other in a region full of divided principalities. This is endued with a quality retentive, to continue for many ages, if not ever, (altho' the other could not ſo in *Germany*) a peculiar in propriety unto this nation of *England*. Therefore it is fit to be owned as a native (by the hand of your Highneſs) eſtabliſhed in the rank, and as the nonpareil of handicrafts, to be taken into your poſſeſſion incluſively within your power of command and ſpecial protection, who is herein not ſlightly concerned, becauſe intruſted to husband the Common-wealth, and is the ballance of reaſon to diſtinguiſh between the allegations and aims of good and bad patriots. Some ſtriving to ſcatter abroad (about all the earth) that harveſt, whereof others deſire the ſtoring in a magazin; and ſome urging the ſame exploded clamours againſt the uſe of engines in trading, which the file and hammer workers of a ſingle pin did heretofore, to divert or retard the privileging the company of pin-makers, in oppoſition to thoſe that now ſue and refer themſelves to be conſidered according to diſcretion at home, for what they might write their own conditions every where abroad; if piety to their native country, as ſtrongly reſtrained not them, as they im-

plore the coercive power of your Highneſs to reſtrain their ill willers from unravelling the entrails of the Common-wealth, and giving or yielding opportunity unto ſtrangers, to gather them up, and make that common to all the world, which is naturally particular in ſole propriety to this nation, and prepared for the management of your Highneſs in ſuch manner, as in your Highneſs's wiſdom and great favour ſhall be thought expedient for the beſt advantage of this Common-wealth, ever in thriving condition and flouriſhing by exportation of commodities, as well artificially as naturally appropriated unto this iſland not unknown to your Highneſs to have ſuffered ſome late decay in the main ſupport of its foreign trading, which may receive a great ſupply and increaſe by means of good encouragement of this manufacture, only in preſent neceſſity of the like protection and privileges, that have been granted, confirmed, and are enjoyed by many others, tho' of foreign invention and uſe, and never in poſſibility of becoming, as this is ſolely from hence impartable unto all other nations:

All which is humbly ſubmitted to your Highneſs's pleaſure, with great hopes that you will graciouſly patronize and cheriſh the honeſt endeavours of ſuch as aim at the public good, as well as their own private intereſt,

And your Petitioners ſhall ever Pray.

Anciently

ANCIENTLY the extream ſeverity of the foreſt laws were very burthenſome to the ſubject, eſpecially to thoſe whoſe lands and poſſeſſions did border upon the forreſt, but in king *John's* reign a charter was obtained to mitigate ſome hardſhips then complained of, and in the reign of his ſon *Henry* the 3d. a farther charter was granted to his people relating to the liberties in the forreſt. The 16th of this king, he diſafforeſted part of *Nottinghamſhire* by commiſſion, and the walk of the remainder was aſcertained as followeth.

HENRY *by the grace of* GOD *King of* England, *lord of* Ireland, *duke of* Normandy, *&c. To all Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Knights, Juſtices, Sheriffs, Mayors, Miniſters, and all Bailiffs, and his true liegemen, Greeting. — Know ye us to have granted and with our preſent Charter confirmed, for us and our heirs for evermore, That the walk made by our truſty and well beloved* Hugh Nevil *and* Bryan *of the* Yle, *and others to them aſſociate by our commandment. The aforeſaid* Hugh Nevil *then being juſtice of the Foreſt betwixt the parts that be diſafforreſted and the parts ſhall remain ſtill in the county of* NOTTINGHAM, *be firm and ſtable and abide for ever. And that theſe parts in the county aforeſaid diſafforeſted, remain by the marks and bound in the walk thereof, made, expreſſed, and hereafter written.*

That is to witt:

THE aforeſaid walk beginneth at the *Forth* alias *Ford* of *Coningſwath* by the highway that goes towards *Wellahawe* unto the town of *Wellawe* towards *Nottingham*, ſo that the cloſe of the town of *Wellawe* is not of the foreſt and ſo from thence unto that place where the river of *Doverbeck* goes on the ſaid way, and ſo from thence as the ſaid river of *Doverbeck* deſcendeth into the water of *Trent*, ſo that that part of *Nottinghamſhire* which is called the *Clay*, and an other parcel which is called *Hatfield* on the northſide of the great highway of *Nottinghamſhire* that goes from the aforeſaid forth of *Coningswath* towards the ſouth unto that place that the ſayd water of *Doverbeck* goes on the ſaid highway, beginning at the foreſaid forth of *Coningſwath* and extending itſelf until the ſaid river of *Doverbeck* be diſafforreſted by the foreſaid marks towards the north and the eaſt which forſooth parte aforeſaid is called the *Clay* and the parcel aforeſaid that is called *Hatfield* betwixt the river of *Doverbeck* and *Bickerſdike* and *Sherwood* and *Trent*. Alſo the ſaid walk in the ſame county of *Nottingham* beginneth at the aforeſaid forth of *Conningſwath* and aſcending toward the weſt by the water that is called *Meyden* unto the town of *Warſope* and from the ſame town aſcending by the ſame water unto *Hatrebridge* and from thence turning by the great highway of *Nottingham* unto *Milneſordbridge* and from thence unto *Mansfield* and from thence betwixt the fields of *Hardwick* and of *Kirkby* and the moor of *Kirkby* unto the corner that is called *Nunker* and from thence

thence to the aſſert of *John Bretton* unto *Tharliſtie* and from thence unto *Stolegate* and from thence by the great highway under the old caſtle of *Anneſley* and from the ſame caſtle by the great highway unto the town of *Lindby* and from thence through the midſt of the town of *Lindly* unto the milne of the ſame town upon the water of *Leen* and from thence deſcending by the ſame water unto the town of *Lenton* and from thence as the ſame water was won't of ould time to run into the water of *Trent* ſo that the part of *Nottinghamſhire* that is betwixt that water of *Coningſwath* and the town of *Blythe* and alſo all the part of *Nottinghamſhire* that is on the weſt part of the water of *Maiden* aſcending towards the ſouth unto the water of *Trent* betwixt the diviſions and the county of *Darby* be diſafforreſted, and that which is within the foreſaid bounds remained foreſte, ſaving to us and our heirs our hay of *Welley* and all our other demaine woods, in the aforeſaid county of *Nottingham* on the weſt part, north, and eaſt part of the town of *Nottingham* and of the ſouth part of the ſame town unto the water of *Trente*. That they remain in the forreſt we have granted and with our preſent charter confirmed for us and our heirs to all our men of the aforeſaid county of *Nottingham* dwelling in the parts aforeſaid after the bounds and aforeſaid diſafforreſted be quiet for evermore of waſt and reward of the view of the forreſters and of all thoſe things that to the forreſt, forreſters, verdurers and rewarders or other miniſters appertaineth, and that none of the aforeſaid men that dwell in the aforeſaid parts diſafforreſted or elſewhere who are in the ſame county without the forreſt nor their heirs at any time by us nor our heirs be made agiſters, verderers or rewarders in the forreſt aforeſaid in the aforeſaid county of *Nottingham*, we have granted alſo to the ſame men and with this our preſent charter confirmed for us and our heirs. That no man that be of the parts aforeſaid diſafforreſted ſhall come by common ſummons before our juſtices at pleas of the forreſt, but if he be attacked for any treſpaſs of the forreſt, or by the pledge of any man that ought to come before the ſaid juſtices to anſwer for any treſpaſs of the forreſt wherefore we will and ſtraitly command for us and our heirs that the aforeſaid walk made by marks and bounds and places aforeſaid and above expreſſed in the county of *Nottingham* ſtand firm and ſtable for evermore. And that the parts aforeſaid as be in the aforeſaid walk noted, be diſafforreſted for evermore. So that they be quiet of waſte, reward of forreſters, and of all manner of forreſters, verdurers rewarderers or their miniſters and that none of the aforeſaid men that dwell in the aforeſaid parts diſaforreſted or elſewhere in the ſaid county out of the forreſt nor their heirs at any time by us or our heirs be made agiſters, forreſters, verdurers or rewarders in the aforeſaid forreſt of our county of *Nottingham* and that none that be of the ſaid parts diſafforreſted come by common ſummons afore the juſtices to the pleas of the forreſt as by the pledge of any other man that ſhould come afore the ſaid juſtices to anſwer for any treſpaſs of the forreſt as is above ſaid. Theſe being wittineſs &c. the XVth day of *July* in the XVIth year of our reign.

Perambulatio

Perambulatio forreſte de SHERWOOD.

Facta XXVI die *Auguſti* anno regni *Henrici* regis ſeptimi XXI. p. *Johannem* G. Armig. *Thomam Leake*, Arm. *Thomam Armſtrong*, Arm *Johannem Coſte*, *Henricum Plumptre de Nottingham*, *Hugonem Anneſley*, Arm. *Richardum Eyngham de Wattnowe*, Arm. *Richardum Kirkby*, *Radulphum Greenhall*, *Rogerum Pierponte*, *Johannem Hoppwood*, *Johannem Boman*, *Williſmum Beverecots*, *Johannem Warren*, *Willielmum Biton*, *Alexanarum Mearing*, *Robertum in Kellum*, *Alexandrum Leake*, *Johannem Leake*, *Thomam Hunt*, *Georgium Palmer*, *Thomam Calverton*, *Johannem Barwick*, *Jacobum Wood*, *Johannem Meinell*, *Thomam Roſſel*, *Richardum Parker*, *Johannem Brinneſley*, *Richardum Bactroe*, *Willielmum Gariſwell*, et *Alexandrum Barwick*, regardatores dicte forreſte de SHERWOOD.

QUE quidem perambulatio a caſtro domini regis de *Nottingham* incipit et deinde procedendo uſque le *Kingsbriggs*, *Meadow-gate* et deinde per le *Trent* uſque ad antiquum curſum aque de *Leene* qui eſt inter le *King's-Meadows* et pratum de *Wilford* et deinde per dictum antiquum curſum aque de *Leene* uſque ad pratum vocatum *Carlam* et deinde p. communem viam uſque ad pontem ſup. *Leen* juxta pomarium priorum de *Lenton* et deinceps aſcendendo p. dictam aquam de *Leene* uſque ad bondarium ville domini regis de *Bulwell* et ſic circa boſcum domini regis de *Bulwell-Riſe* uſque ad dictam aquam de *Leene* ſic aſcendendo p. dictam aquam uſque molendinum de *Linby* et ſic p. medium ville de *Linby* uſque ad crucem ibidem, et deinde a dicta cruce p. magnum chiminium quod ducit ad antiquum *Caſtrum de Anneſley* dimittendo predictum caſtrum ex parte dextra ac deinde p. dictum magnum chiminium uſque *Scoolegate* que ducit verſus *Cheſterfield Lidyate* et deinde deſcendendo aliquantulum verſus occidentem p. le *Scoleſtigh* ex parte boreali campi de *Anneſley* uſque quendam venellum qui eſt inter campum de *Anneſley-wood-houſe* ex parte orientali et quoddam aſſartum nuper ad *Henricum Brettenuem Tho. Samon* ex parte orientali et ſic deſcendendo per dictam venellam verſus boream uſque ad quendam angulum vocatum *Nuncar* et deinde per viam inter le more of *Kirkby* et campos de *Hardwick* et tunc p. eandem venellam verſus orientem et tunc verſus boream p. portas manſionis de *Hardwick* uſque *Mawenſwell-head* et deinde verſus occidentem p. ſepe de *Hardwick* et ſic deſcendendo verſus auſtrum p. le *Rewarders Meare* inter campos de *Kirkby* et campos de *Sutton* uſque ad *Holbrockhaw* et ab inde p. ſepe de *Holbeckhaw* uſque *Coleyeat* et ſic inde intrando p. le *Coleyeat* in boſcum domini regis vocatum *Fulwood* circulariter uſque venellam de *Normanton* et a dicta venella p. ſepe inter campos de *Normanton* et *Fulwood* uſque *Hawkſwell* et ab inde circa campos de dirty *Hucknal* uſque campos de *Sutton* et p. campos de *Sutton* uſque magnum chiminium quod ducit ad *Nottingham*. *viz.* inter campos et campos de *Skegby* et deinde uſque ad crucem ad finem orientalem

rientalem ville de *Skegby* ac deinde p. ſepe quod eſt inter campos de *Skegby* et bundas de *Mansfield* et ſic uſque *Pleſley* et deinde p. aquam da *Maiden* uſque vill. de *Warkſop* et ſic p. medium vill. de *Warkſop* uſque ad crucem ibidem et ſic directe p. viam in campum de *Warkſop* et p. illam viam uſque ad p dictam aquam de *Maiden* et ſic p. dictam aquam verſus orientem uſque ad vadum de *Mugley* et deinde aſcendendo verſus boream uſque ad le *Heſſellgappe* et ſic demittendo le *Strowne* ex parte dextra uſque ſepe inter *Romewood* et *Clowne-field* uſque parcum de abbeſſa de *Wellbeck* et aſcendendo p. dictum parcum uſque le *Outgate* foreſt. qui eſt inter dictum parcum et parcum domini de et dictam *Owtgate* extendendo uſque *Boyard-ſtable* et iterum deſcendendo verſus orientem dict. *Roodgate* uſque quendam lapidem ad finem orientis de *Wardwood* et deinde deſcendendo aliquantulum verſus auſtrum uſque ad quendam *Lapidem in Clumber* et ſic ultra vadum de *Clumber* uſque ad alium lapidem fixum ex parte orientali de *Elmyeres* et ex parte boreali vie ibidem et abinde directe verſus auſtrum uſque alium lapidem quendam fixum juxta viam que ducit a *Mirelbriggs* uſque *Aweſland*. Et abinde uſque quendam le *Hollen* que eſt prope campos de *Thoresby* et deſcendendo p. campos dictos. *viz.* p. le parſon *Balke* uſque ad villam de *Thoresby* et deinde p. aquam de *Maiden* uſque *Cunningbyforth* et deinde p. magnum chiminium de *Blythe* uſque *Coningswasforth* ex parte orientali ville de *Wellow* ac deinde p. magnum chiminium quod ducit apud *Nottingham* uſque *Blackſtone-Haw* et abinde uſque rivulum de *Doverbeck* et ſic ſicut ille rivulus currit p. medium ville de *Catkroppe* et deinde p. dictum rivulum de *Doverbeck* ubi ſolebat currere ex antiquo tempore uſque ad aquam de *Trent* uſque dum venitur verſus abbathiam de *Shelford*, ita quod dicta abbathia eſt extra forreſtam et deinde p. dictam aquam de *Trent* ubi ex antiquo currere ſolebat, *viz.* ex parte orientali novi curſus nunc de *Trent* uſque ad manerium de *Colwicke* et ibi ubi vetus aqua de *Trent* currere ſolebat. Ita quod clauſura ibidem vocata *Hickings* eſt infra forreſtam, et deinde p. predictam aquam de *Trent* uſque ad pontem de *Nottingham* vocatum. *Hethwett-Briggs* et deinde p. auſtralem partem prater. prefatorum de *Nottingham* uſque ad caſtrum ibidem, &c. et ſic finem perambulationis.

Perambulatio de *Shirwood* facta nono die *Septembris* Anno HEN. VIII. XXXV. p. *Robertum Brynneſley*, *Gabrielem Barwick*, *Richardum Pierpont*, Arm. *Alexandrum Mearing*, *Chriſtopher Fitz-Randal*, *Robertum Whitmore*, *Johannem Walker*, *Mauricium Orrel*, *Johannem Garnon*, *Johannem Palmer*, Gent. *Robertum Lovet*, *Willielmum Mellers*, *Robertum Rawſon*, *Johannem Laskow*, *Johannem Briſtow*, et *Robertum North*, regardatores dicte forreſte de SHERWOOD, &c.

QUE perambulatio incipit ut predictum proſequitur ut predictum et finitur ut predictum eſt — — — — — — — — —

Promiſſary

Promiſſary Note of HENRY VIII. *taken from the Original now repoſited in the Treaſury of the* CORPORATION.

WE HENRY by the grace of God King af *England* and of *Fraunce* defenſour of the faithe and lorde of *Ireland* promiſe by theſe preſentes truly to content and repay to all and ſingly ſuch perſons of the town of *Nottingham* —— —— —— within our countie of *Nottingham* whoſe names be contayned in a ſchedule indented hereunto annexed all and ſingular ſuch particular ſummes of money as have been by thaym and every of thaym lovyngly advaunced unto us by the way of loan, for the maintenaunce of our warres againſte *Fraunce* and *Scotland*, admounting in the hole to the ſumme of one hundred fourty ſeven poundes thirteyn ſhillings iiij *dſe*. In witneſſe whereof to theſe preſentes we have cauſed our privey ſeale to be ſette the xiiijth day of the moneth of *February*, the xiiij yere of our reyne.

By this Sedulle indented appereth as well the Names as the Summes off Money as the Inhabitants within the Towne of NOTTINGHAM *hath lovyngly advanced unto the Kyngs Grace by way of Loone all thes ſame Summes.*

	l. ſh. d.		*l. ſh. d.*
Thomas Mellers (Mayre)	xii o o	Robert Roſell. — —	iii o o
John Wylliamſon. — —	xxx o o	Wyllyam Stanbank. — —	iii o o
John Rooſe. — —	xii o o	Hugh Oldam. — — —	iii o o
Thomas Wylloughby. —	xii o o	Thomas Baynbrygge. —	ii x o
Wyllyam Kyrkby. — —	xii o o	John Aleynſon. — —	vi xiii iiii
John Howes. — — —	ii o o	Thomas Dokker. — —	ii x o
Thomas Stabulles. — —	ii x o	John Doubleday. — —	iii o o
Wyllyam Parmats. — —	v o o	Oliver Jepſon. — — —	ii o o
Robert Ffyſher. — —	ii o o	Richard Halom. — — —	ii x o
Edward Chamberleyn. —	ii o o	Thomas Hobbs. — ——	ii o o
John Dorantt. — — —	ii o o	Wyllyam Mabſon. — —	ii o o
John Sye. — — — —	ii x o	Thomas Dawſon. — —	ii o o
Wyllyam Johnſon. — —	ii x o	Robert Mellers. — —	xii o o
Coſtyn Pykerd. — — —	iii o o		

Summe Total of this Sedulle indented. — 147 l. 13 s. 4 d.

HENRY ABUTT.

A Copy of the laſt WILL *and* TESTAMENT *of* Mr. THOMAS WILLOUGHBY, *one of the Aldermen of the Town of* NOTTINGHAM.

IN the name of GOD *Amen*, the 4th day of the month *September* in the year of our Lord God 1524. I *Thomas Willoughby* of *Nottingh.* beinge in holle and perfect mind doe make my teſtament and laſt Will in manner of theis articles following:

☞ *Firſt I bequeath* my ſoule to almyghty God, and to our Saviour, St. Mary, and all the company of heaven and my body to be buried within the pariſhchurch of St. *Mary's* in *Nottingham*, by *Ladies-Chappell* nigh unto my ſeat, and my principal to be given after the laudable cuſtom there uſed.

Item. I will that myn executors ſhall give unto every prieſt of the ſaid church being *at my burial* 6 *d.* and to every eſtranger prieſt threre being, 4 *d.* and either of the freers if they come holle to my burial, 3 *ſh.* 4 *d.*

Item. I will have 13 torches born light at my burial and every torch-bearer 2 *d.* and all other charges about my burial to bee done by the diſcretion of myn executors.

Item. I bequeath to the high alter for tythes and oblations forgotten, 10 *ſh.*

Item. I bequeath 28 *l.* to be diſperſed in manner following: That is to ſay, that myn executors ſhall have the keeping thereof and to give yearly to a prieſt to ſing for my ſoule in St. *Mary's* church of *Nottingh.* for the ſpace of ſix years next after my deceaſe and every year 4 *l.* 13 *ſh.* 4 *d.* to be given to the ſame prieſt. If it fortune my wife to marry and take an husband, then I will that the reſidue of this xxviii pound unto the prior and covent of the abby of *Newſted*, there to remain to find a prieſt as is aforeſaid in the church of ſaint *Mary's* in *Nott.* and the ſaid prior and covent to bee bounden to my executors by their covent ſeale for performeinge of the ſaid prieſts findinge.

Item. I give 3 *l.* to be divided among my ſiſters children, being over live to be given other in money or cloath as myn executors ſhall think good.

Item. I give to my ſiſter *Margaret Banks* every year a garment of the price of 3 *s.* 4 *d.* during her life as need requires and a pair of ſhoes, a ſmoke and a kerchief of 8 *d.* price and every quarter of a year 2 *d.* and a roame in my bede-houſe like as other my bede-folkes have.

Item. I bequeath to Elizabeth my wife all my lands and tenements within the town and fields of Nott. with the appurtenances, and alſo Woodborough and Radcliff duringe her life if ſhe live ſole and do not marry. And if my ſaid wife take an husband *then I will that all my lands and tenements with the appurtenances ſhall be equally divided between my two ſons Richard and Thomas, and to their heirs for-*

ever

ever except her dower, And if they or either of them *die without iſſue it ſhall remain to Elizabeth and Margery and to their heirs for ever.*

Item. I do except for my wife and my children, *a cloſe in Fiſhergate, and two gardens in Moot-hall-gate* to be diſpoſed of in manner following: That is, *that the profits cominge thereof be beſtowed upon fewell* for my bedefolkes and upon theire reparation of myne *Alms-houſes* upon *Malin-hill,* and when *reparation need not,* I will the *profits comeinge thereof bee beſtowed on fewell for my bedefolks. And after the death of myne executors I will that the church-wardens of St. Mary's church ſhall bee maiſters of my ſaid cloſe and gardens for ever.* And every one of the ſaid wardens to have of the rents of the ſame cloſe and gardens for their labour eitherof them ſix-pence for ever.

Item. I give to *Richard* my ſon xx*lb.* to *Thomas* my ſon xx *lb.* in money.

Item. To *Elizabeth* my daughter xx *lb.* in money.

Item. To *Margery* my daughter xx *lb.* in money, my ſons portions to be delivered them or to their aſſignes at their age of xxi years, and my daughters portions at the age of xv years; and if any of them die before they come to their age aforeſaid, then I will that their portion or portions bee diſtributed amongſt the children. And the other half among my executors. I will that *Richard* and *Thomas* my ſonnes being executors ſhall not occupy nor meddle with noe portion of my goods as long as my wife lives except their own portions.

Item. I bequeath to *Joan Becket* my daughter 7 marcks of good and lawful money to be payd by the hands of my executors. A general acquittance of her childs parte.

Item. I bequeath to the church of St. *Mary's* xxvi *ſh.* 8 *d.*

Item. To the church of St. *Nicholas* 13 *ſh.* 4 *d.*

Item. To the *Grayfriers* x *s.*

Item. To the *Whitefriers* 6 *ſh.* 8 *d.*

Item. To the covent of *Shelford-Abbey* 6 *ſh.* 8 *d.*

Item. To *Hethbeth*-bridge 4 of my beſt pieces of timber lyinge at the tile houſes.

Item. I give the *Trinity-Guild* 6 *ſh.* 8 *d.* of 13 *ſh.* 4 *d.* that the *Guild* oweth me for paling of the garden in *Cow-lane.* Another 6 *ſh.* 8 *d.* I give to the chamber of the town to *Robt. Heſterige* —— —— to be ſupervifors of this my will; *Elizabeth* my wife *Richard* and *Thomas* myn ſonnes executors. The reſidue of my goods that is not bequeathed I give unto *Elizabeth* my wife whom I make afore all other my chief executrix. Theis being witneſſes,

Mr. *Richard Tavernor,* Official. *William Permiter* and *Thomas Gregory.*

THIS I tranſcribed from a copy in the hands of Mr. *Iſaac Wyld* apothecary.

Copy of a Commiſſion to the Mayor, &c. of NOTTINGHAM *to raiſe and muſter the* MILITIA *in* NOTTINGHAM *dated May 26th, the 15th of* ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH dei gratia, *Anglie*, *Francie*, et *Hibernie* regina, fidei defenſor, &c. Chariſſimo conſanguineo & concilliario ſuo *Georgio* comiti *Salopp* ac etiam chariſſimo conſanguineo et concilliario *Edwardo* comiti *Rutland*. Nec non dilectis et fidelibus ſuis, majori ville ſue de *Nottingham* pro tempore exiſtenti, *Gervaſio Cliſton* militi, *Thome Stanhop* armigero *Franciſco Willoughbie* armig. *Thome Markeham* armig. *Johanni Gregorie*, *Johanni Bromeley*, *Henrico Newton*, *Robeto Alveye*, *Richardo James* et *Roberto Burton*, aldermannis infra villam predictam ſalutem. Sciatis quod nos de approbatis fidelitatibus et prudentibus circumſpectionibus veſtris plurimum confidentes aſſignamus et conſtituimus vos commiſſionarios et deputatos noſtros dantes et concedentes vobis duodecim, undecim decem, novem, octo, ſeptem, ſex, quinque, quatuor, tribus et duobus veſtrum tenore preſentium plenam et abſolutam poteſtatem, facultatem et auctoritatem omnes et ſingulos homines ad arma ac homines habites ad arma ferenda tam equites quam pedites et ſagittarios ac ſclopetarios ſupra etatem ſedecim annorum ac infra etatem ſexaginta infra villam noſtram de *Nott*. tam infra libertates quam extra arraiand. in ſpiciend. et triand. ac armari et muniri faciend. nec non aſſignand. equos, arma, et cetera vellica inſtrumenta congruentia habilitati et perſone unius cujuſque ſecundum formam et effectum ſtatutorum et ordinationum ante hec tempora inde edita et proviſa. Ac omnibus illis tyronibus hominibuſque imbellibus et rei militaris ignaris erudiend. inſtruend. et exercend. ad uſum predictorum equorum armorum et bellicorum apparatuum ſecundum artem militarem, ac diligenter omnia et ſingula alia faciend. gerend. et expediend. et fieri cauſand. que ad delectum, monſtrationem, et inſpectionem ac etiam ad eruditionem, inſtructionem et exercitationem ſubtitorum noſtrorum in re militari pro meliori ſervitio noſtro et defenſione hujus regni noſtri maxime conſentanea et oppertuna fore putaveritis ita quod iidem homines ad arma et homines habiles ad arma ferenda equites, pedites, ſagittarii, ſclopetarii ac alii predicti homines defenſibiles ſic arraiati inſpecti muniti prompti ſint et parati ad ſerviend. quoties et quando neceſſe fuit. Aſſignavimus in ſup. quoſcunque tres aut duos veſtrum ad omnes et ſingulos veſtrum non exiſtentes duos vel pares regni noſtri aut concilliarios in privato conſilio noſtro ſimiliter mutuo et ſe invicem inſpiciend. triand. arraiand. ac in armis et equis bellico apparatui idoniis ordinand. et vidend. ita quod omnes et ſinguli veſtrum in forma predicta, ut predict. inſpect. arraiat. et apparat. prompti ſint et ſitis et continue parati ad nobis ſimiliter ut predictum eſt ſerviend. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod circa premiſſa diligenter intendatis ac ea omnia et ſingula ad certos dies et loca de tempore in tempus p. veſtras diſcretiones exequamini in forma predicta damus preterea univerſis et ſingulis officiariis miniſtris et ſubditis noſtris quibuſcunque tam infra libertates quom extra tenore preſentium firmiter in mandatis, quod vobis et cuilibet veſtrum in executione premiſſorum intendentes, auxiliantes et obedientes ſint in omnibus diligenter. Et quod feceritis in premiſſis una cum nominibus et cognominibus ac numera tam equitum, peditum, ſagittariorum et ſclopetariorum

ac

ac omnium armorum et bellicorum inſtrumentorum ceterorumque bello idoneorum p. vos in forma predicta inſpectorum et armatorum; quam parochiarum et wardorem in quibus habitant ac de diverſitate armature et inſtrumentorum bellicorum quibus unus quiſque eorum armatus et preparatus eſt nos et conſilium noſtrum circa perſonam noſtram attendens quam citiſſime potetis poſt datum preſentium in ſcriptis ſub ſigillis veſtris vel trium aut duorum veſtrum manibuſque veſtris eiſdem ſupſcriptis debite certificetis. Damus ulterius firmiter in mandatis quod pro meliori expeditione et executione preſentium per omnia et in ſingulis faciatis tam ſecundum tenorem articulorum et inſtructionum his preſentibus annexorum quam aliorum quorumcunque articulorum et inſtructionum que p. privatum conſilium noſtrum cum opus fuerit vel pereorum ſex in ſcriptis manibus ſuis ſignatis aliquo tempore poſt hac vobis dirigent.

IN cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte me ipſa apud *Weſtmonaſterium* viceſimo ſexto die *Maji* anno regni noſtri quinto decimo.

p. dominum cuſtodem virtute warranti regii.

POWLE.

A Direction for the Commiſſioners for the muſters in the Town of NOTTINGHAM *how they ſhall proceed in the Execution of the ſaid Commiſſion.*

WHEREAS by the Queen's Majeſty's commandement, there are ſent jointlie with her majeſties commiſſion under her greate ſeale of *England* diverſe articles ſubſcribed by us of her privie counſill by way of inſtructions to the commiſſioners for the general muſters of the countie of *Notyngham*, as the like are ſent to all other counties of this realme. In which there are diverſe articles that do containe matters not ſo proper for the muſteringe and traininge of ſouldiers both on horſeback and on foote in citties, townes corporatt and other exempt places as in the ſhieres abrode and yet maney of tharticles in the ſaid inſtructions are verie meete and neceſſarie for the muſtringe and traininge upp of ſoldiers in citties and townes corporatt conſideringe upon your humble ſute her majeſty has graunted that a ſpeciall commiſſion ſhould be directed under her greate ſeale for the muſtringe and traininge of all manner of hable perſons within the ſaid towne of *Nottyngham* where ſhe truſteth, that you will directlie and earneſtlie advaunce the intention of this ſervice without reſpecte of anie perſons. Therefore to the intent you maie have knowledge of ſuche parte of the former inſtructions, ſent to the commiſſioners of the body of the ſhieres which ſhall ſeem meete for the place, we have thought meete to directe you to receave underſtandinge thereof particularlie from the commiſſioners in the ſhire next to you who have inſtructions at good lengh for the like purpoſes. And therefore wee will you in the Queen's Majeſties name to requier of ſome of the ſaid principal commiſſioners the ſight or underſtanding of ſuche parte of the ſaid inſtructions to them delivered, as by conference with them you maie have out of the ſame a note in writinge under the hands of three or two of them at the leaſt of ſuch articles of the

ſaid

ſaid inſtructions or of the ſubſtance of the ſaid articles as maie be thoughte by them and you proper and convenient for the ſervice of her majeſtie for the muſtringe and traininge of all perſons and the further ſervice of her majeſtie in that behaulfe within that town which maie ſerve to all intents and purpoſes as thoughe all the hable perſons within your town ſhould have been ſpeciallie muſtered and trained before the ſaid commiſſioners of the bodie of the ſhiere. And by the ſhewing to them of this our writinge and advice. We do requier all and every of the ſaid commiſſioners alſo in her majeſties name to confer with you and to inſtructe and directe you from tyme to tyme how and in what beſt ſorte you ſhall procede in the ſaid muſters accordinge to the intent of the inſtructions which the ſaid commiſſioners have. And thereupon to deliver toyou in writinge ſigned with their hands as before is ſaid, ſuch ſpeciall articles to be extracted out of theire general inſtructions as ſhall ſeeme meete for that towne and in all other things to give you from tyme to tyme advice and aide for the furtheraunce of this good and neceſſarie ſervice without delaie. And we will that you diligentlie and faithfullie obſerve and to your uttermoſt ſeeke to performe the ſaid inſtructions for advauncement of the ſervice thereby intended in like ſorte as if the ſame had byne directed unto you by particular writinge from us.

This direction, doth agree with the Order taken by the lords and others of the Queen's Majeſties privie conſill.

Copy of a Licence under the Broad-Seal of ENGLAND, *bearing date the 8th of* Auguſt *the 15th of the Reign of King* EDWARD III. *of* England *and of* France *the 2d. to give and aſſigne 30 ſh. Rent, &c. to a Chapplain of* Colwych *as an augmentation of his Suſtenance.*

EDWARDUS Dei gratia Rex *Anglie* et *Francie* et dominus *Hibernie* omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint ſalutem. Licet de communi conſilio regni noſtri *Anglie* ſtatutum ſit quod non liceat viris religioſis ſeu aliis ingredi fœdum alicujus, ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat, ſine licentia noſtra et capitalis domini fœdi illius de quo res illa immediate tenetur. Per finem tamen quem dictus nobis *Galfridus de Walſeleys* clericus fecit nobiſcum, conceſſimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris quantum in nobis eſt eidem *Galfrido* quod ipſe triginta ſolidatas redditus cum pertinentibus in *Lichfeld* dare poſſit et aſſignare cuidam capellano divina ſingulis diebus in eccleſia de *Colewych* celebranti ad aumentationem ſuſtentationis ſue, habendum et tenendum eidem capellano et ſucceſſoribus ſuis capellanis divina ibidem ſicut predictum eſt ſingulis diebus celebraturis ad aumentationem ſuſtentationis ſue imperpetuum ſicut predictum eſt tenore preſentium ſimiliter licentiam dedimus ſpecialem. Nolentes quod predict. *Galfridus* vel heredes ſui aut prefatus capellanus ſeu ſucceſſores ſui ratione ſtatuti predicti p. nos vel heredes noſtros inde occaſionentur in aliquo ſeu graventur. Salvis tamen capitali bq. dominis fœdi illius ſerviciis inde debitis et conſuetis. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte me ipſo apud turrim *London* octavo die *Auguſti* anno regni noſtri *Anglie* quinto decimo regni vero noſtri *Francie* ſecundo. p. fine ſexaginta ſolid. Anno 1341.

E Regiſtro Curiæ Prerogat. Cantuarienſis Extract. Codicillus Teſtamento ſive ultimæ Voluntati LUCÆ JACKSON *defunct. gerent. dat. 26. die mens. Januarii* 1630 *annex. continet ſequentia. viz.*

AND whereas I ſtand ſeized of certain tythes yearly coming or ariſing at or near unto *Horſepole* in the county of *Leiceſter* to me and my heirs for ever the ſame being near about the yearly value of twenty pounds p. annum.

NOW I do give and deviſe the ſame tythes unto my brother *George Jackſon*, my brother-in-in-law *George Coats*, *Robert Wood* of the town of *Nottingham*, *Richard Glyd*, citizen and tallow-chandler of *London* and to *Richard Mills* citizen and draper of *London* and to their heirs for ever, upon this ſpecial truſt and confidence, that they and their heirs ſhall for ever hereafter from and after my deceaſe, not only yearly for ever pay and diſtribute all the clear rents and profits thereof ariſing in manner and form following. That is to ſay two equal 3d parts thereof (the whole profit thereof in three equal parts divided) as followeth: *viz.* forty ſhillings thereof yearly to be given for two ſermons to be preached in St. *Peter's* church in the town of *Nottingham*, upon the twenty eighth day of *July*, and the fifth day of *November*, acknowledging God's great mercy, and giving thanks for the miraculous deliverance and preſervation of this land and people at two ſeveral times, the one from that invincible *Armada* (as it was termed) which came in anno 1588. And the other from that unmatchable plot of the *Gunpowder Treaſon* which was intended againſt this kingdom and ſtate in *November* 1605, and the reſidue of the ſaid two third parts to be diſtributed to and among the poor people in the ſaid pariſh of St. *Peter* aforeſaid, at the diſcretion of the ſaid five feoffees before named, and of their heirs, and the other third part of the clear profits of the ſaid tythes as followeth. *viz.* forty ſhillings thereof yearly to be given for two ſermons to be preached in the pariſh church of *Thornton*, near *Horſepoole* in the county of *Leiceiſter* upon the ſaid 28th day of *July* and 5th day of *November* yearly acknowledging there alſo Gods great mercy in our deliverance and preſervation as is afore ſaid, and the reſidue of the ſaid one third part thereof to be diſtributed to and amongſt the poor people in the pariſh of *Thornton* near *Horſepoole* aforeſaid at the diſcretion of my ſaid feoffees before named and their heirs and aſſignes, but alſo that the ſurvivour of them the ſaid *George Jackſon*, *George Coats*, *Robert Wood*, *Richard Glyd*, and *Richard Mills*, ſhall upon requeſt, conveygh the ſaid tythes to four of the moſt honeſt and able perſons dwelling in the pariſh of St. *Peter's*, and to four other of the moſt honeſt and able pariſhioners in *Thornton* aforeſaid, and to their heirs and to the uſes and confidence afore-mentioned. And that the ſurvivor of them alſo ſhall conveigh the ſame tythes to other four of the moſt honeſt and able pariſhioners of the ſame pariſhes in like manner for ever to the uſes aforeſaid.

Item. I do will and appoint that all ſuch of the ſaid legacies, (certain and not caſual) before-mentioned; the perſons to whom they are bequeathed now being above the age of twenty and one years and whereof no time of payment thereof is before limited, ſhall be payd by my executors within one year next after my deceaſe.

And

And that all ſuch other of the ſaid legacies (certain and not caſual) before expreſſed, the perſons to whom the ſame are bequeathed now not being of the ſaid age of twenty and one years, and whereof no time of payment thereof is before limited, ſhall be payd by my executors at the ſaid age of twenty and one years accompliſhed and not before.

AND I do ordain nominate and appoint my ſaid daughter *Anne Jackſon* to be my executrix of this my laſt will and teſtament, and I do ordain and appoint the ſaid *Richard Glyd*, and *Richard Mills*, to be co-executors with my ſaid daughter in truſt during her minority, and to aid and aſſiſt her in the execution of this my will. And for their pains therein, I do give to either of them the ſaid *Richard Glyd*, and *Richard Mills* the ſum of forty pounds a piece. In witneſs whereof to every leaf of this my will containing twelve ſheets of paper and one half ſheet I have ſubſcribed my name, and to this my will have ſet my ſeal. The day and year firſt before written p. me

Lu. Jackſon.

Subſcribed, ſealed and publiſhed by the ſaid *Luke Jackſon* as and for his laſt will and teſtament in the preſence of us

Anthony Bradſhawe,
Geerge Dunn,
Robert Render,
John Ewen, ſcr.

Probatum Londini et coram venerabili viro Gulielmo Samas *legum Dre. ſurro &c. ultimo die menſis januarii anno dom.* 1630. *Juratis* Richardi Glydd, & Richardi Mills, *extor, &c. Quibus, &c. de bene, &c. jurat. reſervata poteſtate &c.*

Linthwait Farrant. — Regiſt. ar. deputat. aſſumpt.

This I have taken from a true copy of the codicill drawn out the 17th day of *Auguſt* anno dom. 1713, from the regiſter of the prerogative court of *Canterbury* by Mr. *John Town*, attorney, and Mr. *John Town* cl. — The Rev. Mr. *Chappel*, communicated it to me.

Copies

Copies of the DEED *and* WILL *of* HENRY HANLEY, *Eſquire, relating to the Alms-houſes in Stony-ſtreet in* Nottingham *and a Weekly-Lecture in the ſame Town and ſeveral other Charities.*

Deed dated A. D. 1646.
Will dated A. D. 1650.

THIS INDENTURE made the 3d day of *October* 1646 between *Henry Hanley* of *Brampcoate* in the county of *Nottingham*, Eſq; on the one part, and *Francis Pierpont* of —— —— in the county of —— —— *Gervais Piggot* of *Thrumpton* in the county of *Nottingham*, *Edward Ayſcough* jun. of —— —— in the county of —— ——, *Robert Hardy* alias *Harding* of *Gray's-Inn* in the county of *Middleſex*, Eſq; *Robert Sommerſall* of *Mansfield* in the ſaid county of *Nottingham*, *Walter Edge* and *John Maſon* of the town and county of the town of *Nottingham*, gent. *John Foxcraft* of *Gotham* of the ſaid county, *Lawrence Palmer* of —— —— of the ſaid county and *James Brecknock* of *Kegworth* in the county of *Leiceſter* clerk on the other part, *Witneſſeth*,

THAT he the ſaid *Henry Hanley* as well for the ſpecial truſt and confidence which he has and repoſeth in the ſaid parties, and alſo for and in conſideration of five ſhillings of lawful mony to him in hand payd by them the ſaid *Francis Pierpont*, &c. the receipt whereof he the ſaid *Henry Hanley* doth hereby acknowledge and thereof doth acquit and diſcharge them the ſaid *Francis*, &c. their executors, &c. and every of them for ever by theſe preſents. And for the better aſſurance of a certain rent-charge for ever to be had and iſſue out of certain lands and tenements of him the ſaid *Henry* hereafter mentioned, to (or to be diſpoſed to) certain charitable and pious uſes hereafter in and by theſe preſents declared, and alſo for the manifeſtation of his duty which he owes to Almighty God, and the zeal and affection which he beareth to the town and county of *Nottingham* aforeſaid, his native country, as for diverſe other good cauſes and conſiderations him thereunto moving, *Hath* given, granted, aſſured and confirmed to them the ſaid *Francis Pierpont*, &c. their heirs and aſſignes equally without any ſurvivorſhip, the yearly rent or ſum of 120 *l.* of lawful engliſh mony iſſuing and going, or to iſſue, be had, and taken, of, in, or out of all other the meſſuages, cottages, lands, tenements, hereditaments with their and every of their appurtenances whatſoever, of him the ſaid *Henry*, ſcituate, lying or being within the town, fields, territories, liberties and precincts of *Brampcoate* aforeſaid and in *Chilwell* or *Attenborough* in the ſaid county of *Nottingham* or any of them being and only which are the ancient inheritance of him the ſaid *Henry*, and which deſcended and came to him from his father or any his anceſtors, the ſaid lands containing by eſtimation fourty eight or thereabouts with their appurtenances. To have, hold, receive, and enjoy the ſaid yearly rent of 120 *lb.* of lawful money aforeſaid iſſuing and going forth or to iſſue be had and taken of, in or out of the manor, meſſuages, cottages, lands and tenements aforeſaid, and all other the afore-mentioned premiſſes and every of them with their appurtenances to them the ſaid *Fran-*

cis, &c. their heirs and aſſignes equally without any ſurvivorſhip for ever. Nevertheleſs upon ſpecial truſt and confidence and to the only uſes, intents and purpoſes hereafter following, and to none other uſe, intent or purpoſe whatſoever, that is to ſay immediately from and after the death and deceaſe of him the ſaid *Henry Hanley*, then for and as concerning 20 *lb.* part of the ſaid yearly rent or ſum to and for the uſe and maintenance of ſome pious and orthodox miniſter or miniſters preaching or to preach a lecture in *Nottingham* aforeſaid, that is to ſay on every in the forenoon throughout the year for ever in the pariſh church of St. *Mary* in *Nottingham* aforeſaid, the ſaid yearly ſum of 20 *lb.* to the ſaid miniſter or miniſters at four ſeveral days or times in the year, at the feaſt day of St. *Thomas* the apoſtle, and at and upon the feaſt day of the *Annunciation* of the bleſſed virgin *Mary*, and at and upon the feaſt day of St. *John* the *Baptiſt*, and at and upon the feaſt day of St. *Michael* the archangel, at or in the ſouth porch of St. *Mary's* aforeſaid, by even and alike portions yearly for ever to be payd by the then preſent owner or owners, poſſeſſor or poſſeſſors of the ſaid mannor, meſſuages, lands, tenements and other the aforementioned premiſſes for the time being or ſome of them. And the firſt payment thereof to begin at ſuch of the aforeſaid days or times which after the deceaſe of him the ſaid *Henry* ſhall firſt happen according to the intent and true meaning of theſe preſents. And if it happen the ſaid *Henry Hanley* do dye without iſſue of his body lawfully begotten, or leaving iſſue that iſſue dye without iſſue ſo that there is no iſſue of the body of the ſaid *Henry Hanley*, immediately from and after ſuch deceaſe of him the ſaid *Henry* without iſſue or having iſſue immediately from and after the deceaſe of ſuch iſſue for and of 100 *lb.* part of the ſaid yearly rent of 120 *lb.* to and for the uſes, intents, and purpoſes hereafter, *viz.*

THEN for and as concerning 20 *lb.* part of the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of 120 *lb.* to and for the uſe and maintenance of ſome able pious and orthodox miniſter or miniſters preaching or to preach one other ſermon or lecture weekly upon every thurſday in the forenoon throughout every year for ever in the pariſh church of St. *Peter's* in *Nottingham*, the ſaid ſumm of 20 *lb.* to the ſaid miniſter or miniſters at ſuch of the aforeſaid daysor times which after the deceaſe of him the ſaid *Henry* without iſſue as aforeſaid ſhall firſt happen according to the intent and true meaning of theſe preſents.

AND as for and concerning 40*lb.* part of the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of 120*lb.* immediately from and after the time lately before-mentioned, *viz.* the deceaſe of the ſaid *Henry* without iſſue, or having iſſue after the deceaſe of ſuch iſſue without iſſue as aforeſaid, to the uſe and maintenance of 12 poor people which ſhall be from time to time elected forth of all or any of the pariſhes in the town of *Nottingham* aforeſaid or elſewhere, yearly for ever to be diſtributed amongſt them, to be placed in ſome bead houſe or alms-houſe which he the ſaid *Henry* has pleaſed or hereafter ſhall pleaſe to order and appoint by any writing under his hand or by his laſt will and teſtament to be erected and founded for that purpoſe within the pariſh of St. *Nicholas* in *Nottingham* aforeſaid or elſewhere the ſaid ſumm of 40 *lb.* to the ſaid poor people at the aforeſaid days and times by ſuch even and equal portions yearly for ever in manner aforementioned at or in the ſaid bead-houſe or almes-houſe, to be appointed as aforeſaid, to be payd by the parties before appointed the firſt payment to begin as is lately before limitted according to the intent and true meaning of theſe preſents.

"AND

" AND further it is the intent and true meaning of theſe preſents that as well " all and every the aforeſaid miniſter and miniſters preaching or to preach the afore- " ſaid lectures or ſermons, as alſo the ſaid 12 poor people to be elected as aforeſaid " ſhall from time to time and all times hereafter ſo oft as occaſion ſhall require or " ſhall be thought fit, be nominated, elected, appointed and authorizd by the con- " ſent of them the ſaid *Francis Pierpont*, &c. the Mayor of the town of *Nottingham* a- " foreſaid for the time being and the preſent heir or heirs, owner or owners of the " aforeſaid mannor, meſſuages and other the aforeſaid premiſſes for the time being, " or by the major part of them the ſaid parties or perſons according to the true in- " tent of theſe preſents."

AND as for and concerning one other 20 *lb.* part of the ſaid yearly rent of 120 *lb.* immediately from and after the time lately before-mentioned, to the uſe and maintenance of the moſt aged impotent and pooreſt people of the town of *Notting-ham* aforeſaid, to be indifferently diſtributed among them with the advice and aſſiſ-tance of the mayor and aldermen the miniſter and churchwardens of the ſeveral pa-riſhes of the town of *Nottingham* aforeſaid for the time being, or the mayor and part of them whereof ſome of every pariſh aforeſaid as moſt need ſhall require the ſaid ſum of 20 *lb.* to the ſaid poor people and at or in the chief market ſtreet of the ſaid town after publick notice given to the ſaid inhabitants to be payd by the parties before appointed, the firſt payment to begin at the time lately before limitted according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents.

AND for and concerning one other 20 *lb.* part of the reſidue of the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of 120 *lb.* immediately from and after the time lately before-mentioned to the uſes intents and purpoſes hereafter following, *viz.*

TO the uſe and maintenance of the poor of the ſaid town of *Brampcoat* the ſum of 5 *l.* and to the uſe and maintenance of the poor of the town of *Wilford* in the ſaid county, the ſum of 5 *l.* to the uſe and maintenance of the town of *Beeſton* in the ſaid county of *Nottingham* the ſum of 20 *ſh.* and to the uſe and maintenance of the poor of the town in *Chilwell* in the ſaid county the ſum of 20 *ſh.* and to the poor of the towns of *Attenborough* and of the poor of the town of *Stapleford* in the ſaid county the ſum of 20 *ſh.* and to the uſe and maintenance of the poor of the town of *Trowel* in the ſaid county the ſum of 20 *ſh.* and to the uſe and maintenance of the town of *Woollaton* in the ſaid county the ſum of 20 *ſh.* the ſaid ſeveral ſums laſt men-tioned to the ſeveral and reſpective miniſters and churchwardens for the time being of the ſaid ſeveral and reſpective towns at or in the ſeveral porches of the churches in the ſaid towns at the ſaid days and times by ſuch even and equal portions yearly for ever in manner and form aforeſaid to be payd by the ſaid before-appointed, the firſt payment thereof to begin at the time as is lately before limited according to the intent and true meaning of theſe preſents, and for and as concerning the ſum of four pounds being the reſidue of the laſt-mentioned ſum of 20 *l.* to the uſe and mainte-nance of the priſoners in any of his majeſty's goals or priſons in the ſaid county to be equally diſtributed among them the ſum of 4 *l.* to the ſheriff of the ſaid county for the time being or his lawful deputy at the ſaid days and times by ſuch even and equal portions yearly for ever in manner and form aforeſaid at or in the common-hall

for the ſaid county in the town of *Nottingham* aforeſaid to be payd by the parties before appointed the firſt payment thereof to begin at the time as is before limited, *viz.* the deceaſe of the ſaid *Henry* without iſſue or having iſſue the deceaſe of iſſue without iſſue as aforeſaid according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents.

AND if it happen that the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of 120 *l.* in and by theſe preſents mentioned or granted or intended to be granted or any portion or parcel thereof at any time or times hereafter to be behind, arrear or unpaid to all or any the aforementioned uſe or uſes intents or purpoſes at any the ſeveral days at which it ought or is intended to be paid contrary to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents by the time or ſpace of 20 days, then next and immediately after the ſaid *Henry Hanley* for himſelf his heirs and aſſignes and every of them doth covenant promiſe and grant to and with them the ſaid *Francis Pierpont*, &c. their heirs and aſſignes and every of them, that then and from thence forth, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for them the ſaid *Francis*, &c. their heirs and aſſignes and every or any of them jointly or ſeverally according to the intent and true meaning of theſe preſents from time to time and at all times ſo oft as need ſhall require to enter and deſtrain in the aforeſaid mannor, capital meſſuage, lands, tenements, hereditaments and other the aforeſaid premiſſes or any part or parcel of the ſame and the diſtreſs or diſtreſſes then or there ſo found or being, to take, lead, drive, unpound or carry away and to detain the ſame till ſuch time as the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of 120 *lb.* and all arrearage thereof if any ſuch be and every part and parcel thereof be fully and truly ſatisfied and paid according to the intent and true meaning of theſe preſents, or otherwiſe to take ſuch courſe according to law for the recovery thereof as ſhall be moſt expedient.

PROVIDED always and it is the true intent and true meaning of theſe preſents that if the ſaid *Francis*, &c. their heirs or aſſignes or any of them ſhall at any time or times hereafter give, grant, convey or aſſign over the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of 120 *lb.* or any part or parcel thereof, to any perſon or perſons whatſoever that all and every the ſaid gifts, grants, conveyances and aſſurances whatſoever ſhall be and enure and ſhall at all times hereafter be taken, conſtrued, deemed and adjudged to be to the only uſes, intents and purpoſes in theſe preſents declared or ſpecified or intended ſo to be and to no other uſe intent or purpoſe whatſoever.

AND it is alſo provided in and by theſe preſents and is the intent thereof, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for him the ſaid *Henry Hanley* and that he ſhall have full power and authority at any time or times hereafter during his life by any writing under his hand or by his laſt will and teſtament to alter, change, any part or all of the aforeſaid uſe or uſes intents or purpoſes, and thereby to declare, limit or appoint any part or all of the ſaid ſum of 120 *lb.* to any other uſe or uſes intents or purpoſes as he ſhall think fit. And that, then and from thenceforth, this preſent indenture or grant and rent-charge ſhall be and they the aforeſaid grantees or feoffees their heirs and aſſignes and every of them ſhall have perceive ſtand and be ſeized of the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of 120 *lb.* or ſuch part thereof to ſuch uſe or uſes, intents or purpoſes as ſhall be by any ſuch writing and will and teſtament aforeſaid declared limited, or appointed.

AND laſtly it is further by theſe preſents nevertheleſs provided and is the intent hereof that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid *Henry Hanley* at any time or times hereafter during his life upon tender or payment of 5 *ſh.* of — &c.

by

by himſelf or his lawful deputy thereto authorized to them the ſaid *Francis*, &c. their heirs or aſſignes or any of them (he declaring his intent accordingly) to fruſtrate and make void theſe preſent indentures and all and every thing therein contained and from and after ſuch tender or payment, and declaration of his intent as aforeſaid, that then as well they as every thing therein contained as alſo the ſaid rent charge or ſum of 120 *lb.* hereby granted or intended to be granted, ſhall ceaſe, determine and be utterly void to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever as if the ſame had never been made or granted any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

IN witneſs whereof the parties above-named to theſe preſent indentures interchangeably have put their hands and ſeals the day and year firſt above-written.

The laſt Will and Teſtament of HENRY HANLEY.

IN the name of GOD, *Amen.* I *Henry Hanley* of *Bramcoat* in the county of *Nottingham*, Eſq; being weak in body but of good and perfect memory praiſed be God for the ſame, do hereby make and ordain this my laſt will and teſtament in manner and form following:

Imprimis. I bequeath and commend my ſoul to Almighty God my creator undoubtedly believing that through the mercies of God and the merits of the bitter death and paſſion of his only ſon my dear Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt* my ſoul ſhall be ſaved, and my body I bequeath to the earth till the day of reſurrection to be buried in the church of *Bramcoat* aforeſaid or in the chancel of the ſame at the diſcretion of my executors herein after-named.

Item, I give and bequeath to my kinſwoman *Mary Bray* the yearly ſum, rent or rent charge of 30 *l.* yearly and every year for and during her natural life to be iſſuing and payable had and taken yearly and every year forth and out of ſuch meſſuages cottages lands and tenements of mine ſcituate lying and being at *Bramcoat* aforeſaid as are of my ancient inheritance and which came to me by deſcent, and the ſaid yearly ſum, rent or rent charge to be paid unto her the ſaid *Mary Bray* or her aſſignes yearly and every year forth of my ſaid meſſuages cottages lands and tenements, to or on the 25th day of *March* and nine and twentieth day of *September* by even and equal portions at or in the ſouth porch of the pariſh church of St. *Peter* in the town of *Nott.* the firſt payment thereof to begin at whether of the ſaid days ſhall firſt happen next after my deceaſe and for default of payment thereof at any of the ſeveral days of payment as aforeſaid or within 14 days then next reſpectively inſuing, my will and mind is and I do hereby grant and appoint that there ſhall be moreover 10 *s.* a week paid forth of my ſaid meſſuages, cottages lands and tenements unto her the ſaid *Mary Bray* or to her aſſignes weekly and every week *nomine pœnæ* for ſoe long as the ſame ſhall be unpaid after the ſaid 14 days next after the ſaid reſpective days of payment: And further my will and mind is that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for her the

ſaid

ſaid *Mary Bray* and her aſſignes to deſtrain in and upon the ſaid meſſuages cottages lands and tenements or any part thereof for the ſaid yearly ſum, rent or rent charge of 30 *l.* alſo for the ſaid weekly ſum of 10 *ſh. nomine pœnæ* from time to time and week to week reſpectively ſo often and ſo much thereof as ſhall be from time to time arrear and unpaid.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my ſaid kinſwoman *Mary Bray* the ſum of 100 *l.* of lawful engliſh money to be paid unto her within or at the end of twelve months next after my deceaſe if ſhe be then living otherwiſe not, and my will and mind is, that if ſhe pleaſe ſhe ſhall make choice of and have 50 *l.* worth of any of the houſehold goods and chattels I ſhall be poſſeſſed of in lieu and ſatisfaction of the one half of the ſaid 100 *l.* at any time within the ſaid twelve months at a reaſonable and juſt price and value.

Item. Whereas by my deed indented bearing date the 3d. day of *October* in the 22d year of the reign of our late ſovereign lord king *Charles*, I did for the conſideration therein mentioned grant unto the grantees therein named one annuity or yearly rent or ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds to be iſſuing and going forth of all that my mannor or capital meſſuage ſcituate in *Bramcoat* aforeſaid and all other my meſſuages, cottages, lands, tenements and hereditaments with their appurtenances lying and being within the towns, fields, liberties and precincts of *Bramcoat* aforeſaid and in *Chilwell* and *Attenborough* in the ſaid county or any of them, which are my ancient inheritance and which deſcended unto me from my father or anceſtors the ſaid lands containing 48 —— or thereabout, yet to and for certain uſes and purpoſes in the ſaid deed expreſſed, " and 40 *l. p. annum* thereof are by the ſaid deed de-
" clared to be for the uſe and maintenance of two weekly lectures in the ſaid town
" of *Nottingham* that is to ſay either of the ſaid lecturers 20 *l.* and the other 20 *l. p.*
" *ann.* other part of the ſaid yearly rent or ſum of 120 *l.* are by the ſaid deed decla-
" red to be for the uſe of the moſt aged impotent and pooreſt people of the ſaid town
" of *Nott.* with power and authority reſerved to me in and by the ſaid deed, for me
" at any time during my life by any writing under my hand or by my laſt will and
" teſtament to alter change and revoke any part or all of the ſaid uſe or uſes there-
" in mentioned declared or appointed, and to declare limit and appoint any part or
" all the ſaid ſum of 120 *l* to any other uſe or uſes, intents or purpoſes as I ſhall think
" fit, as by the ſaid deed amongſt other things more fully may appear. Now I do
" hereby declare, limit and appoint, that there ſhall be only one of the ſaid week-
" ly lectures in the ſaid town of *Nott.* and the ſame to be upon any wedneſday there,
" in either of the churches there as my next heir and my executors herein named
" or the greateſt part of them or of the ſurvivors of them ſhall direct and appoint.
" And one of the ſaid 20 pounds to be paid yearly for ever for the ſame according
" to the intent of the ſaid deed and the place of payment for that 20 pounds to be
" yearly at or in the ſouth porch of the pariſh church of St. *Mary's* in the ſaid town
" of *Nott.* at the days and times appointed by the ſaid deed, and as for the other of
" the ſaid lectures and the other 20 pounds declared and appointed, and alſo as to the
" ſaid 20 pounds ſo declared by the ſaid deed for the uſe of the moſt aged impotent and
" pooreſt people in the ſaid town of *Nott.* my will and mind is and I hereby declare and
" appoint both the ſame ſhall be taken off and ſhall not be, and that the ſaid two ſe-
" veral 20 pounds appointed and intended by the ſaid deed to have been paid as
" well for the ſaid lecture as for the ſaid poor, for good reaſons me thereunto moving

and

" and to me appertaining ſhall be taken off and not be paid as by the ſaid deed are " limitted and declared, but that the one of the ſaid 20 pounds ſhall be allowed, " and I do hereby limit, direct and appoint the ſame to be and go towards the payment " of the ſaid 30 pounds a year to my ſaid kinſwoman *Mary Bray*, and as for the other " of the ſaid 20 pounds my will and mind is and I do hereby give and bequeath and " declare and appoint the ſame to be paid and allowed yearly towards the mainte- " nance of a preacher or miniſter that ſhall be reſident at *Bramcoat* aforeſaid, ſo long " as he ſhall preach or be reſident there."

AND *Item*. That if it ſhall ſo happen that I the ſaid *Henry Hanley* do dye without iſſue, ſo that there be no iſſue of my body lawfully begotten remaining, then my will is and I do hereby give all my houſes lands, and tenements in *Bramcoat* aforeſaid, whatſoever have been purchaſed by me of *John* —— Eſq; deceaſed and of *Robert* ——— yeoman or of either of them or of any other, to my executors herein hereafter named to be ſold by them or the ſurvivor or ſurvivors of them and if in caſe any of my executors ſhall or do neglect or refuſe to take upon him or them the proof and execution of this my will, then my will and mind is, and I do deviſe give and bequeath houſes, lands and tenements laſt mentioned to thoſe of my ſaid executors herein after named who ſhall and do take upon them the proof and execution of this my ſaid will, to be ſold by them or the greater part of them or by the ſurvivor or ſurvivors of them or the greateſt part of them with all convenient ſpeed after my death as aforeſaid to ſuch perſon or perſons as will give the beſt price for them *bona fide* and that the profits of the ſaid lands till the time of any ſuch ſale, ſhall be aſſets in the hands of the ſaid executors, who ſhall take and receive the ſame and the monies thereout or thereunto to be raiſed by ſuch ſale as aforeſaid, ſhall be by ſuch my ſaid executors who ſhall ſell the ſaid houſes, lands, and tenements laſt above-mentioned or by the greateſt part of them or by the ſurvivor or ſurvivors of them diſpoſed to the uſes, intents and purpoſes hereafter mentioned and declared, that is to ſay firſt to procure, purchaſe and obtain for ever ſome convenient place within the pariſh of St. *Nicholas* in *Nott.* aforeſaid or elſewhere in *Nott.* as my executors or the greateſt part of them or the ſurvivor of them who ſhall ſo prove this my will and take upon them the execution thereof, as they ſhall think moſt convenient, and therein to found, place, erect and build or cauſe to be founded, placed, erected, and builded one alms-houſe or bead-houſe to be continued for ever in repair convenient at the charge of the ſaid town of *Nottingham* for the ſeveral habitations of twelve poor people whom I have appointed to be elected and to have yearly allowance for ever in ſuch manner and forme as by my ſaid deed, indented or granted of rent-charge above-mentioned is ſet forth, ordered, limitted and declared.

Item. If it happen that I the ſaid *Henry Hanley* do dye without iſſue, and having iſſue that iſſue do die without iſſue as aforeſaid then I give and bequeath unto *Francis Pierrepont*, Eſq; *Gervas Piggot*, *Edward Aſſcough* and *Robert Hardy*, Eſqrs. *Robert Sommerſall* and *John Maſon* gent. *John Foxcraft*, *Lawrence Palmer* and *James Brecknock* clerke being my feoffees in truſt mentioned in my deed indented or grant of rent-charge for their trouble and care therein ſeverally to every one of them or to the ſeveral heir or heirs of every ſuch of them as ſhall not be living at the time of my ſaid deceaſe the ſeveral ſums of 20*ſh.* a-piece.

Item.

Item. My will is and I do hereby deviſe that the ſum of 20 pounds be paid back again by my executors into the hands of the executors of the late *Katherine Charlton*, deceaſed, in regard it has pleaſed Almighty God to take my ſon and heir from me in this life.

Item. I give unto my loving couzin Mrs. *Dorothy Bray* my ſilver bowl.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my loving couzin Mrs. *Jane Baker* daughter of the ſaid *Dorothy Bray* my ſilver can or tankard.

Item. I give and bequeath to my ſaid couzin *Mary Bray* my gilt bowl.

Item. I give and bequeath to my kind friend *James Brecknock* the ſum of 20 *lb.* to be paid unto him within ſix months next after my deceaſe in conſideration of his pains and many good offices performed and to be performed with me and mine and whom I deſire to preach at my burial.

Item. I give for the glory of God and better encouragement of the people to ſerve him, one third bell to be provided by my executors and to be hung in the ſteeple of the chappel of *Bramcoat* aforeſaid which ſaid bell ſhall be bigger than thoſe other now there.

Item. I give and bequeath unto Mrs. *Jane Ireton*, widow, the ſum of 40 *ſh.* for and in full of all tythes as have been by me forgotten and unpaid unto her.

Item. I give and bequeath unto every one of my ſervants which remain with me at the time of my death the ſeveral ſums of 20 *ſh.* a-piece.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my ſervant *Joane Searſon* all that my cottage houſe with four acres of land thereto belonging and alſo all commons and profits thereto appertaining ſcituate lying and being in *Bramcoat* aforeſaid and now or late in the tenure of *Francis Lanſdale* or his aſſignes any thing herein to the contrary notwithſtanding, to have and to hold the ſame unto the ſaid *Joane Searſon* for her natural life under the yearly rent of one penny, to be paid yearly the 1ſt day of *May* if the ſame be lawfully demanded.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my ſervant *George Hawkſmore*, all my apparel linnen, woollen and wearing cloathes whatſoever.

Item. My will is and I do deviſe that my ſaid executors or the greateſt part of them within one year next after my deceaſe ſhall and do provide, finiſh, and lay or cauſe to be provided, finiſhed and laid, comely and decent grave-ſtones for the graves of *Piercival Hanley* my ſon and heir lately deceaſed, and *Mary Hanley* my daughter deceaſed and according to their ranks and qualities lawful and commendable inſcriptions thereupon and likewiſe one tomb or monument for the graves of myſelf and *Margaret* my deceaſed wife with the inſcriptions as aforeſaid.

Item.

Item. I give and bequeath unto every one of my executors and ſupervifors hereafter named that ſhall take care and pains in the proof, obſervance and execution of this my laſt will and teſtament according to the contents thereof, the ſeveral ſums of 5 pounds a-piece.

Item. That if it ſo happen that I the ſaid *Henry Hanley* do dye without iſſue as aforeſaid, or having iſſue, that dye without iſſue as aforeſaid, then my will is and I do hereby give and bequeath after all the ſeveral payments, bequeſts or legacies hereby given or deviſed and all other charges and my funeral expences being firſt ſatisfy'd and diſcharged according to my true intent and meaning, All the reſt of the undiſpoſed money to be raiſed by the ſale of any ſuch purchaſe, houſes, lands and tenements aforeſaid, together with all my goods and chattels, debts and perſonal eſtate whatſoever remaining, unto ſuch my executors herein hereafter named as ſhall take care and pains and go through with and in the proof, obſervance and execution of this my will according to my intent and meaning.

Item. My will and mind is and I do hereby deviſe grant and bequeath all my ſaid manor capital meſſuage and other meſſuages and cottages, lands and tenements whatſoever with the appurtenances and all the rents, iſſues and profits thereof or which ſhall be over and above ſuch rent-charge and ſums of money as are given and payable forth of the ſame by this ſaid will or by the ſaid deed and alſo the ſaid cottage houſe and land with the appurtenances ſo given to the ſaid *Joane Scarſon*, for the ſaid term as aforeſaid excepted unto ſuch of my executors herein named, and to the ſurvivors of them as ſhall take upon them the proof and execution of this my laſt will and teſtament, to have, hold, receive and enjoy the ſame for one whole year next iſſuing after my deceaſe for and towards the better payment and diſcharge of the gifts, legacies and bequeſts hereby given and bequeathed and of the uſes ends and purpoſes herein mentioned.

Item. Laſtly it is my will and I do hereby nominate, authorize, conſtitute, ordain and appoint my truſty and well beloved friends the honourable the ſaid *Francis Pierrepont* of the town of *Nottingham*, Eſq; *John Maſon*, *William Flamſtead* and *Daniel Sulley*, of the ſaid town gent. and my ſervant *George Hawkſmore*, to be the full and lawful executors of this my laſt will and teſtament hereby deſiring them as they tender the honour and glory of God to ſee this my ſaid will obſerved according to my intent and meaning, and I do hereby appoint, deſire and authorize my loving friends *Gervas Pigott*, *Joſeph Widmermoole* and *Robert Hardy* alias *Harding* aforeſaid Eſqrs. and *Huntingdon Hanley* the elder, to be my ſupervifors and overſeers, and for the true and juſt performance of this my will and teſtament, truſting that they will be careful as they tender the honour and glory of God to ſee it duly executed and obſerved according to my intent and meaning.

PROVIDED always that if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall go about to act or practiſe or cauſe to be acted or practiſed or done either directly or indirectly any thing or things whatſoever any ways to diſanul and make void this my ſaid will or any part of the ſame or to hinder the due execution thereof or any part thereof, then it is my mind and will that then and from thenceforth ſuch perſon and perſons and every of them ſhall thereby forfeit, looſe and be diſabled to take or receive

any benefit of, in or out of any part of my eſtate and goods hereby deviſed, intended, limited, appointed or given unto any ſuch perſon and perſons then and from thenceforth ſhall and remain and is hereby given and appointed to ſuch of the reſt of perſons herein named who according to the intent, limitation and appointment of this my laſt will and teſtament intended to take, have and receive the ſame, and who ſhall take care and pains in the juſt execution of this my laſt will and teſtament, and further it is my will and mind that my aforeſaid executors and the ſurvivor or ſurvivors of them or the greateſt part or any three of them who ſhall take upon them the execution of this my will in any ſuch or other caſe of oppoſition or hindrance of the juſt execution of this my will by any other perſon or perſons whatſoever pretending any title to any part of my ſaid eſtate whatſoever, ſhall hereby have power and authority (if need require) to ſell ſo much of any part of my ſaid eſtate lands or goods to them hereby left and deviſed to maintain ſuite againſt all or any ſuch oppoſer and hinderer thereof, that my will may be truely performed according to my intent and meaning.

PROVIDED alſo and my will and mind is, that if any of the ſaid charitable or pious uſes intents or purpoſes to any part thereof hereby or in my ſaid deed or grant of annuity or rent-charge limited declared or appointed, ſhall be at any time any ways obſtructed, hindered, miſemploy'd or —— for the ſpace of three years, by the perſon or perſons intruſted with the ſame, that then the ſame ſhall ceaſe and dedetermine and be as if the ſame had never been limited declared given or appointed.

PROVIDED further and my will and mind is and I do hereby declare that if any perſon or perſons whatſoever ſhall endeavour, act or do, or cauſe or procure any thing whatſoever to be acted or done either directly or indirectly in any manner whatſoever, to hinder, contradict or interrupt any thing whatſoever by me hereby given, deviſed, bequeathed or appointed, or go about or endeavour any ways to croſs my mind and will in any thing hereby declared, that then ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall thereupon and from thenceforth be for ever barred and for evermore excluded from having or claiming any part or parcel of my lands, tenements, goods, chattels or eſtate whatſoever or whereſoever, real or perſonal.

AND I do laſt of all hereby revoke all former wills by me made. In witneſs whereof I have hereunto put my hand and ſeal this firſt day of *May* A. D. 1650.

A

A Muſter-Roll of the Foote Company under the Command of Captain THOMAS POULTON, *Governor of Nottingham-Caſtle.*

THOMAS POULTON, *Captain.*
John Gillott, *Lt.*
Richard Mortlock, *Enſigne.*

Thomas Lume, John Allen, } Serjeants.

Henry Grundy, George Franks, Robert Barker, } Corporals.

John Cooper, John Ellis, } Drummers.

Tho. Holt, *Gent. of Arms.*
Lawrence Collin, *Gunner.*
John Pearſon, *Mattroſſe.*

John Rouſe,
William Vincent,
John Barrow,
George Fox,
Robert Breerley,
Henry Wright,
William Wilkinſon,
John Noone,
Francis Walker,
George Coates,
Anthony Hutchinſon,
Henry Gamble,
James Starre,
Robert Wright,
William Wright,
Richard Coursby,
Thomas Campian,
Gervas Waller,
Chriſtopher Barcſey,
John Wilſon,
Robert Barlow,
Francis Smite,
Thomas Hyfield,
John Naylor,
John Cloſe,
Richard Norte,
Robert Lindley,
Mathew Bugge,
John Dickenſon,
Gervas Hallome,

Richard Birche,
Samuel Belcher,
Francis Rayner,
William Smalley,
John Aſton,
Thomas Rayner,
Wm. Claybrooke,
William Chamberlaine,
John Hill,
John Bradwell,
John Trewman,
Robert Clarke,
Thomas Batty,
Rice Jones,
John Howes,
Philip Knight,
Richard Mortley,
Jonathan Newham,
George Faurett,
John Winter,
John Newham,
Nathaniel Chamberlaine,
William Nyles,
George Stoute,
George Kirke,
Richard Baly,
John Hiteerſey,
John Baynett,
James Robinſon,

Richard Hollis,
William Hall,
Thomas Dallowater,
Henry Viccars,
Gervas Johnſon,
Abraham Hextall,
John Brentnall,
Thomas Syſeton,
Robert Croſſe,
Edward Aſhe,
John Lundy,
Samuel Roſe,
Richard Toll,
John Hilton,
John Preſton,
Robert Towneroe,
William Porter,
Richard Fouljam,
John Calton,
Wm. Gent,
Nicholas Colton,
Robert Clarke,
William Walldon,
Edward Harlowe,
George Powell,
Valentine Salt,
John Hutchinſon,
Thomas Patchet,
John Jackſon,
Thomas Moreley,

Robert Burnett,	John Standly,	Thomas Wright,
James Holborne,	Theoph. Newam,	George Buſh,
George Woollett,	Thomas Harrie,	Matthew Liveſley.
Robert Chantrey,	Jonathan Saunders,	

January 27th. 1648.

Muſtered then in Capt. Poulton's *company Governor of* Nottingham-Caſtle, *the Capt. Lieutenant, Enſign, two Serjeants, three Corporals, a Gent. of Arms, two Drumers, one Gunner, one Mattroſe, and* 100 *private Soldiers.*

Jona. Everard.

Copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament of BARNABY WARTNABY, *taken from a Copy atteſted by Mr.* James Haynes, *late Regiſter.*

This Will is dated October 30, 1672.

N. B. Queritur 1. *Whether in the original it is not expreſſed whether the legacies of the executors ſhall be* 50lb. *or* 50sh.

2d. — — — — *Whether it is not mentioned in the original what he leaves his Truſtees beſides the legacies given them before.*

This is alſo in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Bennet, *Regiſter.*

IN the name of GOD *Amen.* The 30th day of *October* in the year of our lord God one thouſand ſix hundred ſeventy and two and in the four and twentieth year of our moſt gracious lord *Charles* the ſecond by the grace of God of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, King, defender of the faith, *&c.*

I *Barnaby Wartnaby*, of the town and county of the town of *Nottingham* blackſmith, being weak in body but in perfect ſenſe and diſpoſing mind and memory (thanks be given to God Almighty for the ſame) Do make, conſtitute and ordain this my laſt will and teſtament in manner and form following.

AND firſt I give my ſoul to Almighty God, my maker, and my body I commit to the earth to be buried in the pariſh church of St. *Mary's* in the ſaid town of *Nottingham* under a ſtone where my late wife *Ellen Wartnaby* was buried, being at the end of the ſeat where I the ſaid *Barnaby Wartnaby* uſed to ſit in the ſaid church, at the direction of my executors hereafter named, and for my worldly goods (which God in his mercy has plentifully beſtow'd upon me) I give and bequeath the ſame as hereafter followeth:

AND

AND firſt I give and bequeath to my loving wife *Iſabell Wartnaby*, all my houſhould goods and plate whatſoever, excepting my money, to hold and enjoy the ſame to her and her executors for ever, from and immediately after my death. Alſo I give unto her the ſum of one hundred and fifty pounds in money, the ſame to be paid unto her by my executors at my deceaſe. Alſo I give and bequeath unto her for and during her natural life, three houſes in *Houndgate* in the town of *Nottingham* in the ſeveral poſſeſſions of *Joſeph Sandal*, *William Weſton* and *William Burgeſs*, or ſome of them their aſſigne or aſſignes, to fulfill the jointure which I promiſed her on marriage. Alſo I give and bequeath to her all my eſtate, right and title and number of years yet to come and unexpired of and my meſſuage or tenement with their and every of of their appurtenances ſcituate in the town of *Nott.* which I have in leaſe from the mayor and burgeſſes of the ſaid town of *Nott.* now in the tenure or occupation of widdow *Wingfield*, her aſſigne or aſſignes, ſhe paying the rent and performing the covenants from thenceforth on my part and behaulf to be obſerved and performed. Alſo I do further give unto my ſaid wife for and during the terme of her natural life, two tenements with their and every of their appurtenances, in a certain place within the ſaid town of *Nott.* call'd *Wool-pack-lane* now in the ſeveral tenures of *John Cawdron* and *William Watſon*, their aſſigne or aſſignes for the further making up of her joynture and alſo the land made already in joynture, for her life in full of any claim or demand ſhe can have or make out of my ſaid eſtate.

ALSO I give and bequeath to my ſiſter *Franceſs Preſton* widdow, the ſum or yearly rent of ten pounds p. annum for and during the terme of her natural life, to be iſſuing and payable out of my houſes and lands at *Bobber's-Mill* in the county of *Nott.* the ſame to be payd unto her at *Lady-day* and *Michaelmaſs* by even and equal portions, the firſt payment to begin at ſuch of the ſaid days as ſhall next happen after my death and deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath to my brother *Robert Stapleford*, the ſum of five pounds, and to *Margaret Stapleford* the wife of the ſaid *Robert Stapleford* of *Warſop* my ſiſter the ſum of forty pounds of lawful money of *England*.

Item. I give and bequeath to *William Smith* of *Retford* in the county of *Nott.* and his children my couzins and to their heirs for ever two houſes with the appurtenances thereunto belonging ſcituate and being in *Newark* upon *Trent* in the ſaid county of *Nott.* in the poſſeſſion of *Thomas Flear* of the ſame ſtanding near the *Horſe-Market* and the other being in *Mill-gate* now in the tenure of *Original Gabitus* a taylor. And alſo one half acre of meadow land being copy-hold land, lying and being in a place there called *Farnton-Tongue* and in the pariſh of *Farnton*, the ſame to be equally divided among them. And it is my will that the ſame ſhall enure to them and their heirs according to the cuſtom of the mannor, as amply and fully as it ought to do according to the cuſtom of the ſaid court were it put into copy-holders hands otherwiſe for the ſaid uſes.

Item. I give to *Anne* the wife of *Stephen Pickard* if ſhe have any children the ſum of fourty pounds of lawful money of *England* to be put forth and go forward for their uſe and behoof until they ſhall attain the age of twenty and one years, and in the mean time it is my will that my ſaid couzin ſhall have the intereſt thereof to her own

own uſe; and in caſe ſhe have no children, then it is my mind and will that the ſame ſhall go and be payd to *Barnaby Smith* the ſon of *William Smith* of *Retford* aforeſaid for his and their uſe and behoof.

Item. I give and bequeath to my brother-in-law *John Thornton* of *Eaſt-Bridgford* the ſum of twenty ſhillings.

Item. I give unto *Joan Thornton* my god-daughter the ſum of twenty ſhillings.

Item. I give and bequeath to my wife's ſiſter *Alice Goodwin* widdow dwelling at *Lenton* in the county of *Nott.* the ſum of ten pounds, and to her two daughters *Heſter Johnſon* and *Mary Johnſon* twenty ſhillings a-piece.

Item. I give and bequeath unto *Mary Simpſon* the wife of *Jonathan Simpſon* the ſum of ten pounds of lawful money.

Item. I give unto *Thomas Barnes* my couzin ſix pounds which he ſtands indebted to me, for the rent of a cloſe, and I do alſo acquit him of the ſum of four pounds which I lent him.

Item. I give and bequeath to his two children *Wartnaby Barnes* and *Anne Barnes* the ſum of five pounds a piece.

Item. I give unto my kinſwoman *Rebecca Robinſon* the ſum of ten pounds.

Item. I give to my maid ſervant *Elizabeth Palmes* the ſum of five pounds.

Item. I give to the poor of the town of Nottingham the ſum of ten pounds to be dealt and diſtributed in money or bread at my funeral at the diſcretion of my executors.

Item. I give to him who preaches my funeral ſermon the ſum of forty ſhillings.

Item. I give to the poor people in my bede-houſe nine pounds amongſt them to be layd forth to buy every one of them a gown: and if any of the ſaid moneys remain of that which is to be layd out to buy them gowns the ſame to be payd to my feoffees in truſt of my alms-houſe.

Item. It is my will and I give to every one of them the ſum of five ſhillings in money, beſides the money above-mentioned to be laid out to buy them gowns.

Item. I give to *Mary* the daughter of *Robert Stapleford* of *Warſop* the ſum of 10*l.*

Item. I give to *William Matthew* my wife's brother the ſum of forty ſhillings.

Item. I give to *Elizabeth Goſs* my couzin the ſum of five pounds.

Item. I give to the poor of the pariſh of St. Mary's in the citty of Lincoln the ſum of ten pounds to be diſtributed by the Advice of Mr. William Hall of the ſame citty and churchwardens of the ſaid pariſh immediately after my funeral.

Item.

Item. I give to the poor of the town of Newark upon Trent the ſum of ten pounds to be given and diſtributed at the diſcretion of the Mayor then being and the church-wardens of the ſame then being, in like manner.

Item. I give the ſum of ten pounds to buy funeral rings to be given to my feoffees in truſt and other friends hereafter named.

Item. My will is, that if either of my brethren *Thomas Wartnaby* and *Richard Wartnaby*, which went over ſeas, or both of them ſhall fortune to come again into *England* they ſhall have forty pounds a-piece payd unto them forth of the reverſion of my lands after the deceaſe of my ſaid wife. And alſo if my ſiſters ſon *Robert Stapleford* which is likewiſe over the ſeas ſhall return again into *England*, my will is, and I give and bequeath unto him the ſum of twenty pounds forth of the reverſion of my lands.

Item. I nominate and appoint my loving friend the ſaid *William Hall* of the citty of *Lincoln*, gent. and my friend *Thomas Greaton* of the town of *Nottingham*, beer-brewer, my executors of this my laſt will and teſtament. And I give to either of them the ſum of fifty —— of lawful money of *England* a-piece for their pains in ſeeing it performed according to the contents thereof.

AND for the reſt of my lands tenements and houſes in the town of *Nottingham* and the county of the ſame, and alſo one meſſuage and three cottages with all the lands, tenements, rights and titles whatſoever to them belonging, and ſeven ox-gangs of land lying and being in *Hoſe* in the county of *Leiceſter*, my funeral charges, debts and legacies being firſt diſcharged, I give and bequeath the ſame to my executors and their heirs to be ſold by my executors, and diſtributed amongſt my relations before-mentioned, to be ſold within the ſpace of two years next after my death, and the money to be divided amongſt them equally and proportionably, or to ſo many of them as ſhall be then living.

AND whereas I am poſſeſſed in fee of three mills with other out-houſes, and the grounds, cloſes and commons thereunto belonging, I leave the ſame to my executors and their heirs to diſpoſe of them paying the ſaid ten pounds per annum to my ſaid ſiſter *Franceſs Preſton* for her life as I have above given and deviſed, and the remainder to be paid and employed toward the payment of legacies above recited and mentioned.

AND whereas I have lately lent to Mr. *George Flower* of *Carburton* in the county of *Nott.* gent. the ſum of two hundred and fifty pounds upon the ſurrender of a paper mill at *Bulwell* with certain cloſes of meadow and arable land thereunto belonging. My will is that my executors ſhall have the diſpoſing thereof as to my relations before expreſſed, the better to enable them to pay my legacies before-mentioned.

ALSO I give to my wife the ſum of five pounds to be payd unto her by my executors at my death to give to ſuch nonconformiſt miniſter as ſhe ſhall pleaſe.

AND

AND I do alſo give to my man *Henry Hawkſworth* the ſum of forty ſhillings to buy him a cloak with.

ALSO I do give to Mr. *George Ouldfield*, Mr. *Thomas Burgeſs*, Mr. *William Petty*, Mr. *John Moreclock*, Mr. *Brownlow Egginton*, and *John Taffin* all of the town of *Nottingham* my truſtees for my alms-houſe in the town of *Nottingham*, beſides the legacies I have given them.

ALSO I give to Mr. *Arthur Rickards* the ſum of forty ſhillings for a legacy to be paid to him by my executors for his pains about my will.

ALL and every my goods and chattels (my debts and legacies being firſt payd and funeral expences diſcharged) I give and bequeath unto my ſaid executors.

IT is my will that all my legacies be payd within one year after my death, and thoſe that are under age it is my will that if their parents or guardians give my ſaid executors ſecurity that the ſame ſhall be payd.

LASTLY I do revoke and make void all former wills and teſtaments by me made, and do declare this my will contained in four ſheets of paper unto each whereof I have written my name and to the laſt thereof ſet my hand and ſeal to be the laſt will and teſtament of me the ſaid *Barnaby Wartnaby*.

BARNABY WARTNABY.

SEALED and delivered, publiſhed and declared by the ſaid *Barnaby Wartnaby*, to be his laſt will and teſtament in the preſence of us:

George Ouldfield,
Thomas Burgeſs,
Arthur Rickards.

vera copia & examinat p. me J. HAYNES.

Judgment of the Court the 8th of January in the 36th of HENRY 6. *concerning the repairing of the Leen-Bridge.*

HENRICUS Dei gratia Rex *Anglie* et *Francie* et dominus *Hibernie*. Omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis ſalutem.

INSPEXIMUS quoddam recordum inter indictamenta noſtra de termino anćte trinitatis anno regni noſtri triceſimo tertio coram nobis affilato in hec verba, cilicet *Not.* ſcilicet: Dominus Rex mandavit dilectis et fidelibus ſuis *Radulpho Cromwell*, militi, *Willielmo Babyngton*, militi, *Richardo Byngham*, *Johanni Portyngton*, *Thome Chaworth*, militi, *Willielmo Babyngton*, armigero, *Johanni Plumptre*, majori ville *Nottingham*, *Richardo Samon*, *Thome Babyngton* et *Richardo Illingworth* literas ſuas patentes in hæc verba:

HENRICUS Dei gratia rex *Anglie* et *Francie* et dominus *Hibernie* dilectis et fidelibus ſuis *Radulpho Cromwell*, militi, *Willielmo Babyngton*, militi, *Richardo Byngham*, *Johanni Portyngton*, *Thome Chaworth*, militi, *Willielmo Babyngton*, armigero, *Johanni Plumptre*, majori ville *Nottingham*, *Richardo Samon*, *Thome Babyngton* et *Richardo Illingworth* ſalutem. Sciatis quod ut plene informamus magnus pons ultra aquam de *Lene* in comitatu *Not.* inter villam noſtram *Not.* et pontes vocat. *Heyghbeyth-brugge* in comitatu predićto. p. quem frequens et commune paſſagium hominibus, equeſtribus et pedeſtribus ac animalibus carectis et cariagiis nec non omnibus alliis rebus neceſſariis tam ad villam predictam quam extra eandem cariandi in dies habebatur, p. vehementem et inſolitam excreſcentiam aquarum pluvialium jam tarde contingentium taliter dirutus ſit et confractus quod paſſagium hujuſmodi totaliter impeditum et ter datum, grave prejudicium et irreparabile dampnum populo noſtro generatum et habitum et quod predictus pons, ſemper, aliqua neceſſitate ſeu periculo eminente p. habitatores wapentachiorum comitatus predićti reparari ac emendari debet et ſuſtentari et ſic a tempore cujus contrarium memoria non habet reparari ſolebat ac emendari et ſuſtentari. Nos igitur bonum et aiſiamentum populi noſtri predićti in hac parte ut condecet affectantes aſſignavimus vos novem, ośto, ſeptem, ſex, quinque, quatuor, tres et duos veſtrum quorum aliquem veſtrum vos prefatos *Willielmum Babyngton*, militem, *Richardum Byngham* et *Johannem Portynton* unum eſſe volumus. Juſticiarios noſtros ad inquirendum p. ſacramentum proborum et legalium hominum tam de villa quam de comitatu predictis p. quos reiveritas melius ſciri poterit, p. quos pons predictus reparari debet ac reparari, emendari et ſuſtentari ſolebat et ad omnes illos et ſingulos qui ad reparationem, emendationem et ſuſtentationem hujuſmodi tenentur poteritis in venire, ad pontem illum cum ea celeritate qua commoda fieri poteſt reficiendi et emendandi, et eos p. diſtrictiones ſi neceſſe fuit ac alio uno et modis debitis et licitis quibus antiquitus fieri conſuevit compellendi et compelli faciendi et ad audiendum et terminandum in hac parte ſecundum legem et conſuetudinem regni noſtri *Anglie*. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos dies et loca quos vos novem, ośto, ſeptem, ſex, quinque, quatuor, tres vel duo veſtrum

quorum aliquem veſtrum vos prefatos *Willielmum Babyngton*, militem, *Richardum Byngham*, *Johannem Portyngton* unum eſſe volumus, ad hoc provideritis, diligenter ſuper premiſſis faciatis inquiſitionem, et premiſſa omnia et ſingula audiatis et terminetis ac modo debito et effectualiter expleatis informa predicta facturi inde quod ad juſticiarios pertinet ſecundum legem et conſuetudinem regni noſtri *Anglie* ſalvis nobis amerciamentis et aliis ad nos inde ſpectantibus. Mandavimus enim vice-comiti noſtro comitatus predicti quod ad certos dies et loca quos vos novem, octo, ſeptem, ſex, quinque, quatuor, tres, vel duo veſtrum quorum aliquem veſtrum vos prefatos *Will. Babyngton*, militem, *Richard. Byngham* et *Johan. Portyngton*, unum eſſe volumus ei ſcire faciatis venire faciatis coram vobis novem, octo, ſeptem, ſex, quinque, quatuor, tres vel duobus veſtrum quorum aliquem veſtrum, vos prefatos *Will Babyngton*, mil. *Richard. Byngham*, et *Johan. Portyngton* unum eſſe volumus, tot et tales probos et legales homines tam de villa quam de comitatu predict. per quos rei veritas in premiſſis melius ſciri poterit et inquiri.

IN cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes teſte me ipſo apud Weſtmonaſterium XXIX die *Martii* anno regni noſtri viceſimo quarto, quarum quidem literarium patentium pretextu preceptum fuit vicecomiti *Not.* quod non omitteret,&c. quin venire faciat, coram prefatis juſticiaris apud *Notyngham* die *Martis* proximo poſt feſtum ſancti *Marcie* evangeliſte anno viceſimo quarto ſupradicto, XXIIII probos et legales homines de predicta villa, nec non XXIIII probos et legales homines de quolibet *Wapentagio* comitatus predict p. quos rei veritas in premiſſis melius ſciri poterit, ad inquirendum et faciendum ea que eis ex parte domini regis in premiſſis injungerentur, &c. Et quod haberent tunc ibidem nomina juratorum et preceptum ei in hac parte directum, &c. Et vice comes inde faciat executionem, &c.

SESSIO tent. apud *Notyngham* coram *Richardo Byngham*, *Johanne Plumtre*, majore ville *Not.* et *Thoma Babyngton*, juſticiariis domini regis ad inquirendum p. ſacramentum proborum et legalium hominum tam de villa *Notyngham* quam de commitatu *Ntt.* p. quos rei veritas melius ſciri poterit, p. quos magnus pons ultra aquam de *Lene* in comitatu predicto inter villam *Notyngham* predictam et pontes vocatos *Heyghbeythbrugge* in comitatu p. quem frequens et commune paſſagium hominibus,equeſtribus&pedeſtribus pred.ac animalibus carectis et cariagiis nec non omnibus aliis rebus neceſſariis tam ad villam predictam quam extra eandem cariandi indies habebatur, et qui p. vehementem et in ſolitam excreſcentiam aquarum pluvialium jam tarde contingentium taliter dirutus et confractus eſt quod paſſagium hujuſmodi totaliter impeditum reparari, debet ac reparari, emendari et ſuſtentari ſolebat, et ad audiendum et terminandum in hac parte ſecundum legem et conſuetudinem regni *Anglie* p. literas domini regis patentes ſuperius irrotulatas aſſignatas die *Martis* proxime poſt feſtum ſancti *Marci* evangeliſte anno regni regis *Henrici* ſexti poſt conqueſtum *Anglie* viceſimo quarto. Compertum eſt p. inquiſitionem coram prefatis *Richardo Byngham*, *Johanne Plumptre* et *Thome Babyngton* modo hic captam tam p. ſacramentum *Thome Aleſtre*, *Roberti Raſyn*, *Johannis Orgrave*, *Galfridi Kneton*, *Johannis Ilkeſton*, *Johannis Lovet*, ſen. *Johannis Clerk*, *Henrici Beufray*, *Johannis Weſtall*, *Johannis Bate*, *Johannis Durham*, *William Bower*, *Richard Wud* et *Nicholas Plumtre*, proborum et legalium hominum de villa *Notyngham* juratorum qui p. ſacramentum *Willielmi Alfreton de Thoresly*, *Richardi Baſage de Carlton*, *Hugonis Padley de Newerk*, *Thome Gree de Lound*, *Roberti Woley de Warſop*, *Johannis Welles de Everton*, *Nicholai Mable*, *de Snaynton*, *Johannis Malthouſe de Newerk*, *Johannis Turner*

de

de Kellom, Thome Tylling de Holme juxta *Newerk, Willielmi Glos de Nuthall, Henrici Boney de Stanford, Willielmi Willemot de Hiklyng, Johannis Boſworth de Plumtre, Roberti Hawes de Wilford, Henrici Smyth de Bynham, Roberti Nicholaſon de Eſtwayte, Johannis Seylerard de Aſtokton* et *Willielme Roger de Kyrkeby* proborum et legalium hominum de wapentagii de *Baſſet-lowe, Thurgarton* et *Lythe, Newerk, Bingham, Brokſtowe* et *Ryſclyf*, in comitatu *Notyngham* predicto juratorum quod hominines predicte ville *Not.* debent reparare et ſuſtentare et a tempore quo non extat memoria reparaverunt et ſuſtentaverunt caput boreale magni pontis predicti et duos arcus ejuſdem magni pontis propinquiores eidem capiti boreali in predicta villa *Not* qui quidem duo arcus et caput continent in longitudine quadraginta et ſex pedes et medietatem unius pedis et quod caput et duo arcus predicti ſunt defectivi in defectu hominum ville predicte, *&c.* Et quod homines wapentagii de *Brokſtowe* debent reparare et ſuſtentare et a tempore quo non extat memoria reparare et ſuſtentare conſueverunt tres alios arcus magni pontis in predicta villa *Not.* proxime adjacentes dictis duobus arcubus quos predicti homines ejuſdem ville ut predictum eſt reparare debent ex parte auſtrali eorundem duorum arcuum, qui quidem tres arcus continent in longitudine quater viginti et unum pedes medietatem unius pedis. Et quod iidem tres arcus ſunt defectivi et non bene et reparati in defectu dictorum hominum wapentagii illius. Et quod columpna media inter eoſdem tres arcus et predictos duos arcus quos predicti homines dicte ville *Not.* ut predictum eſt reparare debent in eadem villa, eſt defectiva et non bene reparata in defectu tam dictorum hominum ejuſdem ville quam dictorum hominum dicti wapentagii de *Brokſtowe* quodque eadem columpna tam p. predictos homines ville predicte quam p. predictos homines wapentagii illius reparari debet et a toto tempore predicto reparari debuit et conſuevit in communi, *&c.* Et quod homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe* debent reparare et ſuſtentare et a toto tempore predicto reparare et ſuſtentare conſueverunt quinque alios arcus magni pontis predicti in dicta villa *Not.* dictis tribus arcubus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Brokſtowe* ut predictum eſt reparare debent ex parte auſtrali earundem proxime adjacentes. Qui quidem quinque arcus continent in longitudine centum triginta et quinque pedes et medietatem unius pedis et quod iidem quinque arcus ſunt defectivi et ruinoſi in defectu hominum dicti wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe* et quod columpna media inter eoſdem quinque arcus et predictos tres arcus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Brokſtowe* ut predictum eſt reparare debent in eadem villa *Not.* eſt defectiva et non bene reparata in defectu tam dictorum hominum predicti wapentagii de *Brokſtowe* quam dictorum hominum predicti wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe*, qui quidem homines wapentagii de *Broſtowe* et homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe* columpnam illam reparare et ſuſtentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt etconſueverunt in communi. Et quod homines wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe* debentreparare et ſuſtentare et a toto tempore predicto reparare et ſuſtentare debuerunt et conſueverunt, alios quinque arcus magni pontis predicti in predicta villa *Not.* predictis quinque arcubus quos homines dicti wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe* ut predictum eſt reparare debent ex parte auſtrali eorundem proxime adjacentes, qui quidem quinque arcus continent in longitudine tantum ſpacium quantum ſex arcus ex antiquo continuere conſueverunt, *viz.* centum ſexaginta et novem pedes et medietatem unius pedis et quod iidem quinque arcus ſunt defectivi ruinoſi et non bene reparati in defectu dictorum hominum predicti wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe* et quod columpna media inter eoſdem quinque arcus et predictos quinque arcus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe* ut predictum eſt reparare debent in eadem villa *Not.* eſt defectiva et non bene reparata in defectu tam dictorum hominum ejuſdem wapentagii de

Thurgarton et *Lythe*, quam dictorum hominum predicti wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe*, qui quidem homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe*, et homines wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe*, columpnam illam reparare et ſuſtentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et conſueverunt in communi, &c: Et quod homines wapentagii de *Newerk* reparare et ſuſtentare debent, et a toto tempore predicto debuernnt et conſueverunt tres alios arcus magni pontis predicti in predicta villa *Not.* predictis quinque arcubus ejuſdem pontis quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe* ut predictum eſt reparare debent ex parte auſtrali eorundem adjacentes qui quidem tres arcus continent in longitudine ſexaginta et novem pedes. Et quod iidem tres arcus ſunt defectivi et non bene reparati, in defectu hominum ejuſdem wapentagii de *Newerk*. Et quod columpna media inter tres arcus illos et predictos quinque arcus quos predicti homines dict. wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe* ut predictum eſt reparare debent eſt defectivo in defectu reparationis tam dictorum hominum wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe* quam dictorum hominum wapentagii de *Newerk* qui quidem homines wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe*, et homines wapentagii de *Newerk* columpnam illam reparare et ſuſtentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et conſueverunt in communi, &c. Et quod homines wapentagii de *Byngham* reparare et ſuſtentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et conſueverunt, quandam partem ſive parcellam magni pontis predicti in predicta villa *Not.* dictis tribus arcubus quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Newerk* ut predictum eſt reparare debent ex parte auſtrali eorundem adjacentem, que quidem pars ſive parcella continet in longitudine centum et quinque pedes et eſt defectiva ruinoſa et non bene reparata in defectu hominum dicti wapentagii de *Byngham*. Et quod columpna media inter partem ſive parcellam illam et predictos tres arcus quos predicti homines wapentagii de *Newerk* ut predictum eſt reparare debent in eadem villa eſt defectiva et non bene reparata in defectu tam hominum dicti wapentagi de *Newerk* quam hominum dicti wapentagii de *Byngham*, qui quidem homines wapentagii de *Newerk* et homines wapentagii de *Byngham*, columpnam illam reparare et ſuſtentare debent ac debuerunt et conſueverunt a toto tempore predicto in communi, &c. Et quod homines wapentagii de *Ryſclyff* reparare et ſuſtentare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et conſueverunt duos alios arcus et caput auſtrale magni pontis predicti in predicta villa *Not.* predicte parti ſive parcelle ex parte auſtrali ejuſdem adjacentes qui quidem duo arcus et caput auſtrale continent in longitudine quinquaginta et ſeptem pedes et ſunt valde defectiva ruinoſa et non bene reparata, in defectu hominum ejuſdem wapentagii de *Ryſclyf*, et quod columpna media inter eoſdem duos arcus et predictam partem ſive parcellam in eadem villa eſt defectiva ruinoſa et non bene reparata in defectu tam hominum ejuſdem wapentagii de *Ryſclyf* quam hominum dicti wapentagii de *Byngham*, qui quidem homines eorundem wapentagiorum de *Byngham* et *Ryſclyf* columpnam illam reparare debent et a toto tempore predicto debuerunt et conſuerunt in communi, &c. Per quod preceptum eſt vice-comiti quod non omittat, &c. quin venire faciat coram prefatis juſticiariis apud *Not.* die martis in ſeptimana pentecoſtes proxime futura homines predicte ville *Not.* homines dicti wapentagii de *Brokſtowe*, homines dicti wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe*, homines dicti wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe*, homines dicti wapentagii de *Newerk* homines dicti wapentagii de *Byngham* et homines dicti wapentagii de *Ryſclyf*, ad reſpondendum ſeparatim domino regi de promiſſis &c. Ad quem diem martis coram prefatis *Richardo Byngham*, *Johanne Plumptre* et *Thoma Babyngton*, juſticiariis, &c. apud *Not.* predict. venerunt predicti homines dicte ville *Not.* p. *Rogerum Brerley* attornatum ſuum, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Brokſtowe*, p. *Johannem Mancheſter* attotnatum ſuum. Et predicti homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe* p. *Ric. Baſage* attornatum ſuum, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe* p. *Willielmum Chapman* attornatum ſuum, et predicti

dicti homines wapentagii de *Newerk* p. *Karolum Schawe* attornatum ſuum, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Bynghам* p. *Thomam Barker* attornatum ſuum, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Ryſclyf* p. *Johannem Walley* attornatum ſuum, et habito auditu preſentationis predicte dicunt ſeparatim quod ipſi non poſſunt dedicere materias in preſentationibus illis contentas nec quin ipſa dicta capita arcus, columnas, et partem ſive parcellam magni pontis predicti reparare et ſuſtentare debent et conſueverunt modo et forma prout per preſentationes predictas ſupponitur. Ideo conſideratum eſt quod predicti homines ville et wapentagiorum predictorum diſtringantur ad reparationes et emendationes predictas juxta vim, formam et effectum preſentationum predictarum faciendas, &c. Et ſint in miſericordia quia reparationes illas prius non fecerunt, &c. Que quidem miſerecordie afferantur p. prefatos juſticiarios, *viz.* ſup. homines predicte ville *Not.* VI*ſh.* VIII*d.* et ſup. omnes cujuſlibet wapentagii dictorum ſex wapentagiorum VI*ſh.* VIII*d.* Et preceptum eſt vice-comiti de *Not.* quod non omittat, &c. quin diſtringat homines predicte ville *Not.* et homines cujuſlibet wapentagii dictorum ſex wapentagiorum p. omnes terras, &c. et quod de exitibus, &c. Ita quod ipſi reparationis et emendationes predictas juxta vim formam et effectum preſentationum predictarum fieri faciant niſi prius p. ipſos factæ fuerint. Et qualiter, &c. conſtari faciat prefatis juſticiariis hic apud *Not.* predict die jovis proxime poſt feſtum ſancti Bartholomei apoſtoli proxime futuri, &c. Ad quem diem coram prefatis *Richardo Bynghам Johanne Plumtre* et *Thoma Babyngton*, juſticiariis, &c. vice-com. *Not.* retornavit quod caput boreale magni pontis predicti et duo arcus ejuſdem magni pontis predicti que predicti homines ville *Not.* ut predictum eſt reparare et emendare debent p eoſdem homines ejuſdem ville *Not.* bene et ſufficienter reparata et emendata exiſtunt. Et non colupmna media predicta inter eoſdem duos arcus et predictos tres arcus ejuſdem magni pontis quos predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Brokſtowe* ut predictum eſt reparare et emendare debent per eoſdem homines wapentagii de *Brokſtowe* et predictos homines de villa *Not.* in communi bene et ſufficienter reparata et emendata exiſtunt. Et quod predicti duo arcus et caput auſtrale magni pontis predicti que predicti homines dicti wapentagii de *Ryſclyf* ut predictum eſt reparare et emendare debent, p. homines ejuſdem wapentagii de *Ryſclyf* bene et ſufficienter reparata et emendata exiſtunt. Et quod quod colupmna media predicta inter eoſdem duos arcus & predictam partem ſive parcellam ejuſdem magni pontis quam predicti homines wapentagii de *Bynghам* ut predictum eſt reparare et emendare debent p. eoſdem homines wapentagii de *Bynghам* et predictos homines wapentagii de *Ryſclyf* in communi bene et ſufficienter ſimiliter reparata et emendata exiſtunt, retornavit etiam idem vice-comes quod homines cujuſlibet wapentagii dictorum wapentagiorum de *Brokſtowe*, *Thurgarton* et *Lythe*, *Baſſetlowe*, *Newerk* et *Bynghам* diſtricti ſunt unde exitus XX*d.* Et quod predicti homines wapentagii de *Brockſtowe* manutenentur p. *Adam Say*, et *Alanum Bray* et predicti homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe* manutenentur p. *Oliverum Olme* et *Galfridum Bond*, et predicti homines wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe* manutenentur p. *Thomam May* et *Humfridum South* et predicte homines wapentagii de *Newerk* manutenentur p. *Thomam Thorn* et *Willielmum Morn.* Et predicti homines wapentagii de *Bynghам*, manutenentur p. *Matheum Clerk* et *Adamum Smert* ideo ipſi in miſericordia, &c. Et ut prius preceptum eſt vice-comiti quod non omittat, &c. quin diſtringat predictos homines wapentagii de *Brokſtowe*. homines wapentagii de *Thurgarton* et *Lythe*, homines wapentagii de *Baſſetlowe*, homines wapentagii de *Newerk* et homines wapentagii de *Bynghам* p. omnes terras, &c. et quod de exitibus &c. Ita quod ipſi reparationes et emendationes predictas pro parte ſua fieri faciant

faciant juxta vim formam et effectum preſentationum predictarum niſi prius p. ipſos ſic facte fuerint, et qualiter, &c. conſtari faciat preſatis juſticiariis hic ſcilicet apud *Not.* predictam die jovis in ſancta ſeptimana quadrageſime proxime futura ut ulterius, &c. Quod quidem recordum coram nobis habitum duximus exemplificandum.

IN cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes teſte *J. Forteſcu*, apud *Weſtmonaſterium* octavo die *Januarii* anno regni noſtro trigeſimo ſexto.

GOGH.

A Copy of a Letter ſent from divers Knights and Gentlemen of *Nottinghamſhire* to the Knights ſerving for that County in Parliment. *July* 1, 1642.

—— N. B. *His Majeſty's declaration to the Lords and others of the Privy-Council attending his Majeſty at* York, *bears date the 13th of June* 1642.

To our much honoured Friends Sir THOMAS HUTCHINSON, *Knight, and* ROBERT SUTTON, *Eſq; Knights of the Shire for the County of* NOTTINGHAM.

Gentlemen,

FINDING to our great grief (by divers printed declarations) the unhappy differences betwixt his Majeſty and his Parliament and from thence apprehending great fear of farther diſtractions, we have thought fit to impart our hearts freely unto you, as men choſen by us and intruſted for us to repreſent us and our deſires in your honourable houſe of Commons: Where in the 1ſt place, upon all occaſions we deſire you to tender the acknowledgement of our humble and hearty thanks for the many good laws which by their care and wiſdom together with his Majeſty's grace and favour have been obtained for us both for the ſecuring us in the point of our property, and alſo for the freeing us from the unlimited power of arbitrary government: And herein his Majeſty having concurred with you in all that we could expect or can deſire both for our perſons and eſtates, and at ſeveral times promiſed to join with his parliament for the reforming and reducing both the doctrine and diſcipline of the church to the beſt and pureſt times ſince the reformation; and if this were done, what others would expect we know not, we deſire no more.

AND now we cannot but ſtand amazed to ſee the King, the Lords and Commons agree in all that we can think neceſſary for reformation and for ſecuring us hereafter to be governed according to the good laws of the land in force, and yet ſuch great diſtraction amongſt thoſe three eſtates.

WE heard long ſince reports and ſaw printed papers of the great dangers of papiſt

piſts, and that even in our own country, but believe there was no truth nor ground of any ſuch.

WE heard great rumour of a foraigne force from *France* and *Denmark*; but thanks be to God we ſee no ſuch danger: And yet under theſe pretences, there is great preparation of putting us in a poſture of defence and a great neceſſity pretended of ſettling the *Militia*: But we ſee more cauſe to fear the remedy, than the diſeaſe, for this poſture (as you call it) of defence does carry a face of war with it, even among ourſelves, and concerning it, we are diſtracted with contrary commands. The Houſe of Parliament command one thing, the King forbids that command, and we are at a ſtand and yet we are ever ready to yield obedience to all the known laws of the land, and we have ever been taught, that all thoſe laws made in parliament conſiſt of three eſtates, the Commons, Lords and King, and we think it dangerous to untwiſt that triple cord; and we hold it our greateſt privilege that the King and Lords whom we have heard ſome time in council joined could not make a law to bind us without our conſent in parliament, and by the ſame reaſon, we cannot expect that the Commons with the Lords ſhould make a law or ordinance of the force of a law to bind without the King, eſpecially againſt the King. And as we do not yield any act of obedience to the King's command ſimply but as it is warranted by law, made by his authority with the conſent of both Houſes, ſo we ſhall not conceive ourſelves bound to obey one or both Houſes without the King, but in ſuch things as are according to the known laws of the land.

WHEN the King by his writ gave us power to chuſe you it was to treat *de quibuſdam arduiis, &c:* We never conceived your only votes ſhould be our law, nor conceived we had ſuch a power to confer upon you, and we require you not to conſent to lay any ſuch command upon us, nor to engage us in a civil war for the maintenance of ſuch votes, under colour of priviledges againſt our lawful King, to whom many of us by the appointment of the law have taken the oath of ſupremacy, and allegiance, to which all of us are bound. And beſide, we have at the command of both Houſes taken the late proteſtation, wherein we have vowed to maintain the doctrine of the church of *England*, his Majeſty's royal perſon, honour and eſtate, the priviledges of Parliament and the liberties of the ſubject: And we ſhall endeavour to maintain every part and clauſe thereof reſpectively with our lives and fortunes. And we conceive our beſt directions therein to be the known laws, the maintenance whereof we account our liberty and defence. And we account the ſureſt way to enjoy the benefit of theſe laws, is to join and comply with his Majeſty, under whoſe protection next under God we can only hope to enjoy the benefit thereof; eſpecially his Majeſty having ſince this parliament, joined in the making as good laws as ever any King has done, and made ſo gracious promiſes of his future government according to the laws, and given abundant ſatisfaction for ſome unhappy accidents in his paſt government, that we conceive great cauſe to return him cheerful thankfulneſs for theſe laws, and to yield him faithful obedience, and to confide in him for the future.

THIS is the clear expreſſion of our hearts, this is that we deſire you to conſent in for us. And we ſhall heartily pray that we might be an example to many others to make the like expreſſions. And then we ſhould not doubt but this would bring a right underſtanding betwixt the King and his people, and take away all fears and jelouſies, and ſettle a firm peace amongſt us.

WE

WE ſhould gladly and with all humility have petitioned your honourable Houſe, but ſtill to this purpoſe. And we underſtand ſome countries have done ſo which has been diſpleaſing unto them becauſe contrary to their ſenſe; and we perhaps through ignorance might fall into the ſame errour. Yet we hope it will not be diſpleaſing unto you, that we give you our ſenſe freely, for you are us, and we hope you will not be unwilling to follow our ſenſe, ſo far as you conceive it to be the ſenſe of your county whoſe you are and for whom you ſerve. And ſo we reſt your very loving friends and countrymen.

JOHN DIGBY, *High-Sheriff.*

John Byron,
Richard Parkins,
William Appleton,
Robert Pilſon,
George Laſcells,
Matthew Palmer,
Roger Cooper,
Iſham Parkins,
Jo. Wood,
G. Hollis,
Richard Byron,
Jo. Nevile,
Edmund Haſtings,
Edward Andrewes,
Thomas Blackwall,
William Sandes,
Thomas Longford,
Jervas Sanford,
Richard Harper,
Gabriel Armſtrong,
Act. Burnell,
Sam. Bolles,
Rowland Pand,
John Odingſells,
Geo. Milford,
John Caldecott,
Robert Eyre,
Parke Creſly,
Thomas Houlder,
Robert Saunderſon,
John Walker,
Thomas Fox,
John Bolles,
Gri. Dwall,
William Smiths,
Nich. Stoyt,
Thomas Hollwell,
Richard Draper,
Thomas Atkinſon,
Lancelot Rolſton,
Thomas Newton,
William Wild,
Herbert Leek,
Thomas Brown,
William Smythſon,
Jo. Goſling,
William Oglethorp,
Geo. Laſcells,
John Clay,
Anthony Gilby,
Richard Boyer,
William Needham,
Richard Brough,
John Butterworth,
Tho. Poole,
John Lee,
Jo. Worſdale,
William Shipman,
Charles Leek,
William Apſley,
Francis Cavendiſh,
Charles North,
Matthew Palmer,
Richard Holliwell,
Roger Jackſon,
John Leeke,
Richard Simman,
Stephen Broome,
William Colby,
John Newport,
Edward Holland,
Henry Broome,
William Hacker,
James Forbeny,
Job Holden,
William Poclington,
Hen. Green.

THE

The following is a Copy of one of the printed Circular Letter of Loan which were ſent about and delivered by Troopers.

CHARLES, R.

TRUSTY and well beloved, we greet you well.

WHEREAS all our ſubjects of the kindome of *England* and dominion of *Wales*, are both by their allegiance and the act of pacification, bound to reſiſt and ſuppreſs all ſuch our ſubjects of *Scotland* as have in a hoſtile manner already entered or ſhall hereafter enter into the kingdom.

AND by law, your perſonal ſervice, attended in a warlike manner for the reſiſtance of this invaſion, may be required by us, which we deſire to ſpare, chuſing rather to invite your aſſiſtance in a free and voluntary expreſſion of your affection to our ſervice and the ſafety of the kingdom.

AND whereas the members of both Houſes of Parliament aſſembled at *Oxford* have taken into their conſideration the neceſſity of ſupporting our army for the defence of us and our people againſt this invaſion, and for the preſervation of religion, laws and liberties of this kingdome, and thereupon have agreed upon the ſpeedy raiſing of the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds by loan from particular perſons, towards the which themſelves have advanced a very conſiderable proportion and by their examples hope, that our well affected ſubjects throughout the kingdome will in a ſhort time make up the remainder, whereby we ſhall not only be enabled to pay and recruit our army but likewiſe be enabled to put our armies in ſuch a condition as our ſubjects ſhall not ſuffer by free quarters or the unrulineſs of our ſouldiers, which is now in preſent agitation, and will (we no way doubt, by the advice of the members of both Houſes aſſembled) be ſpeedily effected.

WE do towards ſo good a worke, by the approbation and advice of the ſayd members of both Houſes here aſſembled deſire you forthwith to lend us the ſum of *twenty pounds* or the value thereof in plate, touched plate at five ſhillings, untouched plate at four ſhillings and four-pence p. ounce and to pay or deliver the ſame within ſeven days after the receipt hereof to the hands of the high ſheriff of that our county, or to ſuch whom we ſhall appoint to receive the ſame, (upon his acquittances for the receipt thereof) who is forthwith to return and pay the ſame at *Corpus Chriſti* college in *Oxford* to the hands of the earl of *Bath*, the lord *Seymour*, Mr. *John Aſhburnham*, and Mr. *John Fettiplace*, or any of them, who are appointed treaſurers for receiving and iſſuing thereof by the ſaid members (by whoſe order only the ſaid money is to be diſpoſed) and to give receipts for the ſame, the which we promiſe to repay as ſoon as God ſhall enable us; this ſum being to be advanced with ſpeed, we are neceſſitated to apply ourſelves to ſuch perſons as yourſelf, of whoſe ability and affection we have confidence, giving you this aſſurance, that in ſuch farther charges, that the

neceſſity of our juſt defence ſhall inforce us to require of our good ſubjects, your forwardneſs and diſburſements ſhall be conſidered to your beſt advantage.

AND ſo preſuming you will not fail to expreſſe your affection herein, we bid you farewell.

GIVEN at our court at *Oxford* the 14th day of *February* in the 19th year of our reign 1643.

By the advice of the members of both Houſes aſſembled at *Oxford*.

ED. LITTLETON, SAM. EURE. } *They were the Speakers*

Stafford,
To *Willoughby Manley*, Gent.

A grant from the Mayor and Burgeſſes of NOTTINGHAM *of forty Shillings a Year to the Tanners.* HEN. 8.

OMNIBUS Chriſti fidelibus ad quos hoc preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, major et burgenſes ville *Nottingham*, ſalutem in domino ſempiternam.

NOVERITIS nos predicti major et burgenſes pro certis cauſis nos moventibus dediſſe conceſſiſſe et hoc preſente ſcripto noſtro confirmaſſe *Willielmo Sharpington*, *Jacobo Maſon*, *Johanni Renell*, *Johanni Gregorie* & *Thome Sibthorpe*, Lutheoribus ville *Nottingham* pro nobis et ſucceſſoribus noſtris, unam annuitatem ſive reditum quadraginta ſolidorum annuatim et precipiendam de et in annualem omnibus terris et tenementis majoris et burgenſium ſeu communitatis ville *Nott.* predicte pertin. Habendam et percipiendam dictam anuitatem ſive annualem reditum quadraginta ſolidorum prefatis *Willielmo*, *Jacobo*, *Johanni Renel*, *Johanni Gregorie* et *Thome Sibthorpe* et ſucceſſoribus ſuis de artificio Lutheorum ville *Nott.* exiſtentibus in perpetuum ad feſtum annunciationis beate Marie virginis, nativitatis ſancti *Johannis Baptiſte*, ſancti *Michaelis* archangeli et nativitatis domini equalibus portionibus p. manus camerariorum ejuſdem ville exiſtentium annuatim perſolvendam. Ut ſi contingat predictam ſive annualem reditum quadraginta ſolidorum aretro fore in parte vell in toto poſt aliquod feſtum feſtorum prenominatorum quo ſolvi debeat quod extunc bene licebit et liceat prefatis *Willielmo*, *Jacobo*, *Johanni Renell*, *Johanni Gregorie* et *Thome Sibthorp* ac ſucceſſoribus ſuis Lutheoribus ejuſdem ville in omnibus predictis terris et tenementis ſeu quamlibet inde parcellam intrare et diſtringere, diſtrictioneſque ibidem captas licite abducere et effugare ac penes ſe retinere quo uſque de predicta annuitate ſive annuali reditu quadraginta ſolidorum una cum arreragiis ejuſdem ſi que fuerint prefato *Willielmo*, *Jacobo*, *Johanni Reynell*, *Johanni Gregorie*

gorie & Thome Sibthorpe ac ſucceſſoribus ſuis Lutheoribus ejuſdem ville *Nott.* plenarie fuerint perſolut et integraliter ſatisfact.

ET nos predictus major et burgenſes ejuſdem ville poſſuimus prefatum *Williel-mum, Jacobum Maſon, Johannem Renell, Johannem Gregorie* et *Thomam Sibthorpe* in poſſeſſionem predicte annuitatis ſive annualis reditus quadraginta ſolidorum per ſolutionem unius denarii nomine ſeiſie per me predictum majorem die dati preſentis prefato *Willielmo Sharpington* ſoluti in parte ſolutionis annuitatis ſive annualis reditus illius.

IN cujus rei teſtimonium ſigillum commune ejuſdem ville *Nott.* huic preſenti ſcripto noſtro appoſuimus. Datum decimo octavo die menſis *Februarii* anno regis *Henrici* octavi dei gratia *Anglie, Francie* et *Hibernie* regis, fidei defenſoris, et eccleſie *Anglicane* et *Hiberniie* ſupremi capitis triceſimo ſeptimo.

A true Copy of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. ABEL COLLIN, *taken from the rough Draught wrote by the late Mr.* JAMES HAINES *his Fathers own Hand. --- It is now in the Cuſtody of Mr.* Thomas Bennet, *Regiſter.*

IN the name of God, *Amen.* I *Abel Collin*, of the town and county of the town of *Nottingham*, mercer, being under ſome weakneſs of body, but of ſound, perfect and diſpoſing memory thanks be therefore given to Almighty God, doe make and declare this for my laſt will and teſtament in writing, in manner and form following.

Firſt. I recommend my ſoul into the hands of Almighty God hoping through the merits, death and paſſion of my bleſſed ſaviour *Jeſus Chriſt* to have full and free pardon and forgiveneſs of all my ſins, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the diſcretion of my executor to be hereafter named. And as for my eſtate wherewith it has pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs me, I give and diſpoſe thereof in manner following.

Imprimis. I give and bequeath unto my loving brother Mr. *Thomas Collin*, the ſum of ten pounds to be payd by my executor hereafter named within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give to my loving ſiſter Mrs. *Fortune Smith*, the ſum of ten pounds to be payd within two years after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto every of my brothers and my ſiſters children that ſhall be living at my deceaſe, the ſum of twenty pounds a-piece, of lawful money of *England*, to be payd unto them and every of them by my executor hereafter named within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath to and amongſt every of the children and grand children of my unkle *William Collin* late of *Peterborough* deceaſed, the ſum of fifty pounds of lawful money of *England* to be payd unto them and equally divided among them by my ſaid executor, within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my couzin *Banks* his children late of *London* carpenter deceaſed, the ſum of fifeteen pounds of lawful money of *England* to be payd unto them and divided amongſt them ſhare and ſhare alike, the ſame to be payd by my ſaid executor hereafter named, within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my couzin *Mary Hutchinſon* widdow the ſum of ten pounds of lawful money of *England* to be payd unto her by my executor hereafter named within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto *John Stanford* of *Northampton* if he be living at the time of my deceaſe, the ſum of fifty ſhillings or if he be then dead, then I give the ſaid fifty ſhillings to his widdow if ſhe ſhall be living at the time of my deceaſe, the ſame to be payd by my executor hereafter named, within ſix months next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath to the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes of St. *Nicholas*, St. *Peter*, and St. *Mary* within the town of *Nott.* and to the executor of this my laſt will and teſtament, the ſum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *England*, for the binding out and diſpoſing to apprentice orotherwiſe eight boys, youths or girls, ſuch as ſhall be approved and liked by my ſaid executor hereafter named and then my ſaid executor to provide the ſaid twenty pounds and payment thereof to be made accordingly within twelve months next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the pariſh of St. *Nicholas* in the ſaid town of *Nottingham*, the ſum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *England*, the ſame to be layd out in buying of coals the next ſummer after my deceaſe, at the moſt advantageous time of the ſummer for buying the ſame at the cheapeſt rate, which coals when ſo bought as aforeſaid to be ſold to the poor of the ſaid pariſh in the winter time following, at the ſame rate they ſhall be ſo bought in, ſo that the ſaid ſum of twenty pounds may remain for ever a ſtock or fund for buying of coals for the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſh in manner aforeſaid and it is my mind and will that the mayor of the ſaid town of *Nottingham* and his ſucceſſors and alſo my executor and his heirs for ever ſhall have power yearly to inſpect the accompts of the ſaid church-wardens and overſeers, to ſee the ſame duly performed according to the true intent and meaning of this my laſt will and teſtament.

Item. I give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the pariſh of St. *Peter* in the ſaid town of *Nottingham* the ſum of fifteen pounds of lawful money of *England* the ſame to be layd out in buying of coals the next ſummer after my deceaſe at the moſt advantageous time of the ſummer for buying the ſame at the cheapeſt rate, which coals when ſo bought as aforeſaid to be ſold to the poor

of

the ſaid pariſh in the winter time following at the ſame rate they ſhall be ſo bought in, ſo that the ſaid ſum of fifteen pounds may remain for ever as a ſtock or fund for buying coals for the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſh as aforeſaid, and it is my mind and will, that the mayor of the ſaid town of *Nottingham* for the time being and his ſucceſſors, and alſo my executor and his heirs for ever ſhall have power yearly to inſpect the accounts of the ſaid churchwardens and overſeers to ſee the ſame duly performed according to the direction of this my will.

Item. I give and bequeath unto the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the pariſh of St. *Mary* in the ſaid town of *Nott.* the ſum of twenty pounds of lawful money of *England* the ſame to be laid out in the buying of coals the next ſummer after my deceaſe, at the moſt advantageous time of the ſummer for buying the ſame at the cheapeſt rate, which coals when ſo bought as aforeſaid, to be ſold to the poor of the ſaid pariſh in the winter time following at the ſame rate they ſhall be ſo bought in, ſo that the ſaid ſum of twenty pounds, may remain for ever as a ſtock or fund for buying coals for the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſh as aforeſaid, and it is my mind and will that the mayor of the ſaid town of *Nottingham* for the time being and his ſucceſſors, and alſo my executor and his heirs for ever, ſhall have power yearly to inſpect the accompts of the churchwardens and overſeers to ſee the ſame duly performed according to the intent and meaning of this my laſt will and teſtament.

Item. I give and bequeath to the poor debtors in *Nottingham* town goal, or that ſhall be there, yearly, the ſum of one ſhilling weekly, the ſame to be payd by my executor and his heirs upon every ſaturday for ever, the firſt payment thereof to be made upon the next ſaturday that ſhall happen next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath to the poor debtors in *Nottingham* county goal, or that ſhall be there, yearly, the ſum of one ſhilling weekly, the ſame to be payd by my executor and his heirs upon every ſaturday, from the firſt payment thereof to be made upon the next ſaturday that ſhall happen next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give unto my couzin Mr. *Thomas Smith*, the ſum of 5 pounds to be diſpoſed to ſuch charitable uſes as he ſhall think fit.

Item. I give unto widdow *Thorpe* late of *Brewhouſe Yard*, the ſum of twenty ſhillings to be payd by my executor within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto Mr. *Peter Thompſon* of the town of *Nottingham*, glaſsman, the ſum of ten pounds the ſame to be payd to him by my executor hereafter named, within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto *John Corks* of the citty of *York* the ſum of five pounds the ſame to be payd unto him by my executor hereafter named, within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my couzin *Fletcher's* ſon of *London*, the like ſum of five pounds to be payd by my executor hereafter named, within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item.

Item. I give and bequeath unto *Malell Hunt* the ſum of fifty ſhillings to be by her diſpoſed of amongſt ſuch poor people as ſhe in her diſcretion ſhall think fit, the ſame to be payd to her for the purpoſe before-ſaid by my executor hereafter-named, within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my ſiſter *Conway* of *Yarmouth* in the county of *Norfolk* the ſum of five pounds to buy her mourning, the ſame to be payd by my executor hereafter named.

Item. I give and bequeath to my couzin *Elizabeth Conway* of the town of *Nottingham* the ſum of five pounds to be payd by my executor within two years after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath to Mr. *John Egleton* and his wife of the citty of *London* the ſum of five pounds a-piece, the ſame to be payd by my executor hereafter-named within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give unto *Sarah Horowine* and *Rebecca Barraclough* my ſiſter *Smiths* maid ſervants the ſum of twenty ſhillings a piece if they ſhall be then living with my ſaid ſiſter at the time of my deceaſe.

Item. I give unto *Bridget* ——, who was my fathers maid ſervant at the time of his deceaſe the ſum of twenty ſhillings, the ſame to be payd unto her by my executor hereafter named.

Item. I give and bequeath unto widdow *Parkes* of the town of *Nottingham* the ſum of twenty ſhillings, the ſame to be payd by my ſaid executor.

Item. I give and bequeath unto widdow *Brittain* living near *Peterborough* the ſum of twenty ſhillings yearly during her natural life, the ſame to be payd unto her or to ſuch other perſon as ſhe ſhall appoint to receive the ſame upon every *Chriſtmaſs Eve* by my ſaid executor hereafter-named, the firſt payment to be made upon the next *Chriſtmas-Eve* that ſhall happen next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give and bequeath to the poor people of the town of *Nottingham* the ſum of one hundred pounds of lawful money of *England* the ſame to be payd unto them by my executor hereafter named in ſuch manner as is hereafter mentioned, That is to ſay, the ſum of twenty pounds part thereof ſoon after my deceaſe, and the ſum of ten pounds other parts thereof, upon the ſecond day of *February* then next inſuing, and the remainder of the ſaid one hundred pounds to be payd by ten pound payments upon the ſecond day of *February*, till the ſaid ſum of one hundred pounds be fully paid and diſcharged. And my mind and will is that the ſaid ſum of one hundred pounds before-mentioned and bequeathed ſhall not be conſtrued or intended to excuſe the dole of bread at my funeral.

Item. I give unto Mr. *Samuel Panilcick* and Mr. *William Kirby* my ſervants the ſum of twenty ſhillings a-piece if they ſhall be living with me at the time of my deceaſe.

Item.

Item. I give unto *Abel Collin*, ſon of my nephew Mr. *John Collin* the ſum of twenty pounds over and above the legacy herein before given and bequeathed to him the ſame to be payd by my executor hereafter named, within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give unto my couzin *John Collin* his wife the ſum of five pounds the ſame to be payd unto her by my executor here after-named within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give unto my couſin *William Clifton* of *Yarmouth* in the county of *Norfolk*, the ſum of five pounds, the ſame to be payd unto him by my executor here after named, within two years next after my deceaſe.

Item. I give unto Mr. *George Langford* the elder two guineas.

Item. I give unto *William Fiſhwicke*, my late father's man the ſum of twenty ſhillings.

Item. Whereas I am executor of the laſt will and teſtament of my late couzin *Abel Collin* late of the town of *Nottingham*, I do hereby impower and authorize my couſin Mr. *Thomas Smith*, to ſee the ſame performed as fully and punctually and exactly in every reſpect as if I were actually alive and in being to ſee the ſame performed myſelf.

Item. What truſt was repoſed in me by my late brother Mr. *Thomas Smith*, touching any lands and tenements in the *Brewhouſe-Yard* in the county of *Nottingham*, I hereby impower and authorize my ſaid couzin Mr. *Thomas Smith* to act therein as much as I myſelf might or could do if I was alive and in being to act therein myſelf.

Item. Whereas about the eight and twentieth day of *October* laſt paſſed, *Edward Cropley* at my inſtance and requeſt did lend unto *William Harvey* of the town of *Nottingham*, fellmonger, the ſum of ten pounds upon mortgage, it is my mind and will that if the ſaid money ſhall be loſt, and cannot be gotten of the ſaid *William Harvey*; that then my executor hereafter named ſhall pay the ſame unto the ſaid *Edward Cropley* and make it good out of my perſonal eſtate.

AND I do nominate and ordain, conſtitute and appoint, my loving couzin Mr. *Thomas Smith* full and ſole executor of this my laſt will and teſtament, and for his pains to be taken in the execution of this my laſt will and teſtament, I give him the ſum of fifty pounds, of lawful money of *England*, provided always and it is my mind and will that the remainder and ſurpluſage of my perſonal eſtate after the full performance of this my laſt will and teſtament, and all matters and things therein expreſſed, I do give and bequeath the ſame unto my ſaid executor of this my laſt will and teſtament to be by him employed and beſtowed in the building of ſome little houſes and endowing the ſame for ſome poor men or women to dwell in, belonging to ſome of the aforeſaid ſeveral pariſhes, together with the ſeveral legacies of all and every ſuch legatee before-mentioned in this my laſt will and teſtament which ſhall happen to die, before the legacy ſhall become due according to the true intent and meaning of this my laſt will and teſtament.

Item

Item. I give to the five children of my ſaid couzin *William Cliſton* of *Yarmouth* the ſum of ten pounds over and above their ſaid other legacies to be payd by my executor before-mentioned, and it is my mind and will that if any of the ſaid children ſhall happen to die before his or their legacy ſhall become due, then the ſame to be divided among the ſurvivors of them.

I N witneſs whereof to this my laſt will and teſtament contained in one skin of parchment I have ſet to my hand and ſeal this 4th day of *February* in the year of the reign of our ſouveraign lady queen *Anne* and anno domini 1704.

S I G N E D ſealed, declared and publiſhed by the ſaid Abel Collin *the teſtator for and as his laſt will and teſtament in the preſence of us who in his preſence ſubſcribed our names as witneſſes, &c.*

Copy of a Grant by Queen ANNE *of two new Fairs.*

ANNA Dei gratia magnæ *Britanniæ*, *Franciæ* et *Hiberniæ* regina, fidei defenſor, &c. Omnibus ad quos preſentes literæ noſtræ pervenerint ſalutem. Cum per quandam inquiſitionem indentat. capt. apud *Guihald.* villæ de *Nottingham* in commitatu noſtro villæ *Nottingham* quinto die *Maji* anno regni undecimo virtute cujuſdam brevis noſtri de *ad quod dampnum* e cancellaria noſtra nuper emanat. vice-comit. comitatus villæ *Nottingham* predict. direct. et inquiſitionem predict. annexat. p ſacramentum proborum et legalium hominum comitatus prædict. compertum ſit, quod non eſſet ad aliquod dampnum vel prejudicium noſtri aut aliorum vel ad aliquod nocumentum vicinarum feriarum ſive nundinarum ſi nos concederemus majori et burgenſibus villæ de *Nottingham* predict. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis quod ipſi haberent et tenerent annuatim imperpetuum apud villam de *Nottingham* predict. unam feriam ſive nundinos incipiend. in diem jovis proxim. ante feſtum paſcha et tunc et ibidem tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus tunc proxim. ſequent. et aliam feriam ſive nundinas incipiend. in diem veneris proxime præcedentem primum diem martis immediate poſt feſtum epiphaniæ tunc etiam tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus tunc proxime ſequent. pro emptione et venditione in feriis ſive nundinis illis averiorum et pecorum ac omnium et omnimod. bonorum mercimoniorum et mercandizarum quorumcunque communiter in feriis ſive nundinis empt. et vendit. et tolnet et profic. inde provenien. et emergen. ſibi et ſucceſſoribus ſuis percipien. prout per dict. breve et inquiſition. in filariis cancellariæ noſtræ predict. de recordo remanen. plenius liquet et apparet. Sciatis modo quod nos de gratia noſtra ſpecial. ac ex certa ſcientia et mero motu noſtris dedimus et conceſſimus ac p. preſentes pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris damus et concedimus præfato majori et burgenſibus villæ de *Nottingham* prædict. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis quod ipſi habeant et teneant annuatim imperpetuum apud villam de *Nottingham* prædict. unam feriam ſive nundin. incipiend. in diem jovis proxim. ante feſtum paſchæ et tunc et ibidem tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus ex tunc proxime ſequentibus et aliam feriam ſive nundinas incipiend

piend. in diem veneris proxim. præcedent primum diem martis immediate poſt feſtum *Epiphaniæ* tunc etiam tenend. et continuand. durand. octo diebus ex tunc proxime ſequent. pro emptione et venditione in feriis ſive nundinis illis averiorum et pecorum omnium et omnimod. bonorum, mercimoniorum et mercandizarum quarumcunq; communiter in feriis ſive nundinis empt. et vendit. una cum curia pedis pulveriſati tempore feriarum prædictarum, ac cum omnibus tolnet et aliis proficuis prædict. feriis ſive nundinis pertinent ſive ſpectant. habend. tenend. et gaudend. prædict. ferias ſive nundinas et curiam pedis pulveriſati et cæteras premiſſas ſuperius p. preſentes conceſſas ſeu mentionatas fore conceſſas eiſdem majori et burgenſibus villæ de *Nottingham* predict. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis imperpetuum ad ſolum proprium opus et uſum præfati majoris et burgenſium villæ de *Nott.* predict. et ſucceſſorum ſuorum. Et hoc abſque computo vel aliquo alio nobis heredibus vel ſucceſſoribus noſtris proinde reddend. ſolvend. vel faciend. Quare volumus ac p. preſentes pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris firmiter injungendo præcepimus et mandamus quod præfatus major et burgenſes villæ de *Nott.* prædict. et ſucceſſores ſui vigore preſentium bene libere licite et quiete habeant teneant et cuſtodiant et habere tenere et cuſtodire valeant et poſſint imperpetuum predictas ferias ſive nundinas uno cum curia pedis pulveriſati et cœteras premiſſis predictis ſecundum tenorem et veram intentionem harum literarum noſtrarum patentium abſque moleſtatione p. turbatione gravanina ſive contradictione noſtri heredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum vel aliquorum vice-comit. Eſceatorum, ballivorum, officiariorum ſive miniſtrorum noſtrorum hæredum vel ſucceſſorum noſtrorum quorumcunque et hoc abſque aliquo alio warranto brevi vel proceſſ. impoſterum in ea parte procurand. vel obtinend. denique volumus ac p. preſentes pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris concedimus præfato majori et burgenſibus villæ de *Nott.* prædict. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis quod hæ literæ noſtræ patentes vel irrotulamentum earundem ſint et erunt bonæ firma, valida, ſufficientia, et effectualia in lege eiſdem majori et burgenſibus villæ de *Nott.* prædict. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis ſecundum veram intentionem earundem.

IN cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes teſte meipſa apud *Weſtmonaſterium* triceſimo die *Auguſti* anno regni noſtro undecimo.

per breve de privato ſigillo

COCKS.

Nomina Villarum infra Honorem PEVEREL *in Comit.* Nott. & Derbienſ.

Nottingham.

ADbolton *p. ſe et cum* Cothinſtock.
Aldeſworth *alias* Arſworth.
Anneſley.
Aſpley. Arnold.
Adinburgh.
Aſſert *de* Heywood *in Foreſt. de* Sherwood.
Albocton.
Aram *alias* Averham *alias* Arum.

Barton *a Mannor.*
Bridgford *a Mannor.*
Baſſingfield.
Basford.
Brinſley.
Beeſton.
Bramcote.
Bilborow.
Broxſtow *hundred.*
Bulwell.
Barneſton *alias* Bareſtoll.
Blidworth.
Brocton.
Bunney.
Bradmore.
Bingham.
Beavall.
Burton-Jace.
Barnby.
Bagthorp.
Bleasby *cum Membris.*

Clifton.
Conard *alias* Conorde.
Codlingſtoake.
Coſſal *alias* Coteſhall.
Colſton-Baſſet.
Colwick Weſt.
Colwick Eaſt.
Cropſhall *alias* Cropwell-Butler.
Clipſow.
Cleadon *alias* Cleidon.
Carleton *juxta* Nottingham.
Codgrave.
Caunton.
Chilwel.
Cromwell.
Curline.
Carleton North.
Carlton Chelmerton,

Eſtwicke.
Eaſtwood *alias* Eſthwicke.
Eperſtone *alias* Eperſtowe.
Efford.
Edoulton.
Ernesbya.
Eſtwaite.
Eſtnotherwicke.
Edingfield *cum* Halam.

Forreſt of Sherwood.
Flinton *alias* Flintham.
Farnsfield.
Fiskerdow.
Fledborough.

Gunſton *alias* Gunnalſton.
Greaſley.
Gamſton *alias* Gonelſton.
Greſvile *alias* Greſwell.
Glapton.
Gedling.
Geſtock.
Gotham.
Greſthorp *cum* Normanton.

Hucknall.
Hucknall Torkard.
Hempſhall.
Hawkeſworth.
Hickling Mannor.

Hockley *alias* Hochelia.
Hanne *alias* Hulme.
Hubenia *alias* Haverſhaw.
Hovringham Mannor.
Hallowton *cum* Blidworth.

Kingſton *juxta* Ratcliffe.
Kirlington Kirthington *cum* Normanton.
Kimberley. ---- Keyworth.
Kellam-Mannor. --- Kirkbywoodhouſe.
Kirkby in Aſhfield.

Lenton. ---- Langor. ---- Lindby.
Leake parva, Leake magna, } Mannors.
Lambley. ---- Lowdham.

Moore Green.
Morton Muskham Bathley *cum* Holme.
Menenton. - Markham South. -Mark. N.
Markham North and South *cum* Carleton.
Maplebeck *cum* Kneeſal *alias* Kerſal.

Normanton & Kingſton. -- Newbould.
Norwell & Blidworth.
Nuthall *alias* Northall.

Ollaverton *alias* Ollerton. -- Oxton.
Oſſington *cum* Carleton.

Papplewick. -- Plumptree.

Radford Mannor. -- Ruddington.
Remſon *alias* Rempſton.
Radcliffe *ſup.* Trent.

Sibthorpe. - Staunton. - Stapleford.
Strelley. - Sutton *ſup.* Trent.
Sutton Bonington. - Selſton *alias* Skelſton.
Schreveton. -- Sherwood Forreſt.
Stoke Bardolph. - Sutton Paſſeys.
Sutton Baſſet. - Somervile. - Saxendale.
Stoke *juxta* Newarke. - Slegby.
Shupton. - Suttomeering. - Sierſton.
Southwell in membris. - Stanford.
Stathorp. - Snenton.

Thrimpſton *alias* Thrumpſton. - Toton.
Tithby. - Thorp. - Thorp *jux.* Remſon.
Thorowton. - Trowell.
Towton *alias* Taunton.
Tokeſworth *alias* Tuxford.
Thurgarton â Leigh Hundred.
Thimerton. - Teidſhall.

Upton & Morton.

Wilford. - Willoughby. - Wiverton.
Wyſall. - Weſthorp. - Wollaton.
Watnoll *alias* Watners. - Woodborough.
Widmerpool. - Wanneſley. - Weſton.
Winkborne *cum* Hock.

Derbyſhire.

Aſhford in Peake a Mannor,
Atquathorp,
Alfreton *alias* Alfirton,
Aſhour or Aſhore, - Alſop, - Allernaſh,
Appletree Hundred, — Alleaſton,
Aſhburne *alias* Eſhburne,

Bolſover, - Bradnell, - Baſwell,
Baſtowe, - Burton,
Brakenthwait *alias* Brakenwheat.
Brimington, - Bugnell, - Blacknell,
Brimington *cum* Wilcom Rodithes,
Barlebrough, - Buxton, - Brampton,
Bently Mannor and Hamlet, - Bradley,
Bathorp *alias* Bagthorp, - Baſlow,
Becleſhall, - Belper *alias* Beauſpiere,
Bonſal *alias* Bonteſhall,
Braſſington *alias* Braſſingham,
Bakewell *alias* Bankwell,
Birchwood, - Burton-Lazarus,

Balb Forreſt *de* Hopedale,
Brightwiſield *alias* Brightrichfield,
Battfield *alias* Batesfield, a Mannor,
Beckley,
Bouſden *cum* Farneton *alias* Farndlow.

Codnor-Carthalu,
Chatville *alias* Clatvile,
Chatſworth *alias* Chiſtworth, - Calowe,
Crich-Baron, - Cookſey *alias* Cookſley,
Coldlowe, -Cromford *alias* Comford,
Crodecoat, *alias* Croudecoat,
Coldbrook *alias* Caldebrook, - Cotes,
Chadſeden *alias* Chadſden, - Cleyndon.

Dale-Abby, - Darley in the Peake,
Darley-Abby *juxta* Derby, - Dore,
Dernechola, - Dunſton-Mannor,
Denby-Mannor, - Dethick,-Duningſted,
Duckmanton, - Duffield-Mannor,
Deresborow.

Eyme, - Empingham,
Eſhburne *alias* Aſhburne, - Eſtford,
Ederſley *alias* Edrithſley,
Elton-Mannor,
Eſtwall *alias* Etwall *alias* Etoile.

Forton *alias* Foodon, - Forreſt of Peake.
Fairnfield *alias* Fairfield,
Farnlow *cum* Bouden,
Foleſworth *al.* Fawſworth *al.* Foxworth

Greſley Hundred, - Glapwell.

Haddon le Nether, - Hope,
Hopedale Ball. —— Heanor Mannor,
Larlow *alias* Hucklow Mannor deſlumbi,
Hocklow Hamlet,-Haverſeidge Mannor,
Haſſop, - Herlaſton, - Hertherſeige,
Haſland, - Holbrook, - Hunſington,
Hopton, Heage *alias* Heige, - Holland,
Horſley Caſtle,-Hurtington,
Heaſſelbecke, - Habeina, - Hocklia,
Horſepool, - High Peake hun. wholly.
Hayleſyra.
Iball, - Ireton, - Ilkeſton, - Irviceſtrie.

Kilwarmarſh, - Kirtington,- Kinnerſley,
Keeleſton,
Kerelſton *alias* Kedleſton.

Langford, - Longſden *parva*,
Lutton Hamblet *alias* Sutton, - Litton,
Lee and Tanſley, - Langor Mannor,
Langrave Mannor, - Lintot Hamblet.

Matlock Mannor, - Middleton Mannor,
Marton, - Methduplet, - Mapleton,
Malcherba, - Melborne.

Normanton *juxta* Derby, - Normanton.
Normanvile.

Oxcroft, - Overdale Mannor,
Occidental *alias* Ocdental,
Olvaſton in Morley Hundred.

Pinkeſton *alias* Pinſton, - Peake Mines,
Peake Caſt, - Pentridge, - Pilſley,
Parkhall *juxta* Derby, - Pemwick,
Porwich *alias* Powdwich.

Quatford.

Riſley, - Rodeſley *alias* Rodely,
Ripley, - Rowdiches Waſte,
Riſdenden.

Shoreland, - Somercote, - Scarcliff,
Somervile, - Sponden, - Shalton,
Staneley, - Shakethorn, - Starwigge,
Shallcroſs, - Sierſton, - Skegby,
Smitterton *alias* Sinterton, Sirebrok,
Southwood, - Stanton *alias* Staunton,
Stake in the Peake and the Mannor of Sandiacre,
Supton *alias* Shupton, - Stalldona,
Stauradale.

Thorp in Glebis, - Tibſhelfe,
Toleberry *cum* Dore *al.* Tolley *cum* Done,
Tidſwall, - Tolvile,
Tanneſley and Lee, - Thimerton.

Underwood.

Wa-

Waterfield, Walton, Wounhall,
Wingfield North and South, Whitfield,
Whittington, Wakebridge, Whitwell,
Wirksworth Hundred, Weston,
Wandesley
Wymondsall pars in Leicestershire.

A TABLE *of Churches and Chapelries, within the Archdeaconry of* NOTTINGHAM *as the Incumbents and Patrons stood in the Year* 1744.

The DEANERY of *NOTTINGHAM*:

CHURCHES & CHAPELS	*Present Incumbents.*	PATRONS.
Addenborough,	Mr. Benj. Cockayne, *V.*	—— Foljambe, Esq;
Ansley,	Andrew Matthews,	William Chaworth, Esq;
Arnold,	John Parsons, Esq; *V.*	
Basford,	Thomas Beaumont, *V.*	The D. of Devonshire,
Beeston,	John Henson, *V.*	The same,
Bilborow,	Will. Goodday, *R.*	Ralph Edge 2 and Mr. Sheppard the 3d turn,
Bramcote Chap. to the P. of Addenborough.	Benjamin Cockayne, *C.*	—— Fouljambe, Esq;
Bulwell,	Thomas Beaumont, *R.*	The Duke of Devonshire,
Burton Joice with Bulcote,	John Saunders, *V.*	The Earl of Chesterfield,
Colwicke,	Thomas Rose, *R.*	Mundy Musters, Esq;
Cossal Chap. to Wollaton,	Geo. Staunton Brough, *C.*	The Lord Middleton,
Estwaite,	Maurice Pugh, *R.*	John Plumptre, Esq;
Epperston,	Chr. Rawleigh Seaton, *R*	The Lord Viscount How,
Gedling 1st Mediety,		The Earl of Chesterfield,
Gedling 2d Mediety,	Ric. Chenevix, *V.* & *R.*	
Greasley,	John Cooper, *V.*	Sir Wolstan Dixie bt. & Sir R. Sutton, alter.
Gonalston,	John Dean, *V.*	Sir Humphrey Monox, bt.
Hoveringham,	John Rose, *C.*	John Gilbert Cooper, Esq
Hucknal Torcard,	Thomas Carter, *C.*	The Lord Byron,
Kirkby in Ashford,	John Brailsford, *R.*	The Duke of Newcastle,
Lamley,	Henry Woods, *R.*	The Lord Middleton,
Lenton,	George Wayte, *V.*	The Lord Chancellor,
Lyndeby,	Andrew Matthews, *R.*	Montague,
Loudham,	Joseph Brewen, *V.*	The Duke of Kingston,
Mansfield,	James Badger, *V* & *R.*	Dean and Chap. of Linc.
Mansfield-Woodhouse,	William Clarke, *C.*	The Lady Oxford,
Nuthall,	Andrew Matthews, *R.*	Sir Charles Sedley, bart.
		Paplewick,

Paplewick,	Mr. Robert Stanly, *C.*	Lady Culloden,
Radford,	George Wayte, *V.*	Lord Chancellor,
Selston,	William Wright, *C.*	Sir Wolstan Dixie, bt.
Snenton,	ScroopBerdmore, DD *C.*	The Duke of Kingston,
Skegby,	James Lineham, *C*	The Lady Oxford,
Stapleford,	George Bettinson, *C*	Burlace Warren, Esq;
Strelley,	William Goodday, *R*	Ralph Edge, Esq;
Sutton in Ashford,		Duke of Devonshire,
Teversal,	Edward Wilson, *R*	Sir Charles Mollineux, bt.
Thurgarton,	John Rose,	John Gilbert Cooper,
Trowel, 1st Mediety,	Geo.StauntonBrough, *R*	The Lord Middleton, & Mrs. Mary Hacker,
Trowel, 2d Mediety,	Henry Francis, *R*	The same,
Wollaton	Geo.StauntonBrough, *R*	The Lord Middleton,
St. Mary,	ScroopBerdmore, DD *V*	The Duke of Kingston,
Nott. St. Peter,	Edward Chappell, *R*	The King,
St. Nicholas,	John Abson, *R*	The King.

The DEANERY *of* BYNGHAM:

Church and Chapels.	*Present Incumbents.*	*Patrons:*
ADbolton,	The Rev. Scroop Berdmore, D D. *R*	The Duke of Kingston,
Barton in Fabis,	Joseph Milner, *R*	The Archbishop of York,
Byngham,	Henry Stanhope, *R*	The Earl of Chesterfield,
Broughton Sulney,	John Dawson, *R*	Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
Bunney and Bradmore,	Thomas Poynton, *V*	Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
Carcolston,	Robert Manley,	Richard Porter, Esq;
Clifton & Glapton	Will. Standfast, LLD *R*	Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
Cortlingstock,	John Woods, *R*	Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
Cotgrave 1st & 2d Pars,	Richard Sterne, *R*	The Duke of Kingston,
Coulston-Basset,	Thomas Rose, *V*	Lord Chancellor,
East-Bridgford,	Peter Priaulx, B D.	William Chaworth, Esq;& Mag. College Oxon alter.
East Leek,	Granville Wheler, Esq *R*	The Earl of Huntington,
Edwalton,	John Henson, C	William Chaworth, Esq;
Elton,	Matthew Bradford, *R*	Langford Collin, Esq;
Flintham,	George Butler, *V*	Trinity College Cam.
Gotham,	William Bridges, *R*	Duke of Newcastle, —— Thorney, Esq; —— Jennings, Esq;
Granby,	Thomas Bradfield, *V*	Duke of Rutland,
Hawsworth,	Hamond Turner, *R*	The Rev. Hamond Turner
Holm Pierpont,	Scroop Berdmore, D D. *R*	The Duke of Kingston,
Hickling,	John Ward, *R*	Queen's College Cam.
Keyworth,	Edward Moises, *R*	Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart

Kneeton

Churches and Chapels.	*Preſent Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
Kneeton,	Rev. Mr. Henry Kneeton,	Sir Charles Mollineux, bt.
Kingſton upon Soar,	Edward Moiſes, ſenior, C	Duke of Leeds,
Kynalton,	Richard Hardy, V	The Archbiſhop of York,
Langor & Barnſton,	Bennet Sherard, R	Lord Viſcount How,
Normanton upon Soar,	John Ragdale, R	John Richards, Eſq;
Orſton,	Thomas Wakefield, V	Dean and Chap. of Linc.
Owthorpe,	Richard Hardy, C	Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq;
Plumtree,	Charles Willatts, R	Lionell Copley, Eſq;
Radcliff upon Soar,	Thomas Poynton, C	Sir Nathaniel Curſon, bt.
Radcliff upon Trent,	Gabriel Wain, V	Duke of Kingſton,
Rempſton,	Robert Marſden, BD R	Sidney College Cambridge
Ruddington,	Job Faulkner, V	Duke of Devonſhire,
Scarrington Chaple in the P. of Orſton,	Thomas Wakefield, C	The ſame as Orſton,
Screveton,	John Roſe, R	Robert Thoroton, Eſq;
Stanford,	Henry Woods, R	Francis Lewis, Eſq;
Stanton upon the Wolds,	Charles Henchman, R	Sir William Parſons, bart.
Stanton-Chaple,	Staunton Degge, C	Job Charlton, Eſq;
Sutton-Bonnington, St. Mic:	Henry Haſcard, R	The Dean and Chapter of Briſtol,
Sutton-Bonnington St Anne	Richard Wenman,	The Lord Chancellor,
Shelford,	Gabriel Waine, C	The Earl of Cheſterfield,
Thorp,	John Cooper, R	Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart.
Tythby & Cropwell,	Thomas Heblethwait, C	William Chaworth, Eſq;
Thoroton Chaple to the P. of Orſton,	Thomas Wakefield, C	D. and Chap. of Lincoln,
Thrumpton,	John Savage, C	—— Emmerton, Eſq;
Tollaton,	Job Faulkner, R	John Neal, Eſq;
Weſt-Bridgeford,	John Stokes, R	Mundy Muſters, Eſq;
Weſt-Leek,	Granville Wheler, Eſq;	The Earl of Huntington,
Whatton,	Thomas Evans, V	Mrs. Shipman,
Widmerpool,	Edward Gregory, R	Duke of Kingſton,
Wilford,	John Woods, R	Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
Wiſall,	Edward Moiſes, V	Sir Arthur Atcheſon,
Willoughby,	Charles Hutchinſon, V	Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq;

The DEANERY *of* NEWARK.

Churches and Chapels.	*Present Incumbents.*		*Patrons.*
Averſham,	The Rev. Mr. Ric. Sutton,		The Lord Robert Sutton,
Barnby,	George Chappell,	*V*	TheChapter of Southwell,
Baulderton,	William Broadhurſt,	*V*	Prebendary of Farndon with Boulderton in the Ch. of Linc.
Coddington Chap. in the P. of Stoke,	Francis Bainbrigg,	C	The Chan. of the Ch. of Lincoln,
Cromwell,	Thomas Eaſtland,	*R*	The Duke of Newcaſtle,
Cottam,	—— Goes,	C	The Lady Oxford,
Eykering,	Gilbert Mitchel,	*R*	Duke of Kingſton and Sir Geo. Saville, alternat.
Eaſt-Stoke,	Francis Bainbrigg,	*V*	Chancellor of the Ch. of Lincoln,
Elſton Chaple in the Pariſh of Eaſt-Stoke,	The ſame.		The ſame,
Elſton Church,	George Chappell,	*R*	Robert Darwin, Eſq;
Farndon,	William Broadhurſt,	*V*	The Prebendary of the Ch. of Lincoln,
FlawboroughP.ofStaunton,	Staunton Degge,	*R*	Job Charlton, Eſq;
Fledborough,	William Sweetapple,		Duke of Kingſton,
Girton,	John Dalton,	*V*	Prebendary of the Church of Lincoln,
Hawton,	James Naiſh,	R	Alexander Holden, Eſq;
Hockerton,	James Gibſon,	R	John Whetham, Eſq;
Kelham,	The ſame,	R	The Lord Robert Sutton,
Kilvington,	Samuel Leek,	R	William Cartwright, Eſq;
Kneeſal & Ompton,	Thomas Cooper,	*V*	The Chapter of Southwell,
Langford,	William Tomlinſon,	*V*	—— Duncam Eſq;
Laxton,	John Warrel,	*V*	The Duke of Kingſton,
Marnham,	Farringdon Reid,	V	The Lord Viſcount Tyrconnel.
Maplebeck,	John Bracken,	C	Mrs. Burnell,
Muskham North a Medity.	—— Leech,	C	The Prebendary of it in Ch. of Southwell,
Newark,	Barnard Willſon, DD.	*V*	The Lord Chancellor,
North Clifton,	Nicholas Caſſan,	V	The Prebendary of it in Ch. of Lincoln,
North Collingham,	Samuel Leek,	V	Dean and Chap. of Peterborough,
Normanton upon Trent,	John Lealand,	V	Duke of Devonſhire,
Oſſington,	Francis Fothergill,	C	George Cartwright, Eſq;
Roleſton,	John Abſon,	V	The Ch. of Southwell,

South-

Churches and Chapels.	*Preſent Incumbents.*		*Patrons.*
South Scarle,	Rev. Mr. John Dalton,	V	Prebendary of it in the Ch. of Lincoln,
South Collingham,	Matthew Bradford,	R	The Bp. of Peterborough,
Sutton upon Trent,	Samuel Leek,	V	Sir Edward Hulſe, bart.
Syerſton Chapel, P. of Eaſt Stoke,	Francis Bainbrigg,	C	The ſame as Eaſt-Stoke,
Sibthorpe,	— —	C	The Lady Oxford,
Shelton,	George Burghope,	R	The Earl of Salisbury,
Stanton-Church,	Staunton Degge,	R	Job Stanton Charlton, Eſq;
Thorney,	John Robinſon,	C	
Thorp, nigh Newark,	Edward Chappell,	R	The Lord Chancellor,
Weſton,	Paul Jenkinſon,	R	Sir Robert Clifton, bart.
Winthorpe,	Barnard Wilſon, DD.	R	Corporation of Newark,
Winkburn,	John Bracken.	C	Mrs. Burnell.

The DEANERY *of* RETFORD.

Churches and Chapels.	*Preſent Incumbents.*		*Patrons.*
AUſterfield Chapel in the P. of Blithe,	The Rev. Mr. Matthew Tomlinſon,	C	The ſame as Blithe,
Babworth,	Thomas Heald,	R	William Simpſon, Eſq;
Bawtrey,	John Foſs,	C	The ſame as Blithe,
Bilſthorpe,	Richard Birks,	R	Sir Bryan Broughton,
Blithe,	Matthew Tomlinſon,	V	Trin. Coll. Cambridge,
Bothomſal,	William Bower,		Duke of Newcaſtle,
Boughton united to Kneeſal	John Cooper,	C	The Chapter of Southwell
Carburton in the Pariſh of Edwinſtow,	John Meyrick,	C	The ſame as Edwinſtow,
Carlton in Lindrick,	William Herring,	R	Archbiſhop of York,
Clayworth,			
Clarburgh,	Edmund Mower,	V	Duke of Devonſhire,
Cottam P. of South-Leverton,	Nicholas Howlet,	C	The ſame as South Leverton,
Eaſt Markham and Weſt-Drayton,	Thomas Gylby,	V	Duke of Newcaſtle,
Eaſt Retford,	Thomas Gylby,	C V	Duke of Devonſhire,
Eaſt Drayton & membris,	John Meyrick,	V	Dean and Chap. of Linc.
Edwinſtow,	Benjamin Clay,	V	John Neal, Eſq;
Egmanton,	Henry Stephenſon,	V	Duke of Newcaſtle,
Elkeſley,	John Foſs,	V	Duke of Devonſhire,
Everton,			

Churches and Chapels.	*Preſent Incumbents.*		*Patrons.*
Finningley,	Rev. Mr. Geo. Flavel,	R	John Harvey of Tikwell in com. Bedford,
Gamſton,	Samuel Brook,	R	The Lord Chancellor,
Greenly on the Hill,	Joſhua Waddington,	V	The Duke of Rutland,
Grove,	Robert Wright,	R	William Levinz, ſen. Eſq;
Hayton,	Edmund Mower,	C	Duke of Devonſhire,
Haworth,	Matthew Tomlinſon,	V	The Lord De-la-war,
Headon & Upton,	Richard Jackſon,	R	The Lady Waſtineſs,
Kirketon,	William Bower,	R	The Duke of Newcaſtle,
Littleburgh,	Thomas Edwards,	C	John Thorney, Eſq;
Matterſea,	John Ludham	V	The Archbiſhop of York,
Myſſen,	John Foſs,	V	The King,
Norton Cuckney,	John Richardſon	V	The Duke of Kingſton,
North Wheatley,	William Standfaſt, LL. D.		The Lord Middleton,
Ollerton in the P. of Edwinſtow,	John Meyrick,	C	The ſame as Edwinſtow,
Ordſall,	Thomas Cockſhutt,	R	The Hon. Edward Wortley of Wortley in com. York.
Perlethorpe P. of Edwinſtowe,	John Meyrick,	C	The ſame as Edwinſtow,
Roſſington,	John Jackſon,	R	The Corpor. of Doncaſter,
Saundby,	John Prinſep,	R	The Lord Middleton,
Scrooby,	Thomas Fell,	C	The Lady Oxford,
South Leverton,	Thomas Edwards,	V	The Dean of Lincoln,
Sturton,	Bryan Allatt,	V	Dean and Chap. of York,
Sutton upon Lound. & Scrooby,	John Richardſon,	V	Lady Oxford,
Treſwell, East part, West-part,	Robert Aide,	R	The 1ſt Mediety D. and Chap. of York, the 2d Mrs. Sharp of Barnby,
Tuxford,	Bryan Birks,	V	Trin. Coll. Cambridge,
Welley,	Richard Jackſon,	C	
Wailsby,	The ſame.	V	Sir George Saville, Bart.
Warſop,	John Moſeley	R	Ralph Knight, Eſq;
Weſt Burton,	Abraham Sampſon,	C	William Levinz ſen. Eſq;
Weſt Drayton P. of East-Markham,	Thomas Gylby,	R	The ſame as EaſtMarkham
Walkeringham,	Joſhua Waddinton,	V	Trinity Coll. Cambridge,
Weſt Retford,	Thomas Gylby,	R	Bailiff and Burgeſſes of Eaſt Retford,
Weſt Markham,	Thomas Peet,	V	Duke of Newcaſtle,
Workſop,	John Cook,	V	The Lord Malton.

CHURCHES *and* CHAPELRIES *within the Juriſdiction of the Collegiate Church of* SOUTHWELL.

Churches and Chapels.	*Preſent Incumbents.*	*Patrons.*
BLeasby,	The Rev. Henry Bugg,	The Chapter of Southwell,
Beckingham,	— Richardſon,	The Prebendary of Beck.
Blidworth,	Robert Stanley, V	The Prebend. of Oxton,
Calverton,	Maurice Pugh, V	The ſame.
Caunton,	—— Leach,	Preb. of North Muskham,
Crophill Biſhop,	—— Fairfax, V	Prebendaries of Oxton alt.
Darleton Chapel,	a Ch. belong. to Dunham,	The Vicarage of Dunham
Dunham,	—— Cave, V	The Prebend. of Dunham,
Edingley,	Samuel Abſon, V	The Chap. of Southwell,
Eaton,	The ſame. V	The Prebendary of Eaton,
Exton *al.* Oxton,	Thomas Cooper, V	The Prebendaries of Oxton
Farnsfield,	Samuel Bird, V	The Chap. of Southwell,
Halloughton,	Samuel Bird,	Prebendary thereof,
Halome Chapel,	William Laveroc,	The Chap. of Southwell,
Kirthlington,	-- Croſs,	The ſame,
Moreton,	—— Fellows,	The ſame,
Muskham North a Mediety,	—— Leach,	Prebend. of Nor. Muskam,
Muskham South,	—— Clark,	Prebendary thereof,
Normanton,	a Hamlet to Southwell,	Prebendary thereof,
North Leverton,	—— Hurſt,	Prebendary thereof,
Norwell,	John Gregory, V	Prebendary thereof,
Norwell Overhall,		Prebendary thereof,
Ragnal. Chapel Dunh.	belongs to the V. of Dunham	Prebendary of Dunham,
Rampton,	Nicholas Howlet,	Prebendary of Rampton,
Southwell,	William Laveroc, V	Prebend. of Normanton,
Southwheatley,	John Richardſon, V	The Chapter of Southwell,
Upton,	Chappel Fowler,	The ſame,
Woodborough,	——	The Prebendary thereof.

A Deſcription of the STOCKING-FRAME.

HAVING before (in number 5.) given the reader an account of that profitable branch of the woollen, cotton and ſilk manufacture, the *Frame-work-Knitting*, of which the county of *Nottingham* juſtly claims the firſt beginning: —— The curious may perhaps expect a deſcription of the *Inſtrument* with which ſo much curious work is performed. Not only becauſe it is the ſole unconteſted *Engliſh* invention, being contrived both by an engliſhman and at his own native ſpot; becauſe it has never yet (as far as I could learn) been attempted by any body. Whether by reaſon of its being grown ſo familiar amongſt us it has been overlooked by ſome, or whether the variety of its conſtituent parts and the difficulty of examining narrowly into the uſes of each individual has deterred others from ſuch a task, I do not pretend to determine.

TO oblige therefore the inquiſitive, I will here deſcribe this curious machine to the beſt of my power, and alſo as intelligibly as I can, the manner after which the work is performed.

THIS invention ſeems to be a compound of weaving and knitting, and its analogy to the loom appears not only in the uſe of treddles and ſlay; but the ſlur-box which moves from ſide to ſide has no obſcure affinity with the ſhuttle, beſides that the work like the web in the loom ſhews the wrong ſide upwards.

THE uſe of needles and the forming of loops exactly the ſame as are made with the common knitting-needles beſpeaks it knitting with this difference; that in knitting by hand but one ſtitch or loop is made at a time, whilſt by this ingenious contrivance a whole courſe of the fineſt goods may be wrought in leſs time than the ſwifteſt common knitter can make twenty loops.

FIG. 1. *Repreſents the whole frame with the wood-work belonging to it fronting.*

FIG. 2. *Shews the back part of the ſame.*

THE conſtituent parts of the ſtocking-frame may fitly be divided I. into thoſe of the frame itſelf and II. into ſuch as belong to the woodwork of the frame.

THE frame itſelf is by workmen divided into the carcaſs and the inner parts vulgarly called by the journeymen the guts.

I chuſe to divide it I. into the outer and containing, and II. the contained or inner parts.

To

TO the firſt belong: 1ſt. *The ſole Bars* Fig. 1. *a a a a.* Theſe are two ſtrong, thick iron bars which form the ſides of the baſis of the frame, the level part of them is ſcrew'd faſt to the woodwork, the forepart comes ſlanting down beyond the woodwork, about 3 inches in length, at the end each has two joints called the bottom joints which receive the joints of the preſſer bows.

2d. *The bottom back Bar* is another part of the baſis of the frame ſcrew'd edgeways at right angles to the ſole bars. Fig. 2. *a a.*

3d. *The fore Standards* are two pillars which ſupport the forepart of the carcaſs. Fig. 1. *b b.* F. 3. Fig. 2. *b.*

4th. *The back Standards* are two pillars ſupporting the back part of the carcaſs. Fig. 2. *c c.*

5th. *The middle back Bar* is faſtened to the middle of the back-ſtandards, and to the middle of this bar is fixed —— Fig. 2. *d d d.*

6th. *The Gibbet*, which is a piece of iron of the ſhape of a gibbet, an inch and a half broad and three parts of an inch thick, the longeſt and perpendicular part of it *a.* is ſtrongly faſtened with ſcrews to the laſt mentioned and the bottom-back-bar, with the horizontal parts uppermoſt and pointing inwards — Fig. 4.

7th. *The ſpindle Bar* is octagonal and its round ends enter the holes of the heads of the back ſtandards, and thus form the back-joints. Fig. 2. *e e e.* This bar has in the middle fix'd to it

8th. *The ſpindle Bar-Piece*, Fig. 1. *d.* which is an oblong ſquare piece of iron exactly anſwering the gibbet which is under it, between theſe two plates the main ſpring is as it were wedged in, which by a ſtrong ſcrew paſſing through this ſpindle-bar-piece is either ſtrengthened or ſlackned to make the frame move with more or leſs facility.

9th. *The main Spring*, is a ſtrong piece of tempered iron repreſented by F. 5.

10th. *The top Arms* are two flat bars cloſely embracing each end of the ſpindle-bar next to the back-joints and in the front of the frame they make a joint with the hanging joints. Fig. 1. *e e e e.*

11th. *The hanging Joints*, Fig. 6. 7. *a a.* are two irons about a foot long and an inch and a quarter broad, they hang by the pin which paſſes through the heads of them and the top arms, and at the bottom the hand-bar is faſtened to them; in the middle of each of theſe hanging-joints facing the workmen is a prominent part (*b.*) called a falſe ſinker (*a*) which in preſſing meets the nuts of the preſſer-bar and thereby

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(*a*) *Theſe were formerly placed on each ſide at the end of the ſinkers of the exact ſhape of a ſinker but ſtronger and coming out more forwards for the ſame uſe, but this not proving*

thereby prevents that bar's bearing two ſtrongly upon the ſinkers, on the lower and back part of theſe joints is a ſtrong catch, which is received by an Iron knob called a coken, ſcrewed to the ſole-bars. —— N. B. *Both the top arm and the hanging joints are held up by the main Spring when the frame is over the arch.*

12th. *The ſinker Bar.* Fig. 8. is about two feet three inches long, ſcrewed to the hanging joints, in the middle for about 16 inches, it has rivetted to it a ſmall verge at the lower edge, upon which the ſinker-leads reſt, to this bar is faſtened about half an inch below the edge a peice of iron of the ſame length of the verge, which is bent ſquare, the perpendicular part is faſtened behind to the baſis of the ſinker-bar, and the horizontal part comes out even with the lower edge of the bar. This ſtops the heads of the jacks from carrying the ſinkers higher than the level of the lead ſinkers.

13th. *The ſinker Plates.* Fig. 1. *f f f.* are certain iron plates which confine the upper parts of the ſinker-leads by ſcrews to the ſinker-bar.

14th. *The top Bar.* Fig. 1. *g g g.* is a long flat bar ſet up edgeways and ſcrewed to the top-arms.

15th. *The hand Bar.* Fig. 9. is as long as the ſinker-bar, round at the ends for the greater eaſe of the workman's hands, the reſt of the bar, except about an inch at each end near the round parts, is hollowed before about half an inch deep for the ſinkers to reſt againſt, To it

16th. *The facing Bar* is ſcrewed Fig. 1. *h h h.* which makes a channel to receive the lower ends of the ſinkers in.

17th. *The needle Bar*, Fig. 10. is ſcrewed faſt upon the ſole-bars, it is three inches broad and an inch thick, upon the middle part of it for about 16 inches is rivetted a ſmall verge, behind which the needle-leads reſt and theſe are confined by

18th. *The needle Plates*, Fig. 11. which are ſcrewed down upon the needle-leads.

19th. *The preſſer Bows*, Fig. 1. *i i i i.* The ſhape of theſe is ſufficiently expreſſed in the figure, their joint enters into the bottom joints.

20th. *The preſſer Bar*, Fig. 1. *k k k.* is a long bar fixed at right angles to the flat part of the preſſer-bows it has a thin edge below, which in preſſing bears upon the beards of the needles.

THE parts contained in the inner parts are:

1ſt.

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proving effectual enough there have contrived theſe ſtrong prominent irons, which tho' they have not the leaſt reſemblance of a ſinker, do ſtill retain the name. They might more properly be called wards, or guard-ſinkers.

1ſt. *The back Preſſer*, Fig. 2. *f f.* is ſingly expreſſed by Fig. 12. it is faſtened to the flat ends of the curve parts of the preſſer-bows by ſcrews called the preſſer-ſcrews, about ſix inches long. — N. B. *Theſe ſcrews by touching with their lower ends the ſole bars ſtop the preſſer-bow, from bending too low.* Fig. 1. *l l.*

2d. *The preſſer Wire*, Fig. 2. *g g.* is a long flat iron rod hooked to the back-preſſer, and faſtened below to the middle treddle.

3d. *The preſſer-bolt*, Fig. 2. *h h.* is a ſtrong flat piece of iron eleven inches long, it is ſuſpended by the preſſer-leather *i i.* which is buckled to it; it paſſes through the preſſer-rail, and has at its lower end a weight *k.* of 14 *lb.* hanging to it. The preſſer-leather *l.* which is faſtened to the arch of the back-preſſer runs in

4th. *The preſſer Pulley*; this is a wooden pulley ſtrongly fixed to the gibbet. — Fig. 2. *l.*

5th. *The Jack-Bar*, Fig. 13. *a a a a.* is twenty-five inches long hollow'd like a trough, at the end of the hollow is a long mortice which receives the half-jack ſtaples, *b b.* and the locker ſtaples, *c c.* and between them the perpendicular part of the camels, *d d.* at the ends on the out ſide of this bar are the carriages *e e e e.* faſtened with ſcrews, and in the trough part are ſet in lead

6th. *The Combs*, Fig. 12. *f f f.* are ſquare pieces of braſs about an inch over, and about a 16th thick, Fig. 14. ſhews a ſingle comb, at the lower end is a narrow foot by which it is fixed with melted lead in the trough of the jack-bar, it has a hole in the middle of its body for the paſſage of the jack-wire, there is a ſpace left between each comb juſt ſufficient eaſily to receive a jack.

7th. *The Camels*, Fig. 13. *g g.* and Fig. 15. ſhews a camel by itſelf; they are rectangular pieces of iron, of which the thickeſt part *a.* goes into the mortice of the jack-bar between the half-jack and the locker-ſtaples, the horizontal part of them *b.* is placed parrallel with the carriages, in this part are two mortices, into that neareſt the jack-bar is ſcrew'd faſt the ſlur-bar, in the other the feet of the ſprings, and upon the camels between the two are ſcrew'd the feet of the ſlay.

8th. *The Slay* is an iron-frame, Fig. 12. *h h h.* Fig. 16. ſharped almoſt like a weavers read, with this difference, that the reads through which the threads paſs are flat, and in this through which the jacks paſs to the ſprings the wires are round, this as well as the combs ſerves to keep the jacks ſteady.

9th. *The Springs*, are expreſſed in Fig. 17. ſhews the ſprings together as facing the tails of the jacks, Fig. 18. repreſents a ſingle ſpring *a.* is the head, *b.* is hollow between two cramps which receives the tail of the jack.

10th. *The Jacks*, Fig. 19. are flat iron plates about nine inches long, at the fore and broadeſt part called the head *a.* they are rounded off, which round part is called the crown, which in locking hits againſt the falſe rim of the ſinker bar; theſe heads have a ſlit which admits the jack ſinker *c.* which is looſely rivetted into it; under

under the head of the jack is a flat ſhoulder about an inch in length which in the ſlur-motion drops upon the falling bar behind *d*; this ſhoulder is an off-ſet of about the 6th part of an inch which in bringing the frame forward comes over the falling bar, and makes room for the body of the jack to fall upon the falling bar. About a third part of the length of the jack from the tail of it, is a round hole for the paſſage of the jack-wire. The tail terminates in a ſharp angle, the blunt point of which goes into the hollow of the ſprings.

11th. *The ſinkers* are of two ſorts *jack-ſinkers* and *lead-ſinkers*, the ſhape of both is alike as appears by Fig. 19. *c*. and Fig. 20. *a* is a lead-ſinker, *b* is called the catch, *c* the nab, *d* the arch, *e* the belly and *f* the tail, both are of the ſame uſe tho' they perform their work after a different manner as will be ſhewn in deſcribing how a courſe is made; the leads are flat behind with a little ſhoulder at the bottom which reſts upon the verge of the ſinker-bar, theſe leads have alſo a ſlit to receive the ſinkers who likewiſe are ſo rivetted as to play freely; the top of the leads is angular and with that part all the leads are faſtened to the ſinker-bar by the ſinker-plates.

12th. *The half Jacks* are ſtrong irons of the ſhape of a jack cut off a little beyond the hole Fig. 21. they confine the jacks at each end from the jack-bar to the ſinker-bar, where they form a joint with two oblong ſquare plates called the half-jack-pieces. Figg. 1. *ll*.

13th. *The Caſter Backs and Stays.* Fig.

14th. The *Carriages and Trucks*, Fig. 12. *ee. ee.* they are made very ſtrong the better to bear the weight they carry, upon four iron trucks which runs upon the ſole bars.

15th. *The Stars*, Fig. 22. This member of the frame takes its name from only a part of it, which is a braſs head *a.* the circumference of which is divided into ſix knobs ſomewhat reſembling a ſtar; the body is called the ſtar-ſtandard *b.* which is a piece of iron about ſeven inches long, at the upper end of it a ſmall part is turn'd down at a right angle *c.* about an inch long with a round hole in the middle, through which paſſes the ſtar ſpindle, to the middle of the ſtandard is rivetted horizontally a piece of iron *e.* with a hollow ſcrew to receive the ſcrew of the ſtar ſpindle, at the end of which is fixed the ſtar-box *f.* which opens inwards, into this go the ends of the falling bar, which is either raiſed or let down lower by the ſcrew of the ſtar ſpindle as the work is to be looſer or cloſer.

16th. *The Falling Bar*, Fig. 23. is about an inch broad and half an inch thick, each end of it enters the ſtar box the opening of which is wide enough to give room to this bar to go backwards to give room to the jacks to return to their place. It has a ſpring on its back edge which when this bar is forced back, forces it into its place again.

17th. *The ſlur Bar* Fig. 24. *aaaa.* is the longeſt bar belonging to the ſtocking frame faſtned with ſcrews into the firſt mortice of the camels between the combs and the ſtay. It has on each end a box with an iron pulley in it *b b.* in which the ſlur-line

runs

runs, as alſo in the groove of the greater round of the ſlur-wheel and ſo to the oppoſite pulley of this bar, and the ends of the line are faſtened to the ends of the

18th. The *Slur-Box*, Fig. 24. *c c.* which is about five inches long. It is hollow underneath and its ſides embrace the top and ſides of the ſlur-bar, yet ſo as to admit an eaſy motion, which is ſtill facilitated by two ſmall pulleys at each end of this box. In the groove of the leſſer round of the ſlur-wheel runs a cord, the ends of which are faſtened to the ſide treddles, of which, either the right or left being preſſed down with the foot cauſes this box to move right or left. In the middle of the ſlur-box ariſes an obtuſe-angular knob, which as this box is moved from ſide to ſide, touches and puſhes every jack out of its place upward.

19th. The *Needles* and *Needle-Leads*, Fig. 25. Theſe commonly are an inch or an inch and a half long without the reflexed part called the beard, this laſt is bent convex in the middle *a.* and the end points downwards and dips into the nick of the needle called the eye, when preſſed by the preſſer-bar. The leads are repreſented in Fig. 25. *b.* the under part of which fits exactly the needle-bar. Fig. 26. ſhews a needle of the full ſize, *a* is the head, *b* the beard, *c* the eye, *d* the tail by which it is fixed to the lead.

20th. The *Lockers*, Fig. 27. are ſtrong irons the fore part of them *a* is the longeſt and heavieſt, the head of which terminates in a mixed angle, the upper part *b* being ſtraight and the lower *c* curved, they are placed on the jack-bar next to the camels and have one common axis with the jacks and half jacks; the ſhorter and lighter part of the lockers is ſcrew'd at right angles to

21ſt. The *Locker-Bar*, Fig. 28. This bar goes tranſverſally acroſs the jacks between the combs and the ſlay and in the locker motion preſſes the tails of the jacks into the nicks of the ſprings, at other times it does not touch the jacks the weight of the fore-part of the lockers bearing it up.

22d. The *Thumb-Plates*, Fig. 1. *m. m.* hang by a looſe joint on each end of the ſinker-bar, between the half-jack pieces and the hanging-joints about ſeven inches long, and an inch and a half broad, Fig. 29 repreſents the back part of a thumb-plate, on the middle is rivetted faſt a piece of iron in ſhape of a rectangle-triangle, except the diagonal *b* curves inward, this when the thumbs of the workmen preſs the lower ends of theſe plates touches the convex part of the head of the lockers and puſhes them upwards.

23d. The *Needle* and *Sinker-Moulds*, Fig. 30. Theſe moulds with taking out and putting in a very few pieces, ſerve to caſt both needle and ſinker-leads.

TO the woodwork of the frame belong the following parts.

1ſt. The ſide-pieces Fig. 1. *a a a.*

2d The *Box Rail* Fig. 1. *b b.* is ſo called, becauſe there are in it two ſmall boxes where the workmen puts ſeveral things he has immediate occaſion for.

3d. The preſſer-rail, Fig. 2. *a a.* is ſo called from the preſſer-bow's paſſing through it.

4th. The foot rail, Fig. 2. *b b.* is the bottom rail of the back part of the woodwork againſt which the workman puts his feet when they are not otherwiſe employed. Theſe three rails hold together the ſide pieces.

5th The back piece is a part of the woodwork againſt which the journeyman can lean his back Fig. 1. *c c c.* this has at each end a ſtrong piece of wood about a foot long placed in the room of brackets *d d.* called the ſeat-knobs, upon which a looſe ſmooth board is laid called the ſeat board.

6th. The treddles want no particular deſcription, Fig. 2. *c c c.* there are three in number, *viz.* two belonging to the ſlur, the 3d to the preſſer, they move in a box faſtened to the back-piece under the ſeat.

7th. The ſlur-wheel is made of ſolid wood, it has two channels, in the greater runs the ſlur-line and in the leſſer the treddle cord.

ALL theſe parts juſtly ſet together compoſe the ſtocking-frame. The mechaniſm of which tho' it muſt have diſcovered itſelf already in a great meaſure in the deſcription of the parts, yet for the clearer conception of it, I will here mention how the four movements (by which the work is done) are performed:

1ſt. The ſlur-movement is put in action by the workman's preſſing down either of the ſide treddles, which brings the ſlur-box to one ſide or the other by which motion the jack-ſinkers are brought down upon the falling-bar.

2d. The locker-movement is done by the workman's preſſing the lower part of the thumb-plates with his thumbs backwards, this forces the lockers upwards and makes the locker-bar bear down the jacks into their place. This motion is alternate with the foregoing, for whilſt that brings the ſinker down, this raiſes them again.

3d. The carriage-movement, this has a double motion, an horizontal one by the workman's taking hold of the two round ends of the hand-bar ſo that the backs of his hands are towards the ground and pulling the frame forwards, and a vertical motion by taking hold as before, and pulling the frame downwards, and this movement has the greateſt ſhare in working a courſe.

4th. The preſſer-movement is performed by the workman's bearing down the middle treddle, this makes the preſſer-bows to bend, which motion brings the preſſer-bar upon the beards of the needles, and makes the ends of the beards dip into the eyes of the needles. By theſe four movement the work is performed thus,

IN the firſt place the workmen takes a proper length of ſilk or worſted, &c. thread, the which he doubles and puts the loop made by doubling upon the extream needle, thence he carries his double thread over three or more needles according to the work, and turning it round upon the laſt needle of the three he goes forward paſſing it over the two next, then he turns it round the laſt and paſſes over two more and ſo on till he is gone through all the needles, and this method forms the welt.

FINIS.